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REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION

WITH APPENDIX

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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

[Senate Document No. 188, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.]

Message from the President of the United States, submitting the preliminary report of the Public Lands Commission appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed.

[March 7, 1904.—Read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith the preliminary report of the Public Lands Commission appointed by me October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands. The subject is one of such great importance and great intricacy that it is impossible for the Commission to report in full thereon at this time. It is now ready, however, to suggest certain changes in the law as set forth in the accompanying report. I commend these suggestions to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *March 7, 1904.*

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 7, 1904.*

SIR: This Commission, appointed October 22, 1903, to report to you upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, respectfully submits the following partial report:

MEETINGS OF COMMISSION.

During the month of December, 1903, the Commission sat in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to receive recommendations and hear the arguments of all who might appear before it. Notice of these sittings was published through the press and special invitations to be present were extended to the public lands committees of the Congress. Senators and Representatives and others appeared before the Commission.

In January, 1904, Messrs. Pinchot and Newell, of the Commission, attended the meetings of the National Livestock Association and of the National Woolgrowers' Associatien in Portland, Oreg., and participated in the sessions of those associations. Returning, they also visited Sacramento, Cal.; Reno, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colo.; Cheyenne, Wyo., and conferred with governors, State land boards, public officials, and citizens generally, and discussed the questions under consideration by the Commission. Upon the return of Messrs. Pinchot and Newell to Washington the meetings of the Commission were resumed.

MAGNITUDE OF PROBLEM.

In approaching the question of attaining the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers, and the equally important question of securing the most effective use of these lands, we appreciate that extremely difficult and far-reaching problems are involved. The public lands embrace in area very nearly one-third of the entire extent of the United States and are widely scattered, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico, including every variety of topography and climate. Excluding Alaska there are 23 States and 3 Territories containing public land. This includes approximately from 5 to 95 per cent of the area of these States.

Often in any one State the conditions are so diverse that the man who argues for certain points is usually found to base his argument upon conditions which exist in his locality. If not limited by geographical environment the view point is almost always that of a special industry such as sheep or cattle raising, irrigation, etc., and the arguments are based upon a knowledge of conditions which affect that industry. It is this condition which has led to the presentation before the Commission of irreconcilable statements of exisiting conditions, and the divergence of opinion as to the remedies to be adopted. Certain able men insist that the public land laws are sufficient, and that however the lands are disposed of they will ultimately be put to the best use.

Others go to the other extreme and assert that nearly all of the public land laws should be repealed or modified, that they are incompatible with good administration, and that the lands now being disposed of are held in such a way that they will never furnish homes to people who might otherwise enjoy their use.

Between these two extremes there is a broad middle ground, occupied by the majority of persons who have carefully considered the subject and who agree that changes should be made and that the land laws should be simplified and codified.

ANTIQUATED LAND LAWS.

The information obtained by the Commission through the conferences in the West and the hearings in Washington discloses a prevailing opinion that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands. Most of these laws and the departmental practices which have grown up under them were framed to suit the lands of the humid region. The public lands which now remain are chiefly arid in character. Hence these laws and practices are no longer well suited for the most economical and effective disposal of lands to actual settlers.

The States and Territories where lies the greater part of the public domain are progressing rapidly in population and wealth, but not in proportion to the disposal of land. In spite of this fact and of the recognition that the land laws might be improved, there is a general fear of change and a wide demand that the present laws be allowed to stand. This is due to dread of the introduction of unfamiliar requirements and to the fear that new enactments may recognize physical conditions even less than the present ones, and may be even less suited to the needs of the country. By the use of practices sanctioned by custom, the people have heretofore been able to get along fairly well; any change in their minds is associated with more difficult requirements, and they dread innovations which may hinder rather than help home making.

The changes suggested at this time have principal bearing upon the control, use, and disposal of the forest lands, as these are among the most valuable of the lands remaining in public ownership. The repeal of the timber and stone act will unquestionably cure the most obvious defect in the administration of the public lands. Next in importance to this is the desert-land law. The Commission is not at present prepared to suggest radical changes in this law, but we believe that the change recommended hereafter in this report, together with a more careful enforcement of the law itself, and especially of those provisions which relate to the adequacy of the permanent water supply, will suffice to insure good results.

TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

Under the act of June 3, 1878, generally known as the timber and stone act, there has lately been an unusual increase in the number of entries, which can not be accounted for by an increase in the demands of commerce or by any unusual settlement of the localities in which the greater part of the entries were made. In 1902 there were 4,022 entries under this act, aggregating 545,253 acres, while in 1903 there were 12,249 such entries, aggregating 1,765,222 acres. A very large proportion of these entries were upon timbered land. The law was enacted to meet the demands of settlers, miners, and others for timber and stone for building, mining, and other purposes. There is much evidence, however, going to show that many entries have been made for purposes not contemplated by the Congress.

Under this law no residence upon nor cultivation of the tract entered is required. An application is made at the local land office in the district in which the land is situated to purchase 160 acres, or less, of land which it is alleged is chiefly valuable for the timber or stone, as the case may be, which it contains. Advertisement is made for sixty days, naming a date upon which evidence will be offered before the local land officers to prove the character of the land. Upon the day named such proof is offered, and, if deemed sufficient and there being no protest nor allegation of fraud or collusion, payment at the rate of $2.50 per acre is made and final receipt is issued. This practically concludes the transaction, the issuing of the patent following in due course of time.

The only grounds upon which the entry by a qualified entryman would be refused are either that the land is not chiefly valuable for timber or stone, or that entry is not being made for the sole use and benefit of the entryman, but for speculative purposes. As the entries under this act are generally made for the timber which the land contains, proof is seldom lacking that the land is chiefly valuable for timber. It is very difficult to prove collusion or that the entry was made for speculative purposes, although it is apparent that many such entries have been made.

In the case of United States *v.* Budd (144 U. S., 154), in a decision made in March, 1892, the United States Supreme Court said (syllabus quoted:

> (1) That all the act of June 3, 1878, denounces is a prior agreement by which the patentee acts for another in the purchase.
>
> (2) That M. might rightfully go or send into that vicinity (the vicinity of the land) and make known generally to individuals a willingness to buy timber land at a price in excess of that which it would cost to obtain it from the Government, and that a person knowing of that offer might rightfully go to the land office and purchase a timber lot from the Government and transfer it to M. for the stated excess without violating the act of June 3, 1878.

The Commission believes that Congress did not intend that this law should be used for the acquisition of large tracts of valuable timber land by individuals or corporations, but it has been used for such purposes. Carefulness and vigilance in its administration can not prevent its being so used. A great number of such entries were recently suspended, but the most rigid investigation failed to show that any considerable proportion of them had been made in violation of the law, and the suspensions were removed. The fact remains, however, that many of these entries were made by nonresidents of the State in which the land is situated, who could not use the land nor the timber upon it themselves, and it is apparent that they were made for speculative purposes and will eventually follow the course taken by many previous similar entries and become part of some large timber holding.

While this law is adapted to and chiefly used for the acquisition of timber land, many entries have been made under it where it was alleged that the land is chiefly valuable for stone. There is no doubt that the land in a very large proportion of such entries was not desired on account of the stone which it contained, but for the purpose of obtaining control of water or to add to other holdings. There are, moreover, other laws under which land containing stone may be entered.

Our conclusion is that the law is defective, because even when properly administered it may be used for purposes for which it was never intended, and we recommend its repeal.

If the timber and stone act is repealed some legislative enactment will be necessary providing for acquiring timber upon the public lands. The manner in which timber upon Indian lands has recently been disposed of suggests a plan for the disposition of this timber upon the public lands. The timber is advertised and sold to the highest bidder, with the result that the market price has been obtained.

In December, 1903, there were two sales of timber upon the ceded portion of the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota. At the first sale, on December 5, the timber upon 103,027 acres sold for $1,432,771, an average price of $13.90 per acre. At the second sale, on December 28, 95 per cent of the timber upon 72,856 acres sold for $1,218,132, an average price of $16.70 per acre. The amounts to be received from the various purchases are calculated upon the estimated amount of timber upon the land at a stated price per thousand feet, board measure, but the payments will be based upon an actual scale of the logs when cut. Logging operations now in progress indicate that more than the estimated amount of timber will be cut from these lands. It will be observed that but 95 per cent of the timber was sold at the last sale, the remaining 5 per cent being reserved for reforestation.

The average price per acre of both sales is $15.06, and the land is retained for subsequent disposition. Had this land been disposed of under the timber and stone act the price would have been $2.50 per acre for both land and timber. Under these sales the timber on 175,883 acres sold for $2,650,903, and the Government still owns the land. If this land had been disposed of under the timber and stone act the Government would have received for both land and timber the sum of $438,707, a difference of $2,211,196.

Some means should be provided by which the matured timber upon the unreserved public lands may be sold, not only for the use of individuals, but also to supply the demands of commerce. There is now a provision of law for the free use of timber in limited quantities for domestic and mining purposes which meets the requirements of those needing small quantities, but there is no provision for the sale of timber except from forest reserves.

RECOMMENDATION OF SALE OF TIMBER.

We recommend the enactment of a law under which it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry or otherwise, under such rules and regulations and subject to such conditions and restrictions and in such quantities as he may prescribe, the right to cut and remove, within such period of time as he may fix, any timber from any unappropriated, nonmineral, surveyed public lands, after first having had such timber duly appraised, and after giving public notice of the time, terms, manner, and place of such sale; that he shall have power and authority to reject any and all bids offered at any such sale, and that it shall be unlawful for any purchaser at such sale to sell, transfer, assign, or in any manner alienate the rights secured by him under this act, except as authorized by said Secretary; that the act entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," approved June 3, 1878, and all acts amendatory thereof be repealed, and that no lands valuable chiefly for timber shall hereafter be patented under the commutation provisions of the homestead laws; that any person who violates any of these provisions, or any regulation or requirement prescribed pursuant thereto, shall forfeit to the United States all benefits conferred, and all moneys paid by him, and that any right to cut and remove timber which he may then hold shall be canceled and revoked.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Much evidence has been submitted tending to show that in the prairie States, where it has been most used, the commutation clause of the homestead act has been of advantage to the settler without causing serious loss to the Government. On the contrary, the Government has been pecuniarily benefited by it, because under this act the land is paid for in cash after fourteen months' residence, while without commutation the entryman would receive a patent after five years' residence without paying for the land. It is no doubt true that the great majority of commutations are made in order to get a title to the land upon which money could be borrowed for its improvement.

There have been abuses of this law as of other land laws, but principally in connection with entries made upon timber lands. It has furnished a convenient means by which an individual could obtain title to 160 acres of valuable timber land which could readily be sold for more than it had cost. In this way large holdings have been acquired.

The timbered areas of the public lands of to-day are generally in mountainous regions, and are not susceptible of a high state of cultivation after being cleared of timber. Entries of such land are seldom made for farming purposes, but if it is desired to do so the settler is permitted, under the law and regulations, to sell any surplus timber upon his claim, the proceeds of which can be used in its improvement. This is a source of revenue available immediately after entry and one which is not enjoyed by the settler upon prairie land.

Our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause are still in progress, and we are not prepared at this time to recommend its repeal. We are, however, satisfied that no serious hardship will be imposed upon the actual settler by prohibiting the patenting, under its provisions, of lands chiefly valuable for timber.

DESERT-LAND LAW.

The Commission is of the opinion that the desert-land law should, for the present at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. With the experience of the past for guidance it is possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions shall be complied with. When this is done it is evident that the entryman will have earned a patent at an expense too great for speculative purposes.

The number of entries is not so large as to preclude actual inspection of each by an agent of the Government before final proof is accepted, and the required expenditures for reclamation are of such a character as to be easily ascertained. Especial attention should be directed to the proof that an adequate and permanent water supply has been provided.

There is one defect in this act which should be remedied at once.

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), permits the assignment of entries, and to invalidate an entry the illegal intent must assume some tangible form prior to entry. The mere fact that a contract to sell is made after the entry, or any other arrangement whereby the lands are held for some other person, does not warrant cancellation. This feature of the law is the chief objection that might be urged against it.

The right to assign an entry is not in harmony with the fundamental principle underlying the public-land laws that entries should be made for the exclusive benefit of the entryman and not for the benefit of any other person, and its existence practically abrogates the restriction of the act limiting one person to one entry in a compact form, the only actual limitation being to 320 acres, which might embrace a number of noncontiguous tracts taken by assignment.

The interest of the Government and of the actual settler will be protected and promoted by a repeal of so much of the act of March 3, 1891, as permits the assignment of desert-land entries.

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN FOREST RESERVES.

However carefully the boundaries of forest reserves may be selected, it is practically inevitable that more or less agricultural land should be included. Such land usually lies in the narrow valleys of the rivers. Its occupation for agricultural purposes is in the interest of the region in which it lies and of the settlers who would make homes upon it. The presence of the latter in the reserves would, under wise laws, operate distinctly for the protection and general advantage of the reserves. It is essential to the prosperity of the public-land States both that the forest reserves should be maintained and that all of the land within their borders should be put to its best use. To exclude all agricultural lands by Presidential proclamation is not feasible, because of their small area, scattered location, and irregular boundaries. Therefore we recommend that such lands be opened to agricultural entry in the following way:

That the Secretary having supervision of forest reserves may, upon application or otherwise, ascertain, list, and describe, by metes and bounds or otherwise, lands within such reserves which are chiefly valuable for agriculture, and that the lands so listed may, at the expiration of ninety days from the filing of such lists in the land office of the land district in which they are situated, be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres in area and not exceeding 1½ miles in length; that when such lands are ascertained and listed upon the application of any person qualified to make homestead entry, such applicant may settle upon and enter such lands thirty days after the date of such filing; that no person settling upon, entering, or occupying such lands shall thereby have a right to use any other lands within such reserve for grazing or other purposes; that any entryman desiring to obtain patent to any lands, described by metes and bounds, entered by him under the provisions of this act, may do so by filing, with the required proof of residence and cultivation, a plat and field notes of the lands entered, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of such lands, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of the time and place of offering proof, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat during the period prescribed for the publication of his notice of intention to offer proof, and that a copy of such plat and field notes shall also be kept posted in the office of the register of the land office for the land district in which such lands are situated for a like period; and further, that any agricultural lands within forest reserves may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be surveyed by metes and bounds, but that no lands entered under these provisions shall be patented under the commutation provisions of the homestead laws or be exchanged for other public lands.

To open the reserves to homestead entry without restriction would be in effect to abolish them. We therefore recommend that the agricultural character of the lands should be officially ascertained, as has been the habit hitherto in the case of agricultural and mineral lands.

The effect of the foregoing provisions is to give an intending settler the right to apply for the particular agricultural land he wants and sixty days' preference in entering it. Through survey by metes and bounds the settler is enabled to take the full amount of 160 acres of actual agricultural land. The principal danger in the administration of this plan is likely to arise from the desire of others than actual settlers to get possession of valuable timber lands on the plea that they are agricultural in character, to cut the timber from the lands, and then abandon them, to the serious injury of the interests which the reserves are created to serve.

Such an abuse would be greatly facilitated by the commutation clause of the homestead act, whereas actual settlers on agricultural lands in forest reserves would seldom or never suffer hardship from the requirement of five years' residence. Agricultural lands in forest reserves are not wholly on the same plane as such lands outside, because their use must be subservient to the purposes for which the reserves were created. Their actual occupation by permanent settlers is of the first importance to this object, and shifting of ownership during the first years of settlement and development would be of serious injury to the reserves. We are of the opinion that to allow the application of the commutation clause of the homestead act to lands in the forest reserves would tend to defeat the object of the opening of these lands to agricultural entry and would embarrass the administration of the reserves.

LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL.

In making forest reserves it is usually necessary to withdraw temporarily, pending segregation, considerable areas of land which are known to contain forest growth. These temporary withdrawals are usually areas larger than will ultimately be proclaimed as forest reserves, in order to enable the officers of the Government to ascertain what are the existing conditions and to draw the boundaries with care and without interference growing out of speculative entries or selections made not for settlement, but to secure certain advantages which may grow out of the creation of the forest reserve. For this reason temporary withdrawals are essential for the careful delimiting of the forest reserve. When the limits of a forest reserve are determined upon, the excluded lands are restored to entry and settlement.

Experience has shown that speculative entries or large filings of so-called scrip are frequently made upon such excluded land, to the detriment of actual settlers. Therefore provisions should be made to give actual settlers ample time in which to exercise their rights. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that in the event of the modification or revocation of any order temporarily withdrawing lands from settlement and entry resulting in the release of such lands from such withdrawal, or in the event of the exclusion or release of lands from any forest reserve established by the President, under section 24 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," the nonmineral public lands so released from a forest reserve, and not otherwise appropriated or reserved, shall become subject to settlement from the date of the order or proclamation so releasing or excluding them, but shall not become subject to entry, filing, or selection under any law providing for the disposal of nonmineral public lands until after sixty days' notice by such publication as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, nor shall they become subject to entry, filing, or selection under any law except the homestead laws until ninety days after said notice.

The Commission will continue its investigations and make further report.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS.
F. H. NEWELL.
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The PRESIDENT.

[Senate Document No. 154, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session.]

Message from the President of the United States, submitting the second partial report of the Public Lands Commission appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws.

[February 13, 1905.—Read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith the second partial report of the Public Lands Commission, appointed by me October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practical disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build homes upon them and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands. The subject is one of such magnitude and importance that I have concluded to submit this second partial report bearing upon some of the larger features which require immediate attention without waiting for the final statement of the Commission, which, from the very nature of the case, it has not been possible to complete at this time. I am in full sympathy with the general conclusions of the Commission in substance and in essence, and I commend its recommendations to your earnest and favorable consideration. The existing conditions, as set forth in this report, seem to require a radical revision of most of the laws affecting the public domain, if we are to secure the best possible use of the remaining public lands by actual home makers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 13, 1905.*

1. This report is based on a broad general view of the public-land situation, not on specific cases.

2. The present laws are not suited to meet the conditions of the remaining public domain.

3. The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public domain are unknown. Provision should be made to ascertain them, and, pending such ascertainment, to hold under Government control and in trust for such use the lands likely to be developed by actual settlers.

4. The right to exchange lands in forest reserves for lands outside should be withdrawn. Provision should be made for the purchase of needed private lands inside forest reserves, or for the exchange of such lands for specified tracts of like area and value outside the reserves.

5. The former recommendation for the repeal of the timber and stone act is renewed and emphasized.

6. The sale of timber from unreserved public lands should be authorized.

7. The commutation clause of the homestead act is found on examination to work badly. Three years' actual residence should be required before commutation.

8. The desert-land law is found to lead to land monopoly in many cases. The area of a desert entry should be reduced to not exceeding 160 acres. Actual residence for not less than two years should be required, with the actual production of a valuable crop on one-fourth the area and proof of an adequate water supply.

9. After thorough investigation of the grazing problem your Commission is opposed to the immediate application of any rigid system to all grazing lands, but recommends the following flexible plan:

(*a*) Authority should be given to the President to set aside grazing districts by proclamation.

(*b*) Authority should be given the Secretary of Agriculture to classify and appraise the grazing value of lands in these districts; to appoint such officers as the care of each district may require; to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply appropriate regulations to each district, with the special object of bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers.

10. The fundamental fact that characterizes the situation under the present public-land law is this, that the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

SECOND PARTIAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

SIR: This Commission, appointed October 22, 1903, to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands, submitted to you a partial report, dated March 7, 1904, which was printed as

Senate Document No. 188, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session. In this report reference was made to the magnitude of the problems and to the fact that it was not then practicable to reach definite conclusions on a number of the more intricate questions.

Since the time of making this first report many meetings of the Commission have been held and special topics have been assigned to experts for their detailed investigation. The members of the Commission have individually and collectively studied many of the subjects assigned to it. During the year 1904 each member spent much time upon the public lands, making personal inquiries into existing conditions and discussing public-land questions with public men and citizens generally.

The Commission now respectfully submits to you a further partial report.

There is in preparation an appendix containing special reports prepared for the Commission, upon which, in part, the conclusions here presented are based. The Commission desires to express to you its high appreciation of the valuable assistance and support it has received from officers of the General Land Office, the United States Geological Survey (especially the reclamation service), and the bureaus of Plant Industry and Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

PROBLEMS PRESENTED.

The total area of the public lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 1,441,436,160 acres, of which 473,836,402 acres still remained on June 30, 1904. The latter figure, of nearly half a billion acres, while but a third of the original area, is still enormous. Even to see typical examples of these lands in each of the States or larger political divisions would require months of arduous travel. To obtain a full comprehension of all the physical conditions would require years of research. This fact is emphasized because it appears in the general discussion of public-land questions by hundreds or thousands of individuals that as a rule each man sees only certain phases of a group of problems and from his own view point brings argument to bear for or against any one conclusion. Specific cases are cited to show that certain land laws should be repealed or revised, or should be allowed to remain, and instances are given of the beneficial results of such action.

A correct decision must be based not upon individual cases but upon the broadest attainable knowledge of prevailing tendencies and results. In a hundred cases it may be possible to find 10 excellent illustrations of the beneficial workings of a law, and yet the remaining 90 cases show without doubt that the law on the whole is not good. It is only when large groups of facts are comprehended and analyzed that the real conditions appear.

ANTIQUATED LAND LAWS.

In our preceding report reference was made to the fact that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands. Most of these laws and the departmental practices which have grown up under them were framed to suit the lands of the humid region. It is evident that the decisions often contemplate conditions such as prevail in the Mississippi Valley and Middle West. Judging cases by arbitrary rules of evidence and considering only such facts as may be presented under these rules, there is much elementary and essential knowledge of which cognizance can not be taken.

The changes we recommend in the land laws are required not only because some of the present laws are wholly unsuited to existing conditions, but also in part because some of these laws as originally drawn contemplated certain conditions or practices which have been gradually modified by various rulings or decisions. In short, the precedents established and which now have practically the force of law have so completely modified the apparent object of the original statute that the statute and the prevailing conditions appear to be wholly unconnected. The effect of laws passed to promote settlement is now not infrequently to prevent or retard it.

LAND CLASSIFICATIONS.

The agricultural possibilities of the remaining public lands are as yet almost unknown. Lands which a generation or even a decade ago were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops, either with or without irrigation. This has been brought about in part by the introduction of new grains and other plants and new methods of farming and in part by denser population and improved systems of transportation. It is obvious that the first essential for putting the remaining public lands to their best use is to ascertain what that best use is by a preliminary study and classification of them, and to determine their probable future development by agriculture.

Until it can be definitely ascertained that any given area of the public lands is and in all probability forever will remain unsuited to agricultural development, the title to that land should remain in the General Government in trust for the future settler.

For example: The passage of the reclamation act (June 17, 1902) made certain the disposition to actual settlers of large areas of land which up to that time had been considered as valueless. Other areas, which are too high and barren to have notable value even for grazing, are now known to have importance in the future development of the country through their capacity to produce forest growth. The making of wells will give an added value to vast tracts of range lands for which the water supply is now scanty. In short, because of possible development, through irrigation, through the introduction of new plants and new methods of farming, through forest preservation, and grazing control, the remaining public lands have an importance hitherto but dimly foreseen.

In view of these facts it is of the first importance to save the remaining public domain for actual home builders to the utmost limit of future possibilities and not to mortgage the future by any disposition of the public lands under which home making will not keep step with disposal. To that end your Commission recommends (see p. 12) a method of range control under which present resources may be used to the full without endangering future settlement.

After the agricultural possibilities of the public lands have been ascertained with reasonable certainty, provision should be made for dividing them into areas sufficiently large to support a family, and no larger, and to permit settlement on such areas. It is obvious that any attempt to accomplish this end without a careful classification of the public lands must necessarily fail. Attempts of this kind are being made from time to time, and legislation of this character is now pending, modeled on the Nebraska 640-acre homestead law, which was passed as an experiment to meet a certain restricted local condition. This act (33 Stat., 547) permits the entry of 640-acre homesteads in the sand-hill region of that State. Whether in practice the operation of this law will result in putting any considerable number of settlers on the land is not yet determined.

Your Commission is of opinion, after careful consideration, that general provisions of this kind should not be extended until after thorough study of the public lands has been made in each particular case, because to do so controverts the fundamental principle of saving the public lands for the home maker. Each locality should be dealt with on its own merits. Even if it should ultimately appear that this law has worked beneficially in Nebraska it would by no means follow that such a law might be safely applied to other regions different in topography, soil, and climate. No arbitrary rule should be followed, but in each case the area of the homestead should be determined by the acreage which may be necessary to support a family upon the land, either by agriculture, or by grazing if agriculture is impracticable. Until such acreage is determined for each locality, any new general law providing a method of obtaining title to the public lands would, in the opinion of your Commission, be decidedly unsafe.

LIEU LANDS.

Careful study has been given by your Commission to the subject of forest-reserve lieu-land selections. These selections have given rise to great scandal, and have led to the acquisition by speculators of much valuable timber and agricultural land and its consolidation into large holdings. Furthermore, the money loss to the Government and the people from the selection of valuable lands in lieu of worthless areas has been very great. There has been no commensurate return in the way of increased settlement and business activity. Public opinion concerning lieu-land selections, by railroads in particular, has reached an acute stage. The situation is in urgent need of a remedy, and your Commission recommends the repeal of the laws providing for lieu-land selections.

A partial remedy by Executive action has already been applied by carefully locating the boundaries of new forest reserves, and thus limiting lieu-land selections to comparatively insignificant areas. The last annual message to Congress declares definitely that—

> The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners, or others the Government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.

There are now lands in private ownership within existing forest reserves, and similar lands must to a limited extent be included in new reserves. Therefore, a method is required by which the Government may obtain control of nonagricultural holdings within the boundaries of these reserves. Your Commission recommends the following flexible plan: Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, when the public interest so demands, the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized, in his discretion, to accept the relinquishment to the United States of any tract of land within a forest reserve covered by an unperfected bona fide claim lawfully initiated or by a patent, and to grant to the owner in lieu thereof a tract of unappropriated, vacant, surveyed, nonmineral public land in the same State or Territory and of approximately equal area and value as determined by an examination, report, and specific description by public surveys of both tracts, to be made on the ground by officials of the Government. When exchange under these conditions can not be effected, lands privately owned within forest reserves should be paid for in cases where the public interest requires that such lands should pass into public ownership. The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to take the necessary proceedings as rapidly as the necessary funds are provided.

TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

The recommendations made for the repeal of the timber and stone act in the previous report are renewed and emphasized. Additional facts showing the destructive effect of this law have strengthened the belief of your Commission that on the whole its operation is decidedly harmful. This law has been made the vehicle for innumerable frauds, and the Government has lost and is still losing yearly vast sums of money through the sale of valuable timber lands to speculators, and hence indirectly to large corporations, at a price far below their actual value. From the passage of the act, June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1904, 55,372 claims for 7,596,078 acres of timber land were patented under its provisions, and on last date 7,644 claims for 1,108,380 acres were pending. Many transfers of land patented under this law are made immediately upon completion of title, often on the same day, to individuals and companies. In this way a monopoly of the timber supplies of the public-land States is being created by systematic collusion. Under the existing rules and practices of the courts it is difficult to prove this collusion, except in cases of open fraud, and it is therefore practically impossible to secure conviction. Furthermore, under bona fide compliance with the actual provisions of the law the effect is almost equally bad. The law itself is seriously defective.

It has been urged in behalf of this act that it enables poor men to enjoy the bounty of the Government by obtaining tracts of timber which they can afterwards sell with advantage. A careful study seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely realize more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and completing the transfer. The corporations which ultimately secure title unusually absorb by far the greater part of the profit.

In addition to the direct loss to the Government from the sale of the lands far below their real value, timber lands which should have been preserved for the use of the people are withdrawn from such use, and the development of the country is retarded until the corporations which own the timber see fit to cut it. The bona fide settler who comes into a country, the timber resources of which have thus been absorbed, may be very seriously hampered by his inability to secure timber except from a foreign corporation. All of the timber land has often passed beyond his reach, and the development of his farm may be retarded and his expenses greatly increased because he can no longer obtain the necessary supplies of fuel, rails, posts, and lumber.

As in the case of other laws, instances of the beneficial operation of this act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed.

SALE OF TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Necessity for the enactment of a law authorizing the sale of timber on nonreserve public land is becoming more evident, and the recommendations made in the preceding report of this Commission are reiterated. For the best use of the public lands it is absolutely essential to hold public timber for sale when needed and in quantities necessitated by the continuous growth of prevailing industries. Provision should also be made for a limited free-use right by miners and actual settlers.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

In the preceding report a statement was made that our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause of the homestead law were still in progress. We were not at that time prepared to recommend its repeal. Investigations carried on during the past year have convinced us that prompt action should be taken in this direction and that, in the interest of settlement, the commutation clause should be greatly modified.

A careful examination of the districts where the commutation clause is put to the most use shows that there has been a rapid increase of the use of this expedient for passing public lands into the hands of corporations or large landowners. The object of the homestead law was primarily to give to each citizen, the head of a family, an amount of land up to 160 acres, agricultural in character, so that homes would be created in the wilderness. The commutation clause, added at a later date, was undoubtedly intended to assist the honest settler, but like many other well-intended acts its original intent has been gradually perverted until now it is apparent that a great part of all commuted homesteads remain uninhabited. In other words, under the commutation clause the number of patents furnishes no index to the number of new homes.

To prove this statement it is only necessary to drive through a country where the commutation clause has been largely applied. Field after field is passed without a sign of permanent habitation or improvement other than fences. The homestead shanties of the commuters may be seen in various degrees of dilapidation, but they show no evidence of genuine occupation. They have never been in any sense homes.

Investigations have been carried on where the commuted homesteads are notable in number. The records of some of the counties examined show that 90 per cent of the commuted homesteads were transferred within three months after acquisition of title, and evidence was obtained to show that two-thirds of the commuters immediately left the State. In many instances foreigners, particularly citizens of Canada, came into this country, declared their intention of becoming citizens, took up homesteads, commuted, sold them, and returned to their native land.

The reasons given for adhering to the commutation clause are diverse and many of them are cogent when applied to individual cases. It is said, for example, that the commuter desires to raise money for use in improving his place: This is often true, but in the majority of cases the records show that the commuter immediately leaves the vicinity. The frequency of loans is traceable in many places directly to the activity of agents of loan companies, who are often United States commissioners also, eager first to induce settlement and then to make these loans on account of the double commission received. Later they secure the business which accrues to them through the foreclosure and transfer of the property. The true working of the commutation clause does not appear until after foreclosure upon the maturity of the loans.

One significant fact brought out by the investigation is that a large portion of the commuters are women, who never establish a permanent residence and who are employed temporarily in the towns as school-teachers or in domestic service, or who are living with their parents. The great majority of these commuters sell immediately upon receiving title, the business being transacted through some agent who represents his client in all dealings and prepares all papers.

The commutation clause, if it is to be retained to cover special cases, should be effective only after not less than three years' actual—not constructive—living at home on the land. Under present practice, the commutation period being fourteen months, six months of this time is generally taken to establish residence, so that only eight months remain. This time is usually arranged to include the summer, so that the shack built need not be habitable in severe winter weather, and the residence on the land may consist merely in a summer outing. Obviously it is essential that residence should be far more strictly defined. It is probable that lax interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the law regarding residence is responsible for more fraud under the homestead act than all other causes combined.

It may be urged that the frauds which have taken place under the operations of the commutation clause are due largely to lax administration. The fact is that the precedents established by decisions rendered on special cases have so far weakened the powers of administration that additional legislation is necessary.

DESERT-LAND LAW.

In the preceding report the opinion was expressed that the desert-land law should, for the present, at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. It was believed that, with the experience of the past for guidance, it would be possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions could be complied with. More careful analysis, however, of the operations of this act and of the practices which have grown up has led your Commission strongly to the conclusion that this law should be modified in essential particulars.

Your Commission recommended last year the repeal of the assignment clause. This provision has been made the convenient vehicle for evading the spirit of the law and for facilitating the acquisition of lands in large holdings. The law limits the amount which one person or association of persons may hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to patent to 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. The most common form of attempted evasion of this requirement is for two or three individuals to form themselves into a corporation, each individual member of the corporation securing, by entry or assignment, 320 acres of such lands and the corporation as such 320 acres. These same individuals then form another corporation under an entirely different name and procure an assignment of another 320 acres, and this process is continued indefinitely.

The General Land Office has within the past year endeavored to put a stop to this practice by holding that a corporation or association of persons is not qualified to receive a desert-land entry by assignment where its individual members, either singly or in the aggregate, are holding 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. This ruling, if enforced, will tend to lessen the evils resulting from large holdings prior to patent, but it is not deemed possible to secure adequate control of this question unless the law prohibits assignments of desert-land entries. By repealing that provision of the law and requiring the claimant to show that he has made the entry for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation and that he has made no agreement by which the title shall inure to any other person or corporation the evils incident to large holdings of such lands under the sanction of law will be materially lessened.

It is a striking fact that these large holdings of desert land are not reclaimed and devoted to their best use. Three hundred and twenty acres of irrigable land is entirely too much for economical handling by one person. On the other hand, inspection shows that in the same locality and under the same climatic conditions the homestead entries, where not commuted, are reclaimed and utilized.

The desert-land act as it stands upon the statute books appears to have many features which commend it, but, as before stated, the practices governing it have largely nullified its good features, and the resulting evils can not be fully overcome without legislation.

The area of the desert entry should be cut down from 320 acres to not exceeding 160 acres, and discretion should be given to the Secretary of the Interior to cut it down still further where it is apparent that intensive cultivation is practicable. A farm of 320 acres, if irrigated, is entirely too large for a single family, and its possession simply prevents other settlers from coming into the country. Furthermore, it makes land monopoly easy and induces speculation.

Actual living at home on the land for not less than two years should be required before patent. Your Commission can not understand why any settler should be given both a homestead and a desert entry, either of which without the other should suffice, under the law, to furnish him a home. The desert-land law should be a means of settlement, and actual bona fide residence should be rigidly required.

The actual production of a valuable crop should be required on not less than one-fourth of the area of the entry. At present, as a rule, the greater part of the desert entries are never actually watered. Hundreds of desert entries were examined by members of the Commission in the last year, and the great majority of them were found to be uninhabited, unirrigated, uncultivated, and with no improvements other than a fence. This applies both to desert entries upon which final proof is now being offered and to other entries to which title has been given.

It is a fact that a very small proportion of the land disposed of under the terms of the law has actually been reclaimed and irrigated, and scrutiny of many hundreds of desert entries now passing to final proof shows that in the majority of cases these lands are not actually utilized, but are being held for speculative purposes. Owing to several causes, among which are the laxity of some of the State laws governing appropriation of water for irrigation purposes, and the insufficiency of the water supply, considerable difficulty has been encountered in administering that provision of the desert-land laws which requires a claimant to have a permanent water right based on prior appropriation. Very often the waters of a stream are exhausted by other appropriators before the time when the claimant goes through the form of posting notices, recording his claim, and complying with other essentials of the State law. Notwithstanding this, he furnishes the testimony of two witnesses that the water thus appropriated has been used in reclaiming his land, and that the supply is adequate for that purpose. While this showing, on its face, indicates a compliance with law, the fact remains that the water supply, if any at all, is not sufficient to permanently reclaim the land.

The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership of a pump temporarily installed, has often been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the possession of water. Many alleged irrigation ditches or reservoirs are familiar to members of the Commission which are utterly inadequate to irrigate a square rod, and upon the strength of such works patent has frequently issued to 320 acres of land.

Frauds committed through conventional forms of perjury and through lack of proper verification of the facts as to the reclamation of the land justify the taking of immediate and radical steps in the revision of the law. The law should absolutely require an actual adequate water supply, and the limits as to quantity should be defined. defined.

In short, the law should render impossible the continuance of the practices by which desert lands without water, without cultivation, and without crops are passed into the possession of claimants.

GRAZING LANDS.

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for grazing. There are, it is estimated, more than 300,000,000 acres of public grazing land, an area approximately equal to one-fifth the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded or timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast and the commercial interests involved so great as to demand in the highest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed.

At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens; but as a matter of fact a large proportion have been parceled out by more or less definite compacts or agreements among the various interests. These tacit agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate. Violence and homicide frequently follow, after which new adjustments are made and matters quiet down for a time. There are localities where the people are utilizing to their own satisfaction the open range, and their demand is to be let alone, so that they may parcel out among themselves the use of the lands; but an agreement made to-day may be broken to-morrow by changing conditions of shifting interests.

The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted, naturally and inevitably, in overgrazing and the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory. Lands useful for grazing are losing their only capacity for productiveness, as, of course, they must when no legal control is exercised.

It is not yet too late to restore the value of many of the open ranges. Lands apparently denuded of vegetation have improved in condition and productiveness upon coming under any system of control which affords a means of preventing overstocking and of applying intelligent management to the land. On some large tracts the valuable forage plants have been utterly extirpated, and it is impracticable even to reseed them. On other tracts it will be possible by careful management for the remaining native plants to recover their vigor and to distribute seeds, which will eventually restore much of the former herbage. Prompt and effective action must be taken, however, if the value of very much of the remaining public domain is not to be totally lost.

The conclusions as to grazing reached by your Commission were based:

First. Upon the results of long acquaintance with grazing problems in the public-land States on the part of each member of your Commission.

Second. Upon the results of careful examinations made for the Commission of the grazing systems of the State of Texas, the State of Wyoming, the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, and of the Indian Office in the case of permits to stockmen for the use of Indian lands suitable for grazing, and of the grazing conditions throughout the West. A map has been prepared showing the general location and area of the summer, winter, and year-long ranges, and the sections which are largely dependent upon a temporary water supply for their utilization in grazing, and those where there has been extensive development by wells and windmills. We believe that this map will be found exceedingly valuable and interesting in the consideration of all grazing problems, and it is therefore submitted in the appendix.

Third. Upon the results of a meeting called to confer with the Commission by the National Live Stock Association in Denver early in August, 1904, which was attended by the Secretary of Agriculture and by representative stockmen from all the grazing-land States and Territories. The opinion of the stockmen present was almost unanimous in favor of some action on the part of the Government which would give the range user some right of control by which the range can be kept from destruction by overcrowding and the controversies over range rights can be satisfactorily eliminated, the only question being as to the most satisfactory method by which such right may be obtained.

Fourth. Upon 1,400 answers received to a circular letter addressed to stockmen throughout the West. These answers show that under the present system the pasturing value of the ranges has deteriorated and the carrying capacity of the lands has greatly diminished; that the present condition of affairs is unsatisfactory; that the adoption of a new system of management would insure a better and more permanent use of the grazing lands; that a certain improvement in range conditions has already been brought about by range control on the forest reserves, and that the great bulk of the western stockmen are definitely in favor of Government control of the open range.

Fifth. Upon facts presented at many public meetings held throughout the West and upon innumerable suggestions which have been received and considered.

Your Commission concurs in the opinion of the stockmen that some form of Government control is necessary at once, but is opposed to the immediate application of any definite plan to all of the grazing lands alike, regardless of local conditions or actual grazing value. The following plan is intended to bring about the gradual application to each locality of a form of control specifically suited to that locality, whether it may be applicable to any other locality or not. Your Commission recommends that suitable authority be given to the President to set aside, by proclamation, certain grazing districts or reserves. To the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose Department is found the special acquaintance with range conditions and live-stock questions which is absolutely necessary for the wise solution of these problems, authority should be given to classify and appraise the grazing value of these lands, to appoint such officers as the care of each grazing district may require, to charge and collect a moderate fee for grazing permits, and to make and apply definite and appropriate regulations to each grazing district. These regulations should be framed and applied with special reference to bringing about the largest permanent occupation of the country by actual settlers and home seekers. All land covered by any permit so given should continue to be subject to entry under reasonable regulations notwithstanding such permit.

MINING LAWS.

Your Commission has not yet found it possible to take up the extremely important subject of the revision of the mining laws with the thoroughness which it deserves. From the evidence already submitted it is obvious that important changes are necessary, both in the United States and in Alaska. The Commission hopes to treat this matter more at length in a subsequent report.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

Year after year the question of rights of way across the public lands and reservations has been called to the attention of the Congress in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The laws on this subject are numerous and apparently often incongruous. Rights of way are granted contingent upon the execution of work within a definite time, but decisions and practices are now in force under which it has become almost impossible to divest the public lands of the incubus of these rights, granted conditionally in the first place, but still in existence, although the conditions were not fulfilled.

Rights such as these are very numerous. They lie dormant until actual development has begun to take place, either under the reclamation act or otherwise; then they appear in enormous numbers to the very serious hindrance of new enterprises. Your Commission is engaged on a study of this subject and will report hereafter upon it.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

Attention is called again to the recommendation of your Commission in its previous report (hereto attached) that entry of agricultural lands included in forest reserves be permitted under surveys by metes and bounds, and special emphasis is directed to the recommendation, which is here renewed, that in such cases actual residence at home on the land be rigidly required and that no commutation be allowed.

LARGE AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

Detailed study of the practical operation of the present land laws, particularly of the desert-land act and the commutation clause of the homestead act, shows that their tendency far too often is to bring about land monopoly rather than to multiply small holdings by actual settlers. The land laws, decisions, and practices have become so complicated that the settler is at a marked disadvantage in comparison with the shrewd business man who aims to acquire large properties. Not infrequently their effect is to put a premium on perjury and dishonest methods in the acquisition of land. It is apparent, in consequence, that in very many localities, and perhaps in general, a larger proportion of the public land is passing into the hands of speculators and corporations than into those of actual settlers who are making homes.

This is not due to the character of the land. In all parts of the

United States known to your Commission where such large holdings are being acquired the genuine homesteader is prospering alongside of them under precisely the same conditions. Wherever the laws have been so enforced as to give the settler a reasonable chance he has settled, prospered, built up the country, and brought about more complete development and larger prosperity than where land monopoly flourishes. Nearly everywhere the large landowner has succeeded in monopolizing the best tracts, whether of timber or agricultural land. There has been some outcry against this condition. Yet the lack of greater protest is significant. It is to be explained by the energy, shrewdness, and influence of the men to whom the continuation of the present condition is desirable.

Your Commission has had inquiries made as to how a number of estates, selected haphazard, have been acquired. Almost without exception collusion or evasion of the letter and spirit of the land laws was involved. It is not necessarily to be inferred that the present owners of these estates were dishonest, but the fact remains that their holdings were acquired or consolidated by practices which can not be defended.

The disastrous effect of this system upon the well-being of the nation as a whole requires little comment. Under the present conditions, speaking broadly, the large estate usually remains in a low condition of cultivation, whereas under actual settlement by individual home makers the same land would have supported many families in comfort and would have yielded far greater returns. Agriculture is a pursuit of which it may be asserted absolutely that it rarely reaches its best development under any concentrated form of ownership.

There exists and is spreading in the West a tenant or hired-labor system which not only represents a relatively low industrial development, but whose further extension carries with it a most serious threat. Politically, socially, and economically this system is indefensible. Had the land laws been effective and effectually enforced its growth would have been impossible.

It is often asserted in defense of large holdings that, through the operation of enlightened selfishness, the land so held will eventually be put to its best use. Whatever theoretical considerations may support this statement, in practice it is almost universally untrue. Hired labor on the farm can not compete with the man who owns and works his land, and if it could the owners of large tracts rarely have the capital to develop them effectively.

Although there is a tendency to subdivide large holdings in the long run, yet the desire for such holdings is so strong and the belief in their rapid increase in value so controlling and so widespread that the speculative motive governs, and men go to extremes before they will subdivide lands which they themselves are not able to utilize.

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The fundamental fact that characterizes the present situation is this: That the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. Richards.
F. H. Newell.
Gifford Pinchot.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the appendix to the Report of the Commission on the Public Lands which was forwarded to Congress on February 13, 1905.

[March 2, 1905.—Read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the appendix to the Report of the Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the Congress on February 13, 1905.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 1905.*

APPENDIX.

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QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES.

By Albert F. Potter,
Forest Inspector, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CIRCULAR TO STOCKMEN.

At the request of the Commission on the Public Lands, who desired to obtain information regarding the present condition of the public grazing lands throughout the West, a circular to stockmen (a copy of which is hereto attached) was prepared, asking questions regarding the use of the lands for pasturing live stock, and what, in the opinion of the stockmen, would be the most practical method of improving their condition and insuring their permanent utility for grazing purposes.

The method adopted for the distribution of these circulars was to secure from different live-stock associations the names of their members and from the county assessors and postmasters lists of names of resident stockmen of the different counties.

A selection was then made, with a view to reaching a proportionate number of stockmen in the different grazing States, and also of securing information and an expression of opinion from both large and small owners and those engaged in raising all of the different classes of stock.

It is believed that the greater portion of the answers are from the individual owners of stock, who would be classed as small stockmen, and a minor portion from representatives of corporations or the owners of very large numbers of stock.

ANSWERED CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Fourteen hundred answered circulars were received from the different States interested, as follows: Arizona, 74; California, 104; Colorado, 163; Idaho, 112; Kansas, 26; Oklahoma, 10; Montana, 158; Nebraska, 55; Nevada, 35; New Mexico, 130; North Dakota, 30; South Dakota, 55; Oregon, 88; Utah, 121; Washington, 23; Wyoming, 216.

The large proportion of answers received have evidently been prepared with considerable care and study, showing the deep interest taken in the matter and its importance in the opinion of the writers.

Very few answers were received from others than those actually engaged in pasturing live stock upon the public domain, and in making up the tables only those owning stock were counted.

CLASS OF STOCK REPRESENTED.

It is found that the class of stock owned by the stockmen who have been heard from is represented as follows: Those engaged in raising cattle and horses, 517; cattle only, 383; sheep only, 195; cattle, sheep, and horses, 154; cattle and sheep, 119; sheep and horses, 17; horses only, 9; goats only, 6.

The large majority of the circulars are therefore seen to have been answered by those engaged in raising cattle, and the minority by those engaged in raising sheep. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that there are a great many more small ranchmen who graze small bands of cattle and horses upon the public domain than there are small ranchmen who graze sheep, the sheepmen usually being those who own a considerable number and make it their principal business.

In those States and Territories, however, where sheep raising is of most importance, there has been a comparatively good response from the sheepmen, as shown by the tables and diagrams for Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, the only exceptions being Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico. In Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota sheep raising is of minor importance, only a very few being engaged in raising this class of stock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS.

Proportionate answers to questions regarding the public grazing lands, received from 1,400 stockmen residing in Western States and Territories.

[NOTE.—The figures represent the number of persons giving each answer.]

State or Territory.	Which of the following classes of stock are you raising: Cattle, horses, sheep, goats?								How does the grass and other stock feed on your range at the present time compare with former years?		
	Cattle and horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle, sheep, and horses.	Cattle and sheep.	Sheep and horses.	Horses.	Goats.	Poorer.	Better.	Unchanged.
Arizona	27	26	16	2	2			1	43	24	7
California	36	37	12	10	6			3	58	24	22
Colorado	76	67	6	6	3	3	2		74	64	28
Idaho	25	32	30	10	12	2	1		84	20	8
Kansas and Oklahoma	23	13							11	15	10
Montana	42	24	33	34	20	4	1		94	33	29
Nebraska	35	16	2	2					11	35	6
Nevada	17	8		6	4				20	11	4
New Mexico	38	52	16	12	8	2		2	70	41	19
North and South Dakota	54	16	2	6	6		1		43	27	17
Oregon	32	15	9	8	20	1	3		61	15	12
Utah	32	24	30	18	17				72	36	9
Washington	4	3	5	7	3	1			13	8	1
Wyoming	76	50	33	33	18	4	2		72	106	27
Total	517	383	195	154	119	17	9	6	729	460	198

Proportionate answers to questions regarding the public grazing lands, received from 1,400 stockmen residing in Western States and Territories—Continued.

State or Territory.	Has the carrying capacity of the ranges increased or diminished?		If it has increased, what has been the cause of such change?					If it has diminished, to what extent has this been due to overstocking or to the manner in which the stock has been handled?					
	Diminished.	Increased.	Fencing pastures.	Irrigation and cultivation.	Increased rainfall.	Control by ownership of ranches.	Forest reserve regulation.	Overstocking.	Drought.	Excessive sheep grazing.	Methods of handling.	Premature grazing.	Settlement.
Arizona	63	7	1	3	2	....	1	41	37	14	5	....	....
California	76	22	8	2	2	2	1	48	9	17	10	6	2
Colorado	118	28	6	11	6	3	1	99	20	4	14	1	3
Idaho	96	65	1	....	2	2	....	70	10	24	18	12	5
Kansas and Oklahoma	14	17	8	2	4	3	....	11	....	....	3	....	4
Montana	111	30	4	3	3	12	1	77	10	17	11	4	7
Nebraska	33	29	9	7	11	4	....	22	2	....	....	....	....
Nevada	33	2	....	1	....	....	....	25	6	7	2	3	....
New Mexico	102	16	4	9	3	....	....	60	33	10	14	2	5
North and South Dakota	57	21	4	4	4	7	....	43	9	4	8	....	10
Oregon	68	20	9	....	....	3	4	53	5	17	16	5	5
Utah	107	13	5	....	5	2	27	80	29	22	30	....	....
Washington	18	5	....	1	1	1	1	13	....	3	1	....	....
Wyoming	135	51	10	16	10	3	3	101	18	28	14	6	6
Total	921	276	69	59	53	42	39	752	186	167	141	51	47

State or Territory.	Does the sale of farm products in your locality depend upon live stock which are ranged upon the public domain during a portion of the year?					What, in your opinion, is the most practical method for the proper control and permanent improvement of the public grazing lands, etc.?								
	Yes.	No.	To a great extent.	The sale of hay only.	To a small extent.	Individual pastures.	Community divisions.	The development of water.	Sell the grazing land.	"Let us alone."	Irrigation and cultivation.	Allow 640-acre homesteads.	Reseeding the range.	Limit the grazing season.
Arizona	23	23	12	1	4	30	25	17	3	1	1	....	1	....
California	50	24	12	1	12	22	22	6	7	3	3	....	7	2
Colorado	45	35	38	19	9	64	48	7	9	4	7	4	3	4
Idaho	55	5	16	30	3	18	55	7	4	4	2	....	6	1
Kansas and Oklahoma	16	9	4	....	....	21	2	3	4	....	1	....	....	....
Montana	71	28	24	14	6	61	29	13	10	5	4	2	....	3
Nebraska	24	13	5	1	6	29	2	3	10	....	2	....	....	....
Nevada	12	8	6	6	3	11	6	6	3	2	1	....	....	....
New Mexico	37	51	11	1	13	65	27	11	3	15	....	2	3	2
North and South Dakota	19	30	15	....	7	36	14	12	5	17	5	17	2	....
Oregon	48	13	13	13	3	38	32	1	12	....	4	....	....	1
Utah	36	13	46	13	6	31	55	8	9	1	5	....	4	6
Washington	7	1	11	3	2	10	4	2	4	1	1	....	1	....
Wyoming	103	41	35	10	4	96	32	16	14	11	8	9	2	3
Total	546	295	247	112	78	532	353	112	97	64	44	34	27	22

Proportionate answers to questions regarding the public grazing lands, received from 1,400 stockmen residing in Western States and Territories—Continued.

State or Territory.	Do you favor Government control of the ranges under reasonable regulations, etc.?			What plan would you suggest which would permit bona fide homestead settlements on agricultural lands within a grazing district, etc.?						
	Yes.	No.	Unanswered.	Rigid enforcement of the law.	Allow entry by homestead only.	Compulsory cultivation of claims.	Require all homesteads fenced.	Inspection of all claims.	Classify the lands.	Allow no entry during lease.
Arizona	62	8	4	......	3	9	4	2	7	2
California	70	22	12	4	2	4	5	2	3	......
Colorado	129	24	10	10	10	10	8	9	8	1
Idaho	91	12	9	15	14	9	3	5	4	1
Kansas and Oklahoma	27	4	5	4	2	4	6	......	2	1
Montana	112	24	22	11	24	7	5	6	8	1
Nebraska	41	6	8	4	......	......	2	5	1	1
Nevada	27	5	3	5	3	1	......	......	1	......
New Mexico	98	21	11	9	11	5	16	5	6	3
North and South Dakota	55	16	14	9	......	15	6	1	2	......
Oregon	81	4	3	16	21	2	......	8	5	......
Utah	104	11	6	11	20	10	10	6	8	1
Washington	18	3	2	4	......	5	5	1	......	1
Wyoming	175	23	18	23	12	20	20	16	6	2
Total	1,090	183	127	125	121	91	74	66	56	14

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GRASS.

Regarding the question relating to the present condition of grass and other stock feed on the ranges, the answers given relate almost entirely to the season of 1904 as compared with other recent years, and are greatly influenced by the amount of rain during the past summer. In Arizona, for example, about one-third of the stockmen heard from report the grass as being better than usual, while at the same time only one-ninth of the same report the general carrying capacity of the ranges as having increased. Taking Arizona for example, the facts are that during the period from 1884 to 1890, Arizona was favored with a series of comparatively good seasons, and owing to the general prosperity of the cattle business at that time many new ranches were established there and large herds of cattle brought in from Texas and Mexico. The ranges became very heavily stocked, the number of cattle exceeding that which should have been ranged, even under favorable climatic conditions.

Then came a series of droughts from 1890 to 1894, during which there was a very light rainfall and consequent shortage in the forage crop. Owing to this scarcity of feed, stock became thin in flesh and the losses during the winters of 1891 and 1892 were enormous. Stockmen became discouraged, and a very large number of the men who had come in during the eighties commenced shipping out again, and from 1894 to 1897 there was a general exodus of cattle from the country.

In some cases in northern Arizona the abandoned cattle ranges were restocked with sheep, but in general the ranges have not been restocked nor since regained their former good condition. Ranges which formerly supported 100,000 head of cattle are not now carrying more than 10,000. During the early part of the past season these ranges again suffered from a severe drought, and losses of stock were quite heavy. Range matters were in a critical condition when in the latter part of July the drought was broken by heavy and continued rains.

An increased amount of rainfall over the Western States during the past season has been quite general, and range conditions have been greatly improved over former years. It will be noticed that in all of the States and Territories under consideration the proportion reporting the present condition of feed as better than usual exceeds the proportion reporting the general carrying capacity of the ranges as having increased.

THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE RANGES.

The question regarding the carrying capacity of the ranges has evidently been answered in most cases by a comparison of recent years with range conditions during the early days of the range-stock business, and shows very plainly that under present conditions the greater portion of the public grazing lands are not supporting the number of stock they did formerly.

The answers do not represent differences of opinion concerning the same areas, but refer to the condition of the particular portion of the range which the writer is using, so that, for example, we learn that the carrying capacity of the range in Utah has diminished on the portions being used by 107 of the stockmen heard from and that it has increased on the portions used by 13.

It will be noticed that the proportion of decrease is much greater in the arid States and Territories, such as Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, than it is in the more humid regions. This to a certain degree represents the influence of droughts in causing a decrease in the pasturing value of the lands.

On the whole, it seems very evident that the free-range system has been a destructive one and that the situation is one which demands grave consideration.

CAUSES OF INCREASE IN PASTURING CAPACITY.

Where the carrying capacity is reported as having increased, it has been mostly due to *fencing pastures*. It has been found that wherever the range is protected by fencing, and the overstocking of pasture lands is thus avoided, the condition of the range has at once improved and the amount of forage increased. Better care is taken of the stock; losses from straying and death are lessened; a better grade of stock is raised, and in every way a better use of the lands obtained.

For the reasons above stated, as well as for the protection of personal interests, much public land has been illegally fenced, in some States more than in others, but to a certain extent in all of the Western States and Territories. This has been a vexatious question to the Government, and success in the enforcement of the law has depended to a greater or less degree upon the sentiment of the people in the different localities. Where such divisions of the range are mutually agreed upon, there is no complaint made against anyone, and usually the Government meets with limited success in securing convictions.

In comparing the condition of the land under illegal fence with that outside which is used as free range, it is found that almost invariably it has improved, and a more economic use of the forage has been obtained. Consequently it is a grave question whether or not the fencing has been detrimental to the best interests of the people at large, and if it would not be best to provide a way in which such fences could be maintained in accordance with the law.

Irrigation and cultivation come next in importance. The use of the public lands for grazing has been increased in two ways by irrigation:

First, by enabling stockmen to raise winter feed on irrigated lands, the adjoining lands are given a short period of rest during feeding season, and actually carry an increased number of stock during the balance of the year. In addition, the stockman is insured against winter loss, and his business placed on a sounder basis. Again, summer ranges, which were not used to their full capacity previously on account of lack of range suitable for wintering, have been fully utilized by providing winter feed on irrigated lands adjoining.

A good illustration of the advance of this system is furnished by J. M. Carey & Bro., who write regarding their ranch in Converse County, Wyo.

> "Irrigation of available bodies of land has increased the tons of forage very much. We have grown this year nearly 5,000 tons of hay. When we bought the ranch it only produced 30 tons of hay."

Second, by building little dams in the coulees or arroyos and diverting the water, the forage crop upon the grass lands has been greatly improved and the pasturing capacity increased. In some localities, particularly in Montana, this system has improved the grass to such an extent that good crops of hay are cut, and winter feed thus provided.

Improvement of the range by increased rainfall is beyond doubt one of the most satisfactory and economical methods, but as yet is somewhat unreliable. The possibility of increasing the amount of rainfall by an extension of the forested area has been the subject of scientific inquiry during recent years, but definite conclusions have not been derived from such investigations, and at present no plan can be offered which will assure an increase in rainfall.

Control of adjoining range through the ownership of ranches has been the most common method of range protection throughout the West, as well as one of the most effective. If a ranchman secures title to the watering places on a range, it has been customary to recognize his claim to the use of the adjoining lands for grazing purposes. In case of controversy he could fence up the water, and thus prevent stock other than his own from using the range.

Stockmen have been large purchasers of State lands, forest-reserve scrip, etc., and in their selection have taken lands located along the streams for the purpose of controlling the water, and in 40-arce tracts covering springs and lakes.

Only exceptional cases exist, however, where any one person or corporation has secured all of the watering places on a range, and the competition between the owners of different watering places on the same range has often been so great as to result in its being overstocked and its pasturing value injured.

Forest-reserve regulations have resulted in an improvement in the condition of the summer grazing lands by restricting the number and class of stock allowed in each particular area to a number there was sufficient feed for; by limiting the season during which grazing would be allowed to the time when the forage could be used to the best advantage, and preventing its destruction by reason of the stock entering too early in the season, and by requiring the stock to be handled in a way which would insure the best use of the range. The greatest improvement in condition of the range by forest-reserve control is reported from Utah, where a few years past the greatest opposition to the reserves existed among the stockmen. Through proper management of the summer ranges it has been demonstrated that the forest reserves are one of the most important factors in securing permanent improvement in the condition of the range, and stockmen are beginning to realize the beneficial results of such control.

CAUSES OF DECREASE IN CARRYING CAPACITY.

Overstocking has undoubtedly been by far the greatest cause of range destruction and decrease in its carrying capacity. Under the free-range system of the West there has been very little restriction as to the number of stock anyone had the privilege of pasturing on the public domain, and owing to the opportunity offered to engage in the business of stock raising and to the apparently alluring chance of money-making, the ranges of many sections soon became overcrowded and commenced to decline in their pasturing capacity.

Serious controversy arose over the use of the range between cattle owners and sheep owners, and also between the different owners of the same class of stock. No one thought of reducing the number of his stock, but each stockman exerted himself to keep the other fellow off of what he claimed as his range. In this struggle for supremacy in range control little consideration was given to the future utility of the range itself, and it fast became a proposition of getting all there was in it while it lasted.

It is not to be wondered at that under this system of management the pasture lands rapidly declined in their grazing value and carrying capacity.

Drought has also been responsible for a considerable portion of the decrease. The ranges have as a rule been stocked on the basis of their capacity during normal or good years, and consequently whenever there came a season of drought they have been found to be overstocked. When two or three of these dry seasons have occurred in succession the seed crop has been short and the growth of grass has naturally grown less every year.

In addition, water has been more scarce, many lakes and springs entirely drying up, and stock has been compelled to travel long distances between the feeding and watering places, thus greatly increasing the amount of forage destroyed by tramping. The concentration of large numbers of stock around the few watering places has often caused the country for several miles around to be entirely tramped out.

Excessive sheep grazing is charged as the cause of serious injury to many sections of the range pasture lands. The controversy between owners of cattle and sheep is of long standing and has been the cause of serious loss of life and property.

As portions of the range have come under better control through stockmen (both cattle and sheep owners) securing title to or leasing certain lands, this controversy has been gradually reduced and conflicts are of less frequent occurrence, but it will continue to a certain extent as long as there is free range to quarrel about.

The greatest damage at the present time is charged against what are termed "transient" or "tramp" herds of sheep, usually bands of sheep being driven from distant ranges to points of shipment or being driven between summer and winter ranges, which are often long distances apart and sometimes located in different States. These bands are often owned by men who have no ranches or regular range, and who have no interest in the country other than to make all the money they can while the opportunity lasts. Sometimes they are not even citizens of the United States, and have no intention of becoming such, but only wish to make a stake and return to their native land. They just drift around in search of good feeding grounds, and camp wherever such areas are found, regardless of the interests of anyone else. As the sheep are constantly under herd they can stay just as long as there is any grass, and move without trouble whenever the feed is exhausted, the result being that the range is kept grazed off close and soon suffers from the result of overgrazing. In some localities the range has been overcrowded and injured by this system of grazing until it has become almost impossible for settlers and homeseekers to find pasture for the small herds of cattle and horses necessary for their success in the establishment of a home.

In a number of the Western States it has been the subject of local legislation, and the usual remedy applied has been the imposing of a license tax. As a rule the result has been that the tax was paid and the overgrazing continued. The most effective law for the protection of the settler is that of Idaho, which imposes a fine for driving herded stock nearer than within two miles of a cultivated ranch. The extent to which this law has been enforced, of course, depends largely upon the public sentiment, and it has not very greatly influenced the general use of the public grazing lands.

The most effective way of checking the evil results of excessive sheep grazing is to divide the range into districts and only allow it to be pastured under permit.

Methods of handling have also had much to do with the decrease in the pasturing value of the lands.

In handling cattle probably the greatest damage has been from their concentration around certain watering places. There has been no particular incentive for a stockman to provide numerous watering places on the free range because unless he owned the land he has had no protection in its use, and consequently money has been spent for such improvement on public land only when it was absolutely necessary.

Another disadvantage in handling stock on the free range is that on the all-year-round range it is all used at the same time and does not produce as good crops of forage as it would if it could be divided and used a portion at a time. This has been proven on tracts which have been fenced. Each portion is then given an alternate period of rest and the grass has a chance to reseed the range naturally.

In handling sheep much damage has been done by herding the bands too closely and by camping too long in the same place. In herding, if the sheep are allowed to scatter out as much as possible and feed naturally, they do much less damage and feed to better advantage than if they are bunched up close and constantly driven along.

In bedding, the sheep have often been camped too long in the same place, sometimes for a month or more and until the grass and forage for a mile or two around the camp would be completely eaten out. Damage from this cause is usually entirely unnecessary, and is now strictly avoided by all sheepmen who have an interest in the future welfare of the ranges.

Premature grazing, or putting the stock on the range too early in the season while the feed is yet immature, is one of the greatest evils in the destruction of forage on the summer ranges. Lack of range control is usually responsible for this condition. If the number of stock to be driven to the mountains for summer pasture exceeds the number there is sufficient pasture for, there is often some particular section of the range which one man desires to secure ahead of his competitors, and in the struggle to get there first the stock are driven along as fast as possible and destroy as much feed by tramping as they consume in feeding.

A much better utilization of the range would be secured if the stock were kept off until the feed was ready for pasturing and then not to allow it to be overstocked.

As portions of the range have been brought under control through the purchase of lands and fencing by stockmen, and by the creation of forest reserves by the Government, it has been clearly shown that the evils of overstocking, methods of handling, and premature grazing can be overcome by proper management and reasonable regulation.

Settlement has reduced the area open to grazing, but has not been largely responsible for actual decrease in the carrying capacity of the lands, except so far as the settlers have helped to overstock the vacant lands. In answering this question probably most of the stockmen had in mind the decrease in area rather than the range condition. It is claimed in some sections that settlers have prevented the use of adjoining grazing lands by fencing up all of the water and also by driving stock away from unfenced cultivated land, but, on the whole, probably this has not very greatly influenced the use of the grazing lands.

THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

One of the very important matters in connection with the range problem is the extent to which the market for local farm products depends upon live stock. In many of the irrigated districts of the West the principal crop raised is alfalfa, and its sale depends largely upon converting it into beef and mutton through the medium of feeding cattle and sheep. This is notably the case at Phoenix, Ariz.; Bakersfield, Cal.; Lamar, Las Animas, and Fort Collins, Colo.; along the Snake River, in Idaho, and the Humboldt River, in Nevada, all of which are extensive feeding points. Cattle from the ranges of Arizona supply Phoenix with feeders. Bakersfield receives shipments of cattle from Arizona and New Mexico, and in addition to the supply from the ranges of southern California. Large shipments of lambs are made from Arizona and New Mexico to Lamar, Las Animas, and Fort Collins, Colo., and are there fattened for the market.

In Idaho it is estimated that during last winter 300,000 head of sheep were fed in the valley of the Boise and Snake rivers, between Boise and Weiser. In eastern Oregon the utilization of the hay crop depends entirely upon live stock, and in Nevada large numbers of both cattle and sheep were fed along the valley of the Humboldt.

In the corn belts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri cattle and sheep from the western ranges furnish the medium through which the crop is marketed. In fact, the agricultural prosperity of the entire western commonwealth depends largely upon stock feeding.

As new areas are reclaimed and brought under cultivation by the Government through the building of storage reservoirs under the irrigation act, the proper care of grazing lands to be used in connection with the cultivated lands becomes a matter of great importance.

In hundreds of places remote from transportation farming is only made profitable through raising live stock to consume the products of the farm. Cattle and sheep which are pastured in the mountains during the summer are driven to the fields in the fall after the crops have been harvested and there fed during the winter. In addition to the regular feeding, much rough forage and stubble pasture is utilized which would otherwise be wasted.

Many of the stockmen have qualified their answers by saying "to a great extent," "to a small extent," or "the sale of hay only." If these are added to the number of those simply saying "yes," the total represents fully three-fourths of those heard from, and indicates the general importance of this question.

METHODS FOR CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT.

Regarding the most practical method for the control and improvement of public grazing lands, it is generally believed that this can be best accomplished by giving the stockmen control of the respective ranges they are now using, as nearly as possible, and protecting them in its use by such regulations as are found necessary.

The opinion as to whether this can be done best by the establishment of districts to be used jointly by a large number of stockmen under a permit or license system or by the granting of permits or leases for individual pastures is governed very largely by the natural range conditions of the particular section of the country in which the stockman resides or is pasturing his stock.

Individual pastures are favored wherever the conditions are such that the range is well watered naturally or that water can be developed by wells and windmills, the altitude and climate such that stock can be ranged the year round, the summer ranges uniform and adjoining or in the immediate vicinity of cultivated lands used for raising winter feed, or, in fact, wherever it is considered practicable to divide the range into individual pastures. It is believed that the most satisfactory results and greatest improvement will be obtained by individual effort. Whenever a stockman is assured that he will have the exclusive use of a particular area, he at once has an interest in its welfare. He knows that he will get the benefit of whatever improvement he makes. He can take better care of his stock, reduce his losses from death and straying, improve the grade of his stock by better breeding, and in every way manage his business on a more practical and safer plan.

Community divisions are favored where the natural conditions are such that it is not considered practicable to divide the range into individual pastures. Either the summer range is such that it must be used jointly, the stock gradually working up the mountain slopes in the spring as the snow disappears, grazing on the higher portions during the middle of the summer, and working back down again in the fall after summer rains have produced a new crop of forage on the lower slopes, or the summer and winter ranges are located a long distance apart, sometimes requiring stock to be trailed for 200 or 300 miles from one to the other, and the winter ranges are often of such character that it is impossible to foretell just what portion can be used on account of uncertainty of feed and water.

In Colorado there is a marked division and difference between the eastern part of the State and what is known as the western slope. East of a line drawn north and south across the State, running through the city of Pueblo, the conditions on the greater portion of the range are favorable for individual pastures, and most of the stockmen express themselves in favor of such division; while in the western portion of the State the summer ranges are of such character that they are best utilized by a large number of different owners pasturing their stock on a certain division jointly, and consequently the opinion is in opposition to individual pastures and in favor of community divisions.

In Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma the conditions are usually favorable for individual pastures, and the expression of opinion in their favor is almost unanimous. In Idaho and Utah the conditions are almost the opposite, most of the pasture lands being either strictly summer or winter ranges and of such character as to require their joint use, and consequently the plan favored by most stockmen of these States is that of grazing districts or community divisions. In Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota many different classes of range exist, and opinions consequently differ as to the best method of control.

It is very evident that each district must be handled in accordance with the existing conditions, and that there is danger in the enforcement of regulations not suited to such conditions.

Limiting the grazing season is one of the methods advised for the improvement of the pasture lands, and is a matter of importance in connection with the proper management of grazing. The best use of the land is always secured when stock are not allowed to graze thereon until the feed has sufficiently matured, and taken off as soon as the forage crop has been harvested. Good results have been obtained on the forest reserves through limiting the grazing season, and great improvement has been made in the condition of lands held under private ownership. This can not be applied on the public grazing lands, however, until they have been placed under some system of control, such as the establishment of reserves, grazing districts, or the granting of permits for the exclusive use of certain portions of the land.

The development of water as a means of range improvement is mentioned in all of the States. There seems to be a general demand for legislation which will encourage the building of reservoirs and the digging of wells for stock-watering purposes. The present law, which requires that such improvements on public land must be left open for public use, is unsatisfactory and does not secure the results desired. It is not expected that the Government will develop water for stock-watering purposes at its own expense and furnish it free to stockmen, although it might be good public policy for experimental work along this line to be done on some of the arid lands, especially in boring for artesian water; but what is needed is a plan of some kind which will give the stockman a means of getting a reasonable return for money spent in such improvement by having some degree of protection in the use of adjoining grazing lands.

Reseeding the ranges is advocated by many as a means of restoring the grasses in sections where it has been destroyed. On some few limited areas this has been done quite successfully, usually the most favorable places, such as mountain meadows or portions of the range which could be inclosed by fence, having been selected. The expense and lack of range control, however, have prevented any very extensive improvement of the pasture lands by sowing new seeds.

The Government is doing valuable work at the various agricultural experiment stations throughout the West in making investigations along this line and ascertaining the adaptability of certain grasses and forage plants to the soils and climatic conditions of the different ranges. It is the proper function of the Government to do the experimental work and publish bulletins giving the public full information of the results of such experiments, and advice regarding the application of any knowledge thus obtained, but it seems proper that those who will receive individual benefit from the use of the land should be the ones to apply this knowledge and do the actual work of reseeding. Therefore it would appear that it only remains to provide such means as are necessary to encourage the more extensive application of this system of range improvement by the stockmen.

Irrigation and cultivation is the most important factor to be considered in improving the condition of the range and increasing its carrying capacity. One acre of irrigated alfalfa will produce as much forage as 20 to 30 acres of ordinary grass land under fence or double that amount of uninclosed western free range. Every acre of land which can be brought under cultivation by irrigation is as good as 25 acres of fenced grazing land or 50 acres of free range.

The evolution of the western range from overgrazed grass land to cultivated land is brought about largely in the following manner: First, a portion of the range is inclosed by fence, and with this protection and proper use the grass immediately improves. The stockman prospects around for water, cleans out and improves the flow of springs, and finds places where water can be had by digging wells. Having succeeded in getting his pastures sufficiently watered for grazing purposes, he then gives his attention to seeing what can be done in the way of raising winter feed. Portions of the best land are set aside for cutting wild hay; experiments are made in raising crops of sorghum, Kafir corn, and other forage which can be grown without irrigation; and these efforts, often meeting with success, are followed by trying different varieties of small grain. Wherever there is sufficient water for irrigation, the land is usually seeded with alfalfa, and immediately furnishes an increased amount of feed, as before stated. The result is that it is soon found that the carrying capacity of the area has been doubled, the quality of the stock improved, and the bank account of the stockman gradually increased.

This attracts the attention of others, and soon new divisions of the range are made. Settlers are attracted by the success of stockmen in raising winter feed, and try more varied farming. Thus the country gradually changes to a more thickly settled and prosperous condition.

There is no doubt but that by the continued increase in the area of irrigated and cultivated land, and by an improvement in the management of the pasture lands, the live-stock industry of the West will continue to prosper and hold its place among the important industries of the country.

Homesteads of 640 acres are advocated by many of the stockmen of South Dakota and a few on the ranges of eastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado. The usual claim made is that 160 acres of land of such character as that which is now vacant in these localities is not sufficient to afford a settler the means of making a living for his family, and that the amount should therefore be increased. This opinion has been formed largely by the action of the law known as the "Kinkaid act," which applies to the neighboring State of Nebraska. Investigations of the actual results of the application of this law will furnish such information as is necessary to decide whether or not this has been a good thing for the country.

It seems to follow that if this policy is adopted it will only be a short time until all the land of such class as will afford a living on 640 acres will be exhausted, and there will then be a demand for four-section homesteads of 2,560 acres; and following along this line it would be necessary ultimately to give 25,000 acres of much of the arid grazing land of the southwest.

In view of the unknown possibilities of future agricultural development, it would appear to be better public policy to retain the title to the lands, and only grant their temporary possession for use in pasturing live stock.

To sell the grazing lands to the stockmen is a method advocated by many, the idea being that the lands should be classified and that the portion not now valuable for cultivation or which can not be reclaimed by irrigation should be graded and sold for grazing purposes at an appraised valuation. It is claimed that by this method the desired improvement in the condition of the lands would be secured, and at the same time the land would be producing a revenue by taxation. There is no doubt that this would be advantageous to the stockmen who secured the land, and that its condition would be improved and its carrying capacity increased; but this method is open to the same objection before given, the unknown possibilities of its future agricultural value.

"LET US ALONE!"

There is an expression of opinion from some sections that range matters will adjust themselves by the natural changes brought about in the gradual settlement of the country, and that it is unsafe for the

Government to undertake to regulate the use of the vacant public lands. It is claimed by many that they can not afford to pay anything for the use of the lands, and that the collection of a grazing fee would mean bankruptcy to them. It is feared that under any system of control the large owners and corporations would secure a monopoly in the use of the pasture land, and the small owners would be shut out. It is claimed that young men starting in the business of stock raising would have no opportunity to build up under a permit or lease system. It is feared that the stockman would suffer from the political influences which would be brought into the question, and from the action of dishonest officials; and it is feared that in the inauguration of any system of control it will be found that many sections of the range are overstocked, and that there will not be sufficient range to go around, and consequently someone will have to be denied the grazing privilege, and there is great uncertainty as to just who will be able to continue in the business and who will be forced to retire.

In some sections the range controversies have about all been fought out, and mutual agreements now exist among the occupants of the range regarding all matters pertaining to its use. It is thought that Government control would upset this condition and cause endless trouble in the readjustment of affairs. Although range conditions are not entirely satisfactory, it is thought best to continue under the present system and laws rather than to take any chances on the result of the application of new methods; and consequently stockmen who are of this opinion say "Let us alone!" It will be seen by reference to the table, however, that only 64 out of 1,400 have expressed themselves as being of this opinion.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RANGES.

In answer to the question as to whether or not Government control of the ranges under reasonable regulations made to meet local conditions, and providing for a proper classification of the lands is favored, of the 1,400 stockmen heard from, 1,090 have expressed themselves in the affirmative and 183 in the negative, 127 having avoided answering the question. This appears to be very conclusive evidence that the large majority of stockmen consider the present condition unsatisfactory, and desire the enactment of some form of legislation which will place the ranges under better control and encourage their improvement.

This expression of opinion does not seem to be in any way local, but is in about the same proportion from all of the different States and Territories. It is modified in some States by the large amount of grazing land now in private holdings, such as private land grants, railroad land grants, etc., and in South Dakota by the desire for 640-acre homesteads; but where the major portion of the range is vacant land, or what is termed free range, the sentiment appears to be very strongly in favor of Government control.

In the travels of the writer over the western range country during the past season in connection with the work of securing data for the preparation of the map showing certain classes of grazing lands, which is also presented to the Commission for its information, endeavor was made to meet and talk with as many stockmen as possible at all of the different points visited, getting their views regarding all matters pertaining to the use of the public lands for grazing, and their opinions as to what was needed to improve the condition and insure the permanent utility of the lands.

Fully four-fifths of the men thus interviewed expressed themselves in favor of some form of Government control, either by the creation of grazing districts or the leasing of tracts to individuals, and all wished this done in a way which would not retard the development of the country and would allow the settlement of agricultural lands. The sentiment among stockmen seems to be rapidly changing in this regard, and many who formerly opposed any form of control or leasing are now in favor of such action, provided the change is brought about gradually and with care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance of present range divisions and methods of use.

HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT IN GRAZING DISTRICTS.

It is almost the unanimous opinion of stockmen that in the adoption of any new system of management for the public grazing lands, ample provision should be made for the gradual settlement of the country by actual home seekers.

Many think that entries should continue to be made under the existing laws, but that the law should be more rigidly enforced and every precaution taken to insure the faithful performance of all of the requirements of the act under which entry is made.

It is thought by many that an inspection of all claims by a Government official would be the most practical method of protecting the stockmen against entries by bounty jumpers or for the purpose of speculation, and that this would also prevent securing title to land without complying with the provisions of the law.

Others believe that it would be best to allow entry under the homestead act only. While this would apparently insure that the land would be taken by bona fide settlers only, at the same time it would restrict the entries to those having a homestead right, and would be likely to retard settlement somewhat.

Another opinion expressed by many is that the class of entry is of minor consequence, but that the important point is to require that a certain portion of each claim shall be actually cultivated. It is argued that if this were done it would defeat the larger portion of fraudulent entries and insure the actual settlement of the land.

Another method proposed is that the Government should require anyone making an entry within a grazing district to fence their lands. In States where the local laws do not require lands under cultivation to be fenced, and stock trespassing thereon are liable to suit for damage, if the settler is not required to fence his land the stockman must either herd his stock, or build a fence around the cultivated land at his own expense. In districts where the land is almost entirely grazing, this seems to be unfair to the stockman, and he believes that in allowing settlement within a grazing district the Government should include among the improvements required upon the land that it should be fenced within a certain time after entry.

Another plan proposed is that the lands be classified, and in the granting of grazing permits all lands classed as agricultural be excepted from the area for which a permit is given, and left open to entry by settlers, but that no entry be allowed on lands other than those specified during the term of permit.

The most extreme view is that expressed by a few who favor an absolute lease of the land, and that no entry of any kind be allowed during the term of the lease.

It is the opinion of the writer that the first step in the inauguration of a new system of management for the public grazing lands should be to classify the lands. Those which are likely to be in demand or are suited for agriculture should be so classified and should remain open to entry.

Those which under present conditions are only suitable for grazing should be so classified, and entry or settlement should only be allowed under such conditions as offer a reasonable assurance of the successful establishment of a home. New men engaging in the stock business should be allowed the use of enough land to support a home, the development of ranches suited to the support of a single family being the condition desired for the best use of the public grazing lands. When a district is fully occupied by such ranchmen, no further division of range should be made or new entries approved.

All lands should be reclassified whenever changes in conditions warrant such action.

Before a patent is issued for any unperfected entry within a grazing district an inspection should be made, under direction of the supervisor, to ascertain whether or not all of the provisions of the law have been complied with, and whenever it appears that an entry has been made for purposes other than those contemplated in the law, patent should be refused and the entry canceled.

MAP OF THE GRAZING LANDS.

The map presented with this report has been prepared for the purpose of showing the general location and area of some of the different classes of grazing lands in the western portion of the United States, more particularly in reference to the possibility of their use at different seasons of the year and under certain conditions.

The data compiled is from personal observations made during an experience of seventeen years (1884 to 1901) in the live-stock business, raising cattle, horses, and sheep on the free range, in the Territory of Arizona; from information gained in the examination of proposed forest reserves in the States of Utah and California during 1902 and 1903; from information furnished by members of the Bureau of Forestry, who have been engaged in field work in the other Western States; from maps and reports of the United States Geological Survey, and from information furnished by stockmen who are actually using the different ranges.

The dividing lines between the different classes of range are only roughly drawn, and are not from an actual survey; but they are approximately correct and give a good general idea of the proportion of each class of land in the different States and Territories.

The areas of cultivated land shown represent the location of important agricultural districts or comparatively large bodies of cultivated land. On account of lack of time or means of securing the necessary data, no attempt has been made to show the location of the small cultivated areas which are scattered throughout many grazing sections, and in referring to this map it must be remembered, therefore, that there are thousands of small farms scattered over the entire country which in area would each make only a little speck on the map and which, on this account and for the reason before stated, have been omitted.

The most important feature of this map is the information given regarding the proportionate amount of grazing land in each State or Territory which can be used during the entire year and that which can only be used either during the summer or winter.

The relation between summer and winter ranges and cultivated land is very close and must be carefully considered in the inauguration of any system of regulation in the use of the public grazing lands.

The summer ranges are located in the mountainous portions of the country, which are usually covered with heavy snow during the winter and can only be used for pasturing in the summer season. The length of this season of course varies greatly in different localities. Some of the mountain pasture lands in Arizona and New Mexico can be used from April 1 to November 30, while in the higher portion of the mountains of northern California, Oregon, Colorado, and other Northwestern States the pasturing season is limited from June 1 to October 15, so that of necessity pasture must be provided elsewhere during the remainder of the year.

The winter ranges are on the lands of lower altitude where the winter storms are less severe, and often in sections of the country which are very poorly watered and can only be used when there is snow on the ground or while there is water in tanks and lakes which are filled by the winter snow and rain.

In the early part of the summer, when the water and feed dry up, the stock must be taken to the better-watered ranges, which are often only found in the mountains. The use of one class of range is therefore very largely dependent upon the use of the other.

In some localities the area classified as summer range includes portions of high, barren mountains, which are of little or no value for grazing, and also areas of heavily timbered land on which there is practically no forage crop, but within these areas are often little parks or meadows which are utilized for summer pasture, and the classification in such cases therefore means that all of the grazing lands within the area are of the class designated.

The year-long ranges are those portions which have a permanent water supply, either springs, running streams, or lakes, or on which water has been developed by digging wells, and which are located at an altitude where the climate is such that the winter storms are not so severe as to endanger heavy losses in ordinary seasons.

On the ranges of Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas it has been found by the experience of the past that localities in which stock could usually be wintered with only a nominal loss in number would occasionally be visited by an extremely long and severe winter which would cause very heavy losses of stock. The stockmen in one bad winter would lose the profits of several good seasons. Consequently in the States mentioned an effort is made to provide feed to be used during severe winter storms, and stockmen do not feel that they are safe without it; but in case of a mild winter a large portion of the stock are allowed to remain on the open range. The area classed as year-long range in these States is therefore subject to this modification, being used during the entire year except in case of severe winter storms.

Year-long ranges are often used as summer ranges in connection with strictly winter ranges, or as winter range in connection with strictly summer range; more commonly as the latter than the former, however, as the area of strictly summer range usually exceeds the area of strictly winter range.

In some of the States there is an area along the lower slopes of the mountains which is called spring and fall range, being used in the early part of the season before stock are driven to the summer ranges, and late in the season just before they are gathered and put in the winter pastures. This class of land as a rule is almost the same in character as the year-long range, and in making this map has been classed as such.

The utilization of the products of cultivated lands in feeding live stock is mostly confined to fattening stock for market and to winter feeding, although in some localities stock which are wintered on the public domain are fed during the summer time. The farmer, however, can get along better without the use of adjoining winter range than he can without the use of the summer range, because of the simple fact that it is during the summer that his cultivated land produces its crop, and during this season he must find other pasture for his stock.

The improvement of the range and extension of the grazing area through development of water by digging wells and erecting windmills has been mostly in the Southwest, where the climatic conditions have been such as to make such improvement necessary for the utilization of certain sections of the range. In the Northwest and on the Pacific coast the annual rainfall is sufficient to insure an abundant supply of water on most of the ranges, and consequently extensive development of water has been unnecessary.

Settlement has been an important factor in causing this class of range improvement to be made, and it is interesting to note that as settlers on agricultural or semi-agricultural lands have gradually worked westward over the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma the line of extensive development of water by wells and windmills has been gradually pushed along in advance. The stockman has been the forerunner of the agricultural settler, and by his enterprise in range improvement has done much to point out the way for the establishment of successful homes.

A PLAN FOR THE CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS.

That there is a very large amount of land throughout the West which under present conditions is not suitable for cultivation or located so that it can be reclaimed by irrigation nor valuable for its timber or mineral, but which is only useful for pasturing live stock, seems to be an established fact.

The area of this class of land is roughly estimated at 400,000,000 acres. With the information available it is not possible to figure the acreage accurately, but this figure will give an approximate idea of the public interest to be considered.

Having this extensive area which under present conditions is only valuable for grazing, the question of importance is, "Are these lands now being used in the best way possible for the continued development and prosperity of the country and under a system by which they will continue to be valuable for grazing purposes, or are they being used under a system which is detrimental to the best interests of the people and by which the only present value of the lands is being gradually destroyed?"

If the facts appear to establish beyond a doubt that the lands have not been used to the best advantage, and that their present condition is unsatisfactory to the people, and that the adoption of a new system of management would improve the grazing value of the land and insure a better and more permanent use of the same, then it would appear good public policy for Congress to enact such laws as are necessary to bring about the desired results.

The evidence herewith presented shows very clearly that in the opinion of the stockmen who have answered the circular sent out by the Commission on the Public Lands, the grazing value of the lands has greatly diminished and that the decrease in carrying capacity has been very largely due to overstocking and the manner in which the stock has been handled. The answers also show that the large majority are dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs and favor some system of Government control which will properly restrict the use of the public grazing lands and encourage their improvement.

In the consideration of this question in the past the argument presented has usually been in favor of or in opposition to legislation which proposed to immediately apply some definite plan to all of the grazing lands, and such action has been opposed because of the fear that the regulations would not be fitted to the varying conditions of different localities. In sections of the country where the proposed plan fitted the conditions the people would favor the passage of the law, and in all sections where it did not meet the local needs the plan was strongly opposed.

Believing that the solution of this question lies in the gradual application of a system of control to different sections of the country as public interest warrants such action and as the Government is prepared to assume such control, and also that the system of management to be applied to each district should be decided upon only after a full investigation of its needs and demands has been made, the following plan has been prepared and is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Commission:

1. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall examine and classify the public grazing lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

2. That the President may by proclamation set apart any portion of the public lands in said States and Territories as grazing districts, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall have charge of the administration of said grazing districts.

3. That each grazing district shall be divided into such divisions as the best interests of the public demand, each division to be classified and its grazing value appraised.

Lands classified as agricultural shall be occupied for grazing purposes under annual or season permits only, and shall be subject to entry at any time.

Lands classified as grazing shall be occupied under permits with a tenure of not more than ten years, and no entry or settlement shall be allowed until after an inspection of the land applied for and approval of such entry or settlement by the Secretary of Agriculture.

All lands shall be subject to reclassification at the termination of any permit period.

4. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall appoint a supervisor for each grazing district, who shall be a practical stockman, and a qualified elector of the State, and such assistants, clerks, and inspectors as the efficient care of the district demands; allot grazing permits in the manner which he deems most equitable in each district division, and define the privileges granted thereunder; determine and charge a grazing fee for each permit; build and repair roads and trails and make other necessary improvements; decide all questions arising from the application of the law in connection with the granting of grazing privileges; and make rules and regulations for the administration of the provisions of the law.

5. That when any grazing district has been established, the Secretary of Agriculture shall fix a date not less than one year from the establishment of the district, and after such date it shall be unlawful to pasture any class of live stock thereupon without a grazing permit. Violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year, in the discretion of the court.

6. That the sum of $500,000 be appropriated as a permanent fund to carry out the provisions of this act. All money collected for grazing fees under this law shall be used as follows: First, said appropriation fund shall be reimbursed for money expended from it in the classification, appraisal, administration, and improvement of the respective districts; second, after having made such reimbursement, then after paying the administration expenses of any district for each year the remainder of all money collected shall be expended for educational purposes or public improvements in the State in which the district is located in such manner as Congress may provide.

7. That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit any person from entering upon such grazing districts for all proper and lawful purposes, including that of prospecting, locating, and developing the mineral resources thereof: *Provided*, That such persons comply with the rules and regulations of such grazing districts. And any mineral lands which have been or which may be shown to be such and subject to entry under existing mining laws of the United States and the rules and regulations applying thereto, shall continue to be subject to such location and entry.

8. That the President shall be authorized at any time to modify any Executive order that has been or may be made establishing any grazing district, and by such modification may reduce the area or change the boundary lines of such district, or may vacate altogether any order creating such district.

CIRCULAR TO STOCKMEN.

The following list of questions has been prepared by the Commission on the Public Lands for the purpose of securing reliable information concerning the live-stock ranges of the West:

Please answer briefly, stating what, in your opinion, appear to be the most important facts. If the space allowed is not sufficient, use a separate sheet and write the number of the question at the beginning of your answer.

1. What is the general location of the range upon which you are grazing live stock? ———.

2. Which of the following classes of stock are you raising: Cattle, horses, sheep, goats? ———.

3. How does the grass and other stock feed on your range at the present time compare with former years? ———.

4. What important changes in range conditions and the live-stock industry have taken place in your neighborhood during the past twenty years? ———.

5. (*a*) Has the carrying capacity of the ranges increased or diminished? ———.

(*b*) If it has increased, what has been the cause of such change? ———.

(*c*) If it has diminished, to what extent has this been due to overstocking or to the manner in which the stock has been handled? ———.

(*d*) To what extent to climatic changes? ———.

(*e*) To what extent to local legislation? ———.

6. (*a*) Is the public range now under better control than during former years? ———.

(*b*) If so, to what extent has this been brought about by securing title to or control of the water and portions of the range? ———.

(*c*) To what extent by mutual agreements among the stockmen regarding the use of the ranges? ———.

(*d*) To what extent by any other method? ———.

7. (*a*) To what extent has the use of the range been improved or extended by the development of water through digging wells, building reservoirs, or otherwise? ———.

(*b*) To what extent could the carrying capacity of the range be increased by such methods? ———.

8. (*a*) Would it be practicable to divide the public ranges of your neighborhood into individual pastures? ———.

(*b*) If not, could the range be divided into districts to be used jointly by a certain number of stockmen? ———.

(*c*) Could the ranges be divided between sheep owners and cattlemen without serious injury to either interest? ———.

9. (*a*) To what extent does the summer or mountain range control the use of the winter range? ———.

(*b*) Do your summer and winter ranges adjoin or are they located at a long distance apart? ———.

10. (*a*) Is there any serious controversy regarding the use of the public range, such as between owners of cattle and sheep, large owners and small owners, etc.? ———.

(*b*) What would you suggest as the most practical way of settling such matters? ———.

11. Does the sale of farm products in your locality depend upon live stock which are ranged upon the public domain during a portion of the year? ———.

12. What proportion of the vacant public land in your neighborhood is of such character that by the development of irrigation or otherwise it is likely to be settled by actual homeseekers? ———.

13. What, in your opinion, is the most practical method for the proper control and permanent improvement of the public-grazing lands? ———.

14. Do you favor Government control of the ranges under reasonable regulations, made to meet local conditions, and providing for a proper classification of the grazing lands? ———.

15. What plan would you suggest which would permit bona-fide homestead settlements on agricultural lands within a grazing district, but would at the same time protect the stockmen against bounty jumpers or claim locators whose object would be speculation? ———

Name, ——— ———,
Post-office, ——— ———,
County, ——— ———, State, ———.

A REPORT ON SYSTEMS OF LEASING LARGE AREAS OF GRAZING LAND,

Together with an Outline of a Proposed System for the Regulation of Grazing on the Public Lands of the United States.

By Frederick V. Coville,
Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

At the request of the Commission on the Public Lands, the writer was assigned, on January 6, 1904, to the task of preparing a report which would indicate whether by some new system of management the stock-carrying capacity of the public grazing lands could be increased and at the same time homestead settlement be stimulated. For this purpose an examination was made in May, June, and July, 1904, of the system of granting leases operated by the State of Texas, and the system of grazing permits followed by the United States Office of Indian Affairs on the San Carlos and White Mountain Indian reservations in Arizona. In August and September the examination was extended to the grazing-lease system of the State of Wyoming and that followed by the Northern Pacific Railway in connection with the arid lands of that railroad in the State of Washington. An account of these systems, so far as they seem useful in relation to the present inquiry, is given in the accompanying report. The detailed attention paid to the historical side of the Texas land system is due to the special interest of the subject and the fact that no historical account of that system has hitherto been published. It was in Texas that a method was first worked out by which to break away from the free-range system, which has proved so unsatisfactory and expensive a means of harvesting the wild forage crop of the arid region.

The writer desires to express his special obligation for assistance courteously extended to him by George P. Garrison, professor of history, and Phineas L. Windsor, librarian, of the University of Texas; John J. Terrell, commissioner of the general land office of Texas; Thomas T. Tynan, superintendent of public instruction and register of the State land board of Wyoming; and Thomas Cooper, land commissioner, and G. H. Plummer, general sales agent, of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

THE TEXAS SYSTEM OF LEASING PUBLIC LANDS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF TEXAS.

EARLY AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS.

The first effective agricultural settlement in Texas began in 1821. The treaty signed February 22, 1819, between Spain and the United States fixed the boundary between the two nations and made it possible for the former country, of which Texas was then a part, to give sound land titles in that territory. In December, 1820, Moses Austin, a citizen of the United States, applied to the Spanish governor of Texas for permission to bring in 300 families of settlers. Permission was granted in January, 1821. Upon the death of Moses Austin a few months afterwards Stephen F. Austin, his son, was recognized in his place. In December, 1821, Austin's first emigrants from the United States arrived in Texas, on the Brazos River.

Meanwhile Mexico had declared herself independent of Spain, and on January 4, 1823, the imperial colonization law of Mexico was signed by the Emperor, Iturbide. On February 18 of the same year Austin's grant was confirmed in accordance with this law. In March, 1823, Iturbide was overthrown, and on April 8 the imperial law was suspended. On April 11, 1823, Austin's grant was referred to the supreme executive of the Republic of Mexico, and on April 14 was confirmed. On August 18, 1824, the national colonization law of Mexico was decreed, the chief feature of which was to delegate to the several States the enactment in detail of colonization laws. The joint State of Coahuila and Texas, on March 18, 1825, enacted such a law.

Under the Mexican national law of 1824 and the State law of 1825 the terms of which were in general similar to those of Austin's first contract, additional agreements were made with Austin and other contractors, or empresarios, as they were called, and under this empresario system of colonization the agricultural settlement of Texas progressed rapidly, from the Sabine to the Nueces rivers.

On March 2, 1836, Texas declared herself a republic independent of Mexico.

STANDARD OF LAND MEASUREMENTS.

In his original plan for distribution of lands to his new settlers, presented to the Mexican governor of Texas, Stephen F. Austin proposed to give each head of a family and each single man over age a section (640 acres) of land, 320 acres additional for his wife, 160 additional for each child, and 80 additional for each slave. For some reason which does not appear from the published documents, but which is believed to have been the suspicion attached by the Mexican Government to the introduction of a new system, Austin's plan was rejected, and the imperial decree of February 18, 1823, declared that "Subject to the regulations of the Government, agreeably to the law on that point, there shall be granted to each head of a family, one labor or one league, agreeably to the occupation which he may profess," and further, "that to the colonist who besides farming also dedicates himself to the raising of stock, there may be granted a league and a labor." Under the law to which reference was made the unit of measurement was a vara (about 33⅓ inches); a square of land measuring 1,000 varas on a side was a labor[a] (about 177 acres);

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[a] Accented on the second syllable.

5,000 varas constituted a league, and an area of land 1 league square was a sitio (about 4,428 acres), which in Texas was more commonly designated a square league, or simply a league. Most of the new colonists took up a labor of land on the basis of farming, and an additional league of land on the basis of stock raising, so that each instead of receiving the 640 acres originally promised by Austin, received about 4,600 acres.

The Mexican league thus became the unit for surveying land in Texas, and it was not until 1835 that the American sectional system began to be substituted. Under an ordinance and decree, passed by the provisional government of Texas, December 5, 1835, and construed by a joint resolution of the legislature of the Republic of Texas enacted November 24, 1836, a section, or mile square, or 640 acres of land, was granted to each volunteer in the Texas army.

From this beginning the sectional system came more and more into use and is now applied to most of the lands of the State. The grants of university and school lands, made in 1839, were in leagues, but most of these lands when surveyed were laid out in quarter-mile squares. To this day, however, the surveyor's mile in Texas consists not of a certain number of links or feet, but of 1,900 varas.

TEXAN JURISDICTION OVER LANDS IN TEXAS.

In the treaty of annexation, April 12, 1844, the public lands of Texas were ceded to the United States, in the following terms:

> ARTICLE I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accounterments, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.
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> ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable, subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties that if, in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section can not be applied to the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood that hereafter the books, papers, and documents of the general land office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.
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> ART. V. * * * For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the nett revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.[a]

This treaty of annexation failed of ratification by the Senate of the United States, a circumstance which affected the whole subsequent course of public land operations in Texas, and without which the great experiment of entrusting to a new State the ownership and management of the public lands within its boundaries would never have been tried.

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[a] S. Doc. No. 341, 28th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 10–11.

The actual annexation of Texas took place under a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved March 1, 1845, and a joint resolution of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, approved June 1, 1845, the latter giving the consent of the existing Texan government to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Under these resolutions the whole land policy was reversed and Texas, admitted as a State, retained her public lands and assumed her public debt. The provisions regarding these lands, identical in both resolutions, are as follows:

> Said State, when admitted into the Union, * * * shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.[a]

The Republic of Texas claimed sovereignty over a territory additional to the present limits of the State, including about 65,000 square miles of the present territory of New Mexico, 19,000 square miles of Colorado, 7,700 square miles of Kansas, 4,060 square miles of Wyoming, and 5,600 square miles of Oklahoma. The Texas claim to this area of about 101,360 square miles was relinquished to the United States in 1850, in accordance with an act of the Congress of the United States approved September 9 and an act of the State of Texas approved November 25 in the same year.[b] The United States paid to Texas, in consideration of the relinquishment of this claim, $10,000,000, out of which sum Texas paid her public debt, including those obligations for which the duties on imports of the Republic of Texas had formerly been pledged.

On March 16, 1896, the claim of Texas to an area of 3,840 square miles, known as Greer County, was adjusted by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the United States.[c]

The present area of the State of Texas is computed at 170,926,080 acres.[d]

CLASSES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN TEXAS.

In addition to her continued policy of selling lands to settlers, Texas has made grants from time to time for the encouragement of internal improvements, chiefly railroads. The total amount of land surveyed and returned to the land office for patent under these grants was 35,768,718 acres, but by reason of conflicts in the surveys, the recovery of land through civil procedure by the State, and various other causes, the amount of land actually received by the railroads or their assigns was reduced to 24,454,713 acres.[e]

By an act approved February 20, 1879, 3,050,000 acres of land was granted for the construction of a State capitol.[f]

In addition to these grants the State has made other grants of land the income from which is retained for public use. Of these latter grants there are four classes—public school lands, university lands, asylum lands, and county school lands.

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[a] Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, pp. 177–178. 1888.

[b] General and Special Laws of the State of Texas, vol. 3, pt. 4, chap. 2, pp. 4–5. 1850.

[c] U. S. Reports, vol. 162, pp. 1–91.

[d] Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898–1900, p. 14.

[e] Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898–1900, pp. 33–34.

[f] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1879, chap. 13, pp. 9–11.

The public lands of the State became exhausted in 1890, when all the remaining vacant lands were granted to the public school fund. The so-called public lands of Texas are now not public in the sense that they may be devoted by the State to any use whatever, but they are held in trust, as it were, by the State for certain statutory purposes, educational and eleemosynary. As will be explained later, only the public school lands and the asylum lands are managed by the State, the management of the university lands and the county school lands having been intrusted by the State to the university and the counties, respectively.

COUNTY SCHOOL LANDS.

By an act of the Republic of Texas, approved January 26, 1839,[a] "appropriating certain lands for the establishment of a general system of education," 3 leagues of vacant lands in each county, or, in default of sufficient land in the county, anywhere on the vacant lands of the Republic, were set apart "for the purpose of establishing a primary school or academy in said county." In the following year, by an act approved February 5, 1840,[b] another league of land was added for each county.

The lands thus voted to the use of each county are the property of the county, are sold or leased by the commissioner's court of the county, and the revenues are devoted to county school purposes.[c] Under existing statute the management of these lands has passed out of the hands of the State authorities, and their further consideration may be dismissed.

The total county school lands were 2,208,611 acres,[d] and the amount remaining unsold August 31, 1902, was 1,247,920 acres.[e]

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The setting aside of lands for university purposes as a special branch of educational activity began with an act of the Republic of Texas, approved January 26, 1839, appropriating certain lands for the establishment of a general system of education. Section 4 of this act is as follows:

> *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the Republic be, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a surveyor and have surveyed on and from any of the vacant lands of this Republic, fifty leagues of land; which is to be set apart and is hereby appropriated for the establishment and endowment of two colleges or universities, hereafter to be created; and that the President is hereby authorized to draw upon the treasury of this Republic for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for defraying the expenses to be incurred by locating and surveying said lands.[f]

A resurvey of these lands was authorized and the method of sale prescribed in an act of the State of Texas, approved August 30, 1856.[g]

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[a] Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839, pp. 134–136.

[b] Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839–1840, pp. 146–148.

[c] Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, 1895, articles 4270–4271, p. 852.

[d] Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898–1900, p. 15.

[e] Thirteenth Biennial Report of the [Texas] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 384. 1903.

[f] Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839, p. 135.

[g] General Laws of the Sixth Legislature of the State of Texas, 1856, chap. 144, pp. 71–74.

Two years later was passed an act, approved February 11, 1858, to establish the University of Texas.[a] In section 2 of this act there was appropriated to the university one-tenth of the alternate sections of land reserved by the State out of the grants made to railroads and similar corporations. These lands, situated chiefly in eastern Texas, subsequently became very valuable, and would have constituted an enormous endowment to the university, but the civil war of 1861-1865 postponed the actual establishment of that institution, and when the project was again taken up, in the Texas constitution of 1876, the land appropriation of 1858 was repealed.[b] This action seems to have been taken because the lands under the values they had acquired would have created an endowment so large as to appear incompatible with the other educational and financial obligations of the State.

The constitution of 1876 did, however, appropriate 1,000,000 acres of land to the University of Texas in the following terms:

> In addition to the lands heretofore granted to the University of Texas, there is hereby set apart and appropriated, for the endowment, maintenance, and support of said university and its branches, one million acres of the unappropriated public domain of the State, to be designated and surveyed as may be provided by law: and said lands shall be sold under the same regulations, and the proceeds invested in the same manner as is provided for the sale and investment of the permanent university fund; and the legislature shall not have power to grant any relief to the purchasers of said lands.[c]

Another appropriation of 1,000,000 acres of land for the university was made in an act approved April 10, 1883, section 1 of which reads as follows:

> *Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas,* That after the payment of the amounts due from the State to the common free-school fund, out of the proceeds of the sales heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, of that portion of the public lands set aside for the payment of the public debt, by an act approved July 14, 1879, and an act amendatory thereof, approved March 11, 1881, and the payment directed to be made to the common school and university funds, by an act approved February 23d, 1883, the remainder of said land, not to exceed two million of acres, contained in the counties and territory specially mentioned in said acts, or the proceeds thereof, set aside by said acts for the payment of the public debt, heretofore or hereafter to be received by the State, shall one-half thereof constitute a permanent endowment fund for the University of Texas and its branches, including the branch for the instruction of colored youths, and one-half thereof shall constitute a permanent endowment fund for the common free schools of this State.[d]

Under its three effective land grants, those of 1839, 1876, and 1883, the university was entitled to receive 2,221,400 acres of land. As a matter of fact, it did receive, by reason of the exigencies of the surveys, 2,289,682 acres.[e]

In 1894 the authorities of the State university became seriously concerned with the question of university revenues. In that year the total receipts from such of the university lands as were leased, the total lands unsold being about 1,000,000 acres, was only $8,865.80.[f]

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[a] General Laws of the Seventh Legislature of the State of Texas, 1857-1858, chap. 116, pp. 148-151.

[b] Constitution of the State of Texas, 1876, art. 7, sec. 11.

[c] Constitution of the State of Texas, 1876, art. 7, sec. 15.

[d] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1883, chap. 72, p. 71.

[e] Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1900-1902, p. 37.

[f] Sixth Biennial Report of the Regents of the University of Texas, p. 64, 1895.

A thorough investigation and reconsideration of the laws under which the university lands were managed resulted in an act presented to the governor for his approval March 1, 1895, transferring the management and control of the university lands from the State land office to the board of regents of the University of Texas.[a]

By this act the management of the university lands ceased to be a function of the State, and its subsequent history will not therefore be recounted. It is of interest to note, however, that the university lands are chiefly in solid blocks, while the public school lands are chiefly in detached sections. This feature of the university lands, which was believed under the State control to make the lands less valuable for rental, proved under the system of management afterwards inaugurated to be on the whole advantageous. It may also be noted that under the management of the board of regents, which was conducted on a distinctly revenue basis, the income from the same lands which in 1894 was, as already stated, only $8,865.80, had risen in 1902 to $59,453.66.[b]

ASYLUM LANDS.

By an act approved August 30, 1856, the State of Texas set apart for the benefit of four State asylums (lunatic, deaf and dumb, blind, and orphan) 100,000 acres of land each.[c]

These asylum lands are subject to the same terms of sale and lease as the public school lands, and are under the same management—that of the commissioner of the general land office.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LANDS.

In the Texas declaration of independence, by which the people of Texas, through their delegates, on March 2, 1836, constituted themselves a sovereign Republic, independent of Mexico, one of the Texan grievances was thus formulated:

> It [the Government of Mexico] has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources (the public domain), and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity of self-government.[d]

The idea thus formulated in the beginning, to utilize the public domain as a means for providing for public education, became a fundamental policy of the State.

The early educational grants of land, those of 1839 and 1840, to the counties and for the university have already been mentioned (pp. 30–32), but it was not until nearly four decades afterwards that Texas made that magnificent State provision for her public schools of one-half her public domain.

In 1854, by an act approved on January 30 of that year, the State, in making provision for grants of land to encourage railroad construction, reserved to the use of the State the even-numbered sections, alternating with the sixteen sections granted for each mile of railroad. Similar provisions were made in subsequent grants.

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[a] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 18, p. 19.

[b] Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, p. 49. 1902.

[c] General Laws of the Sixth Legislature of the State of Texas, 1856, chap. 146, p. 76.

[d] Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, pp. 152–153. 1888.

After her recovery from the heavy obligations incident to her existence as a Republic, to her support of internal improvements in the fifties, and to the civil war, the State returned to the question of public education.

In the Texas constitution of 1866,[a] article 10, sections 2–3, new provisions of the highest importance were incorporated; a State public school fund was constituted, and one-half of the proceeds of future sales of public lands was made a part of this fund, as well as the alternate sections of land reserved by the State out of grants previously made to railroad companies and other corporations.

Under the constitution of 1869 it was even contemplated to devote to the public school fund all the proceeds from the sales of public lands. This policy of utilizing the public lands as a common school endowment, however, was recast and given its final specific form in the Texas constitution of 1876, article 7, section 2, as follows:

> All funds, lands, and other property heretofore set apart and appropriated for the support of public schools; all the alternate sections of land reserved by the State out of grants heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made to railroads, or other corporations, of any nature whatsoever; one-half of the public domain of the State; and all sums of money that may come to the State from the sale of any portion of the same, shall constitute a perpetual school fund.[b]

It is to be noted that under this wording of the constitution of 1876 not merely half the proceeds of the sales of public lands go to the school fund, but half the lands themselves. The importance of this has become manifest since the adoption of a lease law, for in the year 1902 the proceeds from sales of school lands, $527,480.84, was increased by $457,656.85 derived from lands not sold but leased.

Through a decision of the supreme court of Texas, May 23, 1898 (case of Hogue *v.* Baker, 45 S. W. Rep., 1004), which unavoidably cast a cloud on the title to thousands of homesteads in the State, widespread attention was called to the fact that the school fund had not received the whole of its proportionate share of the public domain, and that the State had made grants in excess of its constitutional rights. In accordance with an act approved March 2, 1899,[c] an accounting was made,[d] on the basis of which an act was passed at a special session of the legislature and approved by the governor February 23, 1900,[e] by which there was set apart to the public school fund all the remaining unappropriated domain, consisting chiefly of small detached tracts, commonly known as "scrap land," scattered throughout the State. The survey of these lands disclosed a total of 5,009,478 acres.[f]

Meanwhile, by an act approved April 18, 1899,[g] all the lands before or afterward recovered from railway companies and other persons or corporations, by reason of defective title, were appropriated to the public school fund. The area from this source up to September 1, 1900, was 1,422,781.4 acres.[a]

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[a] Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, p. 328. 1888.

[b] Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, p. 552. 1888.

[c] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1899, chap. 16, pp. 14–15.

[d] See [Special] Report of Commissioner of General Land Office, State of Texas, November 1, 1899.

[e] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1900, chap. 11, pp. 29–35.

[f] Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, State of Texas, 1900–1902, p. 33.

[g] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1899, chap. 81, pp. 123–124.

GROWTH OF THE LEASING IDEA.

In the act of January 26, 1839, by which the Republic of Texas devoted certain lands to county school and to university purposes (see p. 30), it was provided:

> That none of the lands appropriated and set apart by this act for the purposes of education, shall be disposed of in any manner except by lease, until the expiration of three years, and none of said lands shall be disposed of by lease for a longer term than three years.[b]

From this it appears that the idea of leasing lands that had been set apart for educational purposes was almost, if not quite, as old in Texas as the very policy of devoting lands to such purposes.

In the Texas State constitution of 1845, article 10, section 3, the following provision was made:

> All public lands which have been heretofore, or which may hereafter, be granted for public schools to the various counties, or other political divisions in this State, shall not be alienated in fee, nor disposed of otherwise than by lease for a term not exceeding twenty years, in such manner as the legislature may direct.[c]

An identical provision was made in the Texas constitution of 1861.

The leasing of county school lands thus authorized was largely ineffective. Land was on sale in abundance at such a very low price, often no more than 10 cents per acre, that few desired to make leases. Not only did this law fail to produce the desired revenue, but its very failure to become effective resulted in a popular disregard for, and lack of confidence in, the general policy of leasing State lands. One feature of the law, however, that of prohibition of the sale of school lands, had the beneficial effect of preserving these lands until they became far more valuable than they then were.

LAW OF 1879 AGAINST INCLOSURE.

Under the loose system of management of the State lands existing prior to 1879, extensive fencing of these lands had been done privately. This gave rise to "An act to require persons inclosing public free school lands to pay an annual rent therefor," approved April 17, 1879. The preamble and section 1 of this law are as follows:

> Whereas, Many persons in this state have enclosed a large portion of the public free school lands, and have thus severed them from the public common and are using them for pasturage to the exclusion of all others, thereby giving a just cause of complaint; therefore,
>
> SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas*, That each and every person who shall have enclosed by fencing or otherwise any of the public free school land belonging to the state, and shall use the same to the exclusion of the public, shall pay an annual rental value therefor of the sum of twenty-five dollars for each section so enclosed.[d]

Later sections of the act prescribed a method of collecting the rental and the penalty for failure to make payment. No adequate machinery, however, was provided for collecting the rents, and the law proved in fact inoperative in that respect.

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[a] Report of Commissioner of General Land Office, State of Texas, 1898–1900, p. 14.

[b] Laws of the Republic of Texas, 1839, p. 136.

[c] Sayles, Constitutions of Texas, ed. 3, p. 215. 1888.

[d] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1879, chap. 92, p. 101.

INITIATION OF THE MODERN LEASING SYSTEM.

The commissioner of the general land office of the State of Texas, in his report for 1880–1882, pages 5 and 7, referred to the condition of the public school lands as follows:

> If it be contemplated to carry out the ideas of those who originated the laws subsidizing railroads by donations of land, viz: to prevent the acquisition of large, solid bodies, then the present law for the sale of these lands is a failure. If a capitalist or corporation desires one hundred or five hundred sections it is only necessary, first, to secure from the railroad the title to the odd-numbered sections, and then by the use of borrowed names, or names of wife and children, to cover seven sections each, and the thing is accomplished.

Discussing the question further, he states:

> My conclusions may be summed up in the words that *it* [the then existing system of sale of public lands] *is wrong in principle and worse in application.* * * *
>
> Under the present plan of making absolute sale of these lands it is but a question of a few years when the State shall have parted with every acre possessing an intrinsic value. * * * It requires but a hasty glance at our educational statistics to discover that the greatly increased sales of these lands in the past two years have added little or nothing to the amount per head of our scholastic population. If, then, this sale for money will yield but a temporary increase of our school facilities, it behooves us to seek in time some other method for their management. Raising the price does not change [the] question, but simply postpones the final catastrophe; *and in the interest of free education* I see but one course left, and that is to *lease all pasture, timber, and mineral lands* for a term of years, and sell, if at all, only to actual settlers. It is not necessary to burthen this report with the figures, but it is easily demonstrable that a rent can be secured which will nearly, if not quite, equal the interest on any sum for which they can now be sold; and while thus securing an available fund for present use, we retain the title in an *ever-increasing principal,* which, at least for years to come, will keep pace with our growing population.

LEASE LAW OF 1883.

This report of the commissioner of the general land office was followed by a general law, approved April 12, 1883, for the classification, sale, and lease of school, university, and asylum lands. This act repealed prior laws in conflict with it, and placed the administration of the act in the hands of the State land board, composed of the governor, attorney-general, comptroller, and commissioner of the general land office. Most of the provisions of the act relate to sale of land, the most important of these in the present connection limiting the amount sold to one person to 1 section of agricultural land or 7 sections of unwatered pasture land. The provisions relating to leasing are in sections 16 and 17, as follows:

> SEC. 16. Pasture lands or agricultural lands not timbered, may be leased in suitable quantities for stock and ranch purposes for not less than four cents per acre per annum, and for periods not exceeding ten years, by such agents and under such regulations as the board may prescribe. The regulations shall provide for competition. Leases shall be made in the localities where the land is situated. Where there is an application for both sale and lease the sale shall have the preference.
>
> SEC. 17. All lands leased shall remain subject to purchase for actual settlement in bodies not to exceed six hundred and forty acres; but before said purchaser shall be permitted to buy leased land he shall swear that he intends to actually settle on it, and until he does actually settle, build, and fence thereon

> the lessee shall remain in possession: *Provided*, That when the lessee has but one watered section leased from the State in the same vicinity, such section shall not be subject to sale and settlement during the term of the lease: *And provided further*, That when a sale is made of leased land then the lessee shall be entitled to have a pro rata of any rent which he shall have paid in advance refunded him by the treasurer of the State upon warrant drawn by the comptroller by order of the land board: *Provided*, That no enclosure bordering on, along or across any stream of water shall be of a width of more than four miles and a space of at least forty yards shall be left between all such enclosures.[a]

This lease law was materially strengthened by the inclosure and herd law of 1884. On February 7 of that year the governor approved an act which, among other provisions, imposed a fine or imprisonment upon any person who should knowingly fence, or allow to remain fenced, land belonging to the State, or should herd stock upon such land, without a duly executed lease.[b]

At first, owing to a tacit agreement among the prospective lessees, no competition was effected, the applications made and the leases signed, under the law of 1883, being uniformly at the minimum rate of 4 cents per acre, and for the maximum period of ten years. The State land board then raised the rate to 8 cents per acre. Following this action a storm broke loose from those who had long been accustomed to the free use of the State lands, and who now determined to occupy them in defiance of the law.

In the summer of 1885 the land board sent out agents to ascertain the facts as to the school lands illegally inclosed, with the names of offenders and witnesses. On the basis of the detailed information thus secured, the land board passed the following resolution:

> *Be it resolved*, That the board report to the governor that they have learned from the commissioners sent out by the board and from other sources that the land-enclosure act and the act for the sale and lease of educational lands have been and are now being openly violated; that a scope of country in the western part of the State, embracing over one hundred thousand square miles, nearly one-half of which is educational lands, is held by a population, outside of a few small towns, of not exceeding five thousand souls; that a very large majority of these occupants are there in violation of law; that a majority of the owners of the stock are nonresidents of the State; that the timber from these lands is being cut and sold by these usurpers in an open and law-defying manner; that in this unorganized and sparsely settled country an appeal to the local civil authorities under existing laws is a useless waste of time and money; that the attempt to enter and settle upon these lands so illegally occupied is discouraged, both covertly and openly, to such an extent that settlement is retarded and the development of that portion of our State is checked. For these and many other reasons the board has reached the conclusion that one of three alternatives is presented. Either (1) new laws must be immediately passed to meet the emergencies, or (2) some plan devised by which the State constabulary force can be used to enforce the laws, or (3) the educational lands must be abandoned to the rapacity of the few and taxation resorted to for the support of our free schools.[c]

The remedies proposed were not at once provided, and the administrative difficulties inherent in the law of 1883, combined with strenuous opposition on the part of the stockmen to its execution, and the uncompromising attitude of the land board, resulted in the practical inoperation of the law, so far as leasing was concerned.

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[a] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1883, chap. 88, p. 89.

[b] For full text of the act see General Laws of the State of Texas, 1884, chap. 33, pp. 68-71.

[c] Report of the Commissioner of General Land Office to the governor of Texas, 1886, pp. 7-8.

The provisions relating to the sales of land under the law of 1883 were such that very large amounts were sold, most of which tended to be consolidated in large holdings.

The land law of 1883, being unsatisfactory to so many interests, was finally superseded by the statute of 1887.

LEASE LAW OF 1887.

On April 1, 1887, was approved a new land act repealing earlier laws in conflict therewith; transferring to the commissioner of the general land office of Texas the direction of all matters pertaining to the sale and lease of the public school, university, and asylum lands; providing for the classification and valuation of these lands, and their sale for settlement in tracts not to exceed four sections, the execution of leases for such areas of these lands as were not in immediate demand for settlement, subject, in the case of lands classified as agricultural, to sale for settlement, but not subject to sale in case of tracts classified as grazing lands; and making stringent provisions against fencing the State lands, or herding stock thereon, without a lease. The full text of the law in relation to leases is as follows:

SEC. 14. The public lands, and all lands belonging to the public free school, asylum, or university funds, shall be leased by the commissioner of the general land office in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such leases shall be for a term of not more than five years, and the lessee shall pay an annual rental of four cents an acre for all pasture lands leased, which rental shall be paid each year in advance, the first payment to be made at the time the lease is executed; and if at the termination of the lease such land is still subject to lease, the lessee or lessees thereof, whose term of lease is expired, shall have the refusal of such land as he has been leasing, on the terms and at the price that may be fixed therefor by the commissioner of the general land office. All leases shall be executed under the hand and seal of the commissioner of the general land office, and shall be delivered to the lessee or his duly authorized agent, and such lease shall not take effect until the first annual rent is paid and the lease is duly filed for record in the county where the land lies, or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, and it shall not be necessary for the commissioner to acknowledge such lease before the same is placed on record.

SEC. 15. Any person desiring to lease any portion of the public lands, or the lands belonging to the several funds mentioned in this act, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the particular lands he desires to lease; and thereupon the commissioner, if satisfied that the lands applied for are not in immediate demand for purposes of actual settlement, and that such lands can be leased without detriment to the public interest, shall notify the applicant in writing that his proposition to lease is accepted; and thereupon he shall execute and deliver to the lessee, and in the name and by the authority of the State, a lease of said land for such term as may be agreed upon, and deliver the same to such lessee, when satisfied that the lessee has paid to the treasurer of the State the rent for one year in advance. No lands classified as grazing lands under this act shall be subject to sale during the existence of such lease, and the possession thereof by the lessee shall not be disturbed during the term of such lease so long as the rents are paid promptly in advance each year as required by this act. The lands classified as agricultural lands which may be leased under this act, shall be leased subject to sale as provided by this act, and whenever such leased lands may be purchased the lessee shall give immediate possession to such purchaser: *Provided*, That the lessee shall have a pro rata credit upon his next year's rent, or the money refunded to him by the treasurer, as he may elect: *Provided*, That no such sale shall be permitted where such lessee shall have previously placed improvements of the value of one hundred dollars upon such section of land so sought to be purchased: *And provided further*, That no actual settler who shall purchase land within any leasehold shall be permitted to turn loose more than one head of cattle or horses for every ten acres of land purchased by him and unenclosed, or, in lieu thereof, four head of sheep or goats to every ten acres of land so purchased and unenclosed. Each violation of the provisions of this act which restricts the number of stock that may be turned loose on lands leased from the State shall be an offense, and the offender on conviction shall be punished by fine of not less than one dollar for each head of stock he may so turn loose, and each thirty days' violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 16. All lessees shall pay the annual rents due for leased lands directly to the treasurer of the State, who shall execute receipts in duplicate for each payment made by any lessee, one of which receipts shall be delivered to the lessee, and the other transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office. The treasurer shall cause to be kept an accurate account with each lessee, and the commissioner of the general land office shall file in his office all applications and other papers relating to leases, and keep a record of all leases made, which papers shall constitute a part of the records of his office.

SEC. 17. If any lessee shall fail to pay the annual rent due in advance for any year, within sixty days after such rent shall become due, the commissioner of the general land office may declare such lease cancelled, by a writing under his hand and seal of office, which writing shall be filed with the papers relating to such lease, and thereupon said lease shall immediately terminate, and the lands so leased shall become subject to purchase or lease, as the commissioner may determine for the best interest of the State. And during the continuance of all leases, and after forfeiture, the State shall have a lien upon all the property upon the leased premises to secure the payment of all rents due, which lien shall be prior and superior to all other liens whatsoever, and it shall not be essential to the preservation or validity of such lien that it shall be reserved in the instrument of lease.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful for any person to fence, use, occupy, or appropriate, by herding or line-riding, any portion of the public lands of the State, or of the lands belonging to any particular fund specified in this act, without having first obtained a lease of such lands in accordance with the provisions of this act. Any person, whether owner of stock, manager, agent, employe, or servant, who shall fence, use, occupy, or appropriate, by herding or line-riding, any portion of such lands without a lease thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than three months nor more than two years. Each day of such fencing, using, occupying, or appropriating, by herding or line-riding, shall be deemed a separate offense, and any person so offending may be prosecuted, by indictment or information, in the proper court of the county where any portion of the land lies or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, or in the county of Travis, and jurisdiction of such offenses is hereby vested in said courts; and in case any indictment or information is preferred or filed against a nonresident of this State for a violation of this section, it shall be the duty of the governor to demand the extradition of the defendant from the proper officer of any State or Territory where he may be found, in order that he may be brought to trial. "Fencing," within the meaning of this act, is the erection of any structure of wood, wire, or both, or any other material intended to prevent the passage of cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, or hogs, whether the same shall enclose lands on all sides or be erected on one or more sides. Any appropriation of land belonging to any particular fund specified in this act, or of the public lands of this State, without first having obtained a lease thereof, by fencing of any kind, or by enclosures consisting partly of fencing and partly of natural obstacles, or impediments to the passage of live stock, shall be deemed an unlawful appropriation, punishable as provided in this section for appropriating such lands, and each day said land is so appropriated shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 19. The provisions of this act as set forth in the preceding section, shall not apply to persons who are moving, or gathering, or holding for shipment any stock mentioned in said article: *Provided*, The said persons have not erected any fence on such lands, or continue on said lands longer than one week.

SEC. 20. All enclosures of or fences upon any portion of the public lands or the lands belonging to the public free school, asylum, or university funds, without lawful authority, shall be removed within sixty days from the time this act shall take effect. If the governor is informed at any time, upon the affidavit of some credible person, that any portion of the public lands, or lands belonging to the public free school, asylum, or university funds, have been enclosed, or that fences have been erected thereon without authority of law, he is authorized, in his discretion, to direct the attorney-general to institute suit in the name of the State for the recovery of such land, and damages for the use and occupation of such land, and the removal of such enclosures and fences. Such suit may be instituted in the district court of any county where the land, or a portion thereof, is situated, or in the district court of Travis County; and upon application of the attorney-general, and without affidavit or bond, the clerk of the court in which suit is instituted shall issue a writ of sequestration, directed to any sheriff of the State of Texas, commanding and requiring such officer to take such land and all property thereon into his actual custody, and the same hold subject to the further orders of the court. Such writ of sequestration may be executed by any sheriff of the State into whose hands it may be delivered, and it shall be the duty of any sheriff into whose hands it may come, to proceed and execute such writ, and the governor is required, in his discretion, to furnish such sheriff with the necessary force of volunteer militia or other military force of the State to accomplish the purposes of the writ and to execute the process of the court. The defendant in such writ may replevy, as in ordinary cases, by giving bond as prescribed by law, and such cases shall have precedence on the docket, and stand for trial before all other causes; and in case judgment is recovered by the State in such suit the court shall order such enclosures or fences to be removed, and shall tax the costs of suit, including the cost of the military force, if any, against the defendant; and all the property found upon the land belonging to the defendant shall be liable for such costs and damages in addition to the personal liability of the defendant. Appeals may be prosecuted from all judgments in such cases, as in ordinary cases, except that the State shall not be required to give bond to perfect its appeal, and such cases on appeal shall have precedence over all other causes.

Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation who may have used any of the lands by joining fences or otherwise, to build or maintain more than three miles lineal measure of fence, running in the same general direction, without a gateway in same, which gateway must be at least ten feet wide, and shall not be locked or kept closed so as to obstruct free ingress and egress: *Provided*, That all persons who have fences already constructed in violation of the provisions of this act shall have two months from the time this act takes effect within which to conform with the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, If any person or persons shall build or maintain more than three miles lineal measure running in the same direction, without providing such gateway, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and each day that such fence remains without such gateway shall constitute and be punished as a separate offence: *Provided further*, That the construction of gates as provided for in this section shall apply only to pasture lands: *Provided further*, When herds of cattle, horses, sheep, or goats are driven through this State from one place to another place in this State, and it becomes necessary for such stock to pass through any enclosed pasture of any person who has leased any of the aforesaid lands, such lessee of such enclosure shall permit such stock to pass through such pasture: *Provided*, The owner of such stock so driven through any such enclosure shall move the same as expeditiously and with as little delay as practicable through such enclosure.

Sec. 22. The commissioner of the general land office, under the direction of the governor, may withhold from lease any agricultural lands necessary for purposes of settlement, or, in his discretion, he may lease such agricultural lands in small quantities for a less period than five years, as the public interest and development of the country may seem to require; and no agricultural lands shall be leased if in the judgment of the commissioner they may be in immediate demand for settlement, but such lands shall be held for settlement and sold to actual settlers only, under the provisions of this act; and all sections or fractions of sections in all counties organized prior to the first day of January, 1875, except El Paso, Pecos, and Presidio counties, which sections are detached and isolated from other public lands, may be sold to any purchaser except to a corporation, at not less than two dollars per acre, upon such terms as the commissioner of the general land office may prescribe.

Sec. 23. The sum of eighty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the several funds belonging to the public free schools, asylums, and university, to pay the expenses of executing this act, which sum shall be apportioned between said funds according to their respective interests and the work necessary to be done, and shall be expended by the commissioner of the general land office, with the approval and under the direction of the governor.

SEC. 24. Leaseholds created under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from all taxation.[a]

By an act approved April 8, 1889, several sections of the law of 1887 were amended, the amendments referring chiefly to the terms of sale to settlers. The changes relating to leasing were in sections 14, 15, and 22, which were amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 14. The public lands, and all lands belonging to the public free schools, asylums, or university fund, shall be leased by the commissioner of the general land office in accordance with the provisions of this act. All of such lands lying north of the Texas and Pacific Railroad and east of the Pecos River shall be leased for a period not longer than six years, except as hereinafter provided; and all lands lying south of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and all lands west of the Pecos River, and all university lands, and all lying in the counties of Andrews, Gaines, Terry, and Yoakum, shall be leased for a period not longer than ten years, and the lessee shall pay an annual rental of four cents per acre for all lands leased: *Provided*, That the university lands may be leased at three cents per acre per annum, which rental shall be paid each year in advance, the first payment to be made at the time the lease is executed, and if at the termination of the lease such land is still subject to lease, the lessee or lessees thereof whose term of lease is expired shall have the refusal of such land as he has been leasing on the terms and at the price that may be fixed therefor by the commissioner of the general land office. All leases shall be executed under the hand and seal of the commissioner of the general land office, and shall be delivered to the lessee or his duly authorized agent, and such lease shall not take effect until the first annual rent is paid and the lease duly filed for record in the county where the land lies or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, and it shall not be necessary for the commissioner to acknowledge such lease before the same is placed on record.

SEC. 15. Any person desiring to lease any portion of the public lands belonging to the several funds mentioned in this act, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the particular lands he desires to lease; thereupon the commissioner, if satisfied that the lands applied for are not in immediate demand for purposes of actual settlement, and that such lands can be leased without detriment to the public interest, shall notify the applicant in writing that his proposition to lease is accepted; and thereupon he shall execute and deliver to the lessee, in the name and by the authority of the State, a lease of said land for such term as may be agreed upon, and deliver the same to such lessee, when satisfied that the lessee has paid to the treasurer of the State the rent for one year in advance. No lands classified as grazing lands under this act shall be subject to sale during the existence of such lease, and the possession thereof by the lessee shall not be disturbed during the term of such lease so long as the rents are paid promptly in advance each year, as required by this act. The land classified as agricultural land, which may be leased under this act, shall be leased subject to sale as provided by this act; and whenever such leased land may be purchased, the lessee shall give immediate possession to such purchaser: *Provided*, That the lessee shall have a pro rata credit upon his next year's rent or the money refunded to him by the treasurer, as he may elect: *Provided further*, That no such sale shall be permitted where such lessee shall have previously placed improvements of the value of one hundred dollars upon such section of lands sought to be purchased. That no purchaser or other person than the lessee shall be permitted to turn loose within such leasehold more than one head of horses, mules, or cattle, for every ten acres of land purchased, owned, or controlled by him and unenclosed, or in lieu thereof four head of sheep or goats to every ten acres of land so purchased, owned, or controlled and unenclosed. Each violation of the provisions of this act which restricts the number of stock that may be turned loose on lands leased from the State shall be an offense, and the offender on conviction shall be punished by fine of not less than one dollar for each head of stock he may so turn loose, and each thirty days violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense.

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[a] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1887, chap. 99, pp. 83-91.

SEC. 22. The commissioner of the general land office, under the direction of the governor, may withhold from lease any agricultural lands necessary for purposes of settlement, and no agricultural land[s] shall be leased if in the judgment of the commissioner they may be in immediate demand for settlement, but such lands shall be held for settlement and sold to actual settlers only, under the provisions of this act, and all sections or fractions of sections in all counties organized prior to the first day of January, 1875, except El Paso, Pecos, and Presidio counties, which sections are detached and isolated from other public lands, may be sold to any purchaser, except to a corporation, without actual settlement, at not less than two dollars per acre, upon such terms as the commissioner of the general land office may prescribe.[a]

Under an act approved April 28, 1891, further changes were made in the provisions for leasing so that sections 14 and 15 were made to read as follows:

SEC. 14. The public lands and all lands belonging to the public free schools, asylums, or university fund shall be leased by the commissioner of the general land office, under the provisions of this act. All of such lands lying west of the Pecos River, and all of such lands lying south of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, except the counties of Concho, McCulloch, Coke, Sterling, Glasscock, Midland, Ector, Tom Green, Howard, and Martin, and all university lands shall be leased for a period of not longer than ten years, and all other such lands lying north of the Colorado River, and north of the Texas and Pacific, and the counties hereinbefore excepted from the ten-year lease shall be leased for a period not longer than five years, and the lessee shall pay an annual rental of four cents per acre for all lands leased: *Provided*, That the university lands may be leased at three cents per acre per annum, which rental shall be paid each year in advance, the first payment to be made at the time the lease is executed, and if at the termination of any lease any of such lands are not in demand for actual settlement they may be again leased for another five years, and the lessees thereof, whose term of lease has expired, shall have the refusal of such land as he has been leasing on the terms and at the price that may be fixed therefor by the commissioner of the general land office, and all leases shall be executed under the hand and seal of the commissioner of the general land office, and shall be delivered to the lessee or his duly authorized agent, and such leases shall not take effect until the first payment of annual rent is paid and the lease duly filed for record in the county where the land lies, or to which it may be attached for judicial purposes, and it shall not be necessary for the commissioner to acknowledge such lease before the same is placed on record.

SEC. 15. Any person desiring to lease any portion of public lands belonging to any of the funds mentioned in this act, the sale and lease of which is not provided for by any other law, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the particular lands he desires to lease; thereupon the commissioner, if satisfied the lands are not in demand for purposes of actual settlement, and that such lands can be leased without detriment to the public interest, shall notify the applicant in writing that his proposition to lease is accepted, and thereupon he shall execute and deliver to the lessee in the name of the State a lease of said land for such terms as may be agreed upon, not longer than the period of time fixed by this act, according to its location, and deliver the same to such lessee when satisfied that the lessee has paid to the treasurer of the State the rental for one year in advance; no lands which are now or which may hereafter be classified as grazing lands within the territory where ten years' lease is authorized, as set forth in the preceding section of this act, shall be subject to sale during the term of the lease contract thereof, and the possession of the lessee shall not be disturbed during the term of his lease. All lands the lease of which is fixed by this act at not exceeding five years, shall be leased subject to sale: *Provided*, That if any lessee has actually settled upon any section of land included in his lease, and erected thereon his residence and substantial improvements, for permanent settlement such section shall not be sold, nor shall such settler be disturbed during the term of his lease, and all leases of agricultural lands embraced in the territory where a lease not exceeding ten years is provided for in this act shall be subject to sale to actual settlers, except when settlement and improvement are made, as hereinbefore provided for in this section, by the lessee. In all cases when an actual settler may desire to settle on any grazing land, which may have been leased under a five-year contract of lease, such actual settler shall first erect thereon substantial improvements of the value of not less than one hundred dollars, within four months after making his application to purchase. Satisfactory proof of which shall be made under such regulations as the commissioner of the general land office may require; thereupon the land shall be awarded to him. In such case the lessee shall have a pro rata credit on his next year's rental of any other lands which may be included in his lease contract, or the money for the unexpired year of the lease of such purchased portion of his leased lands refunded to him by the treasurer of the State, as he may elect. No purchaser or other person than the lessee shall be permitted to turn loose within such leasehold more than one head of horses or mules or cattle for any ten acres of land purchased, owned, or controlled by him and unenclosed; or, in lieu thereof, four head of sheep or goats to every ten acres so purchased, owned, or controlled and unenclosed. Each violation of this provision of this act, which restricts the number of stock that may be turned loose on lands leased from the State, shall be an offense, and the owner on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar for each head of stock he may so turn loose, and each thirty days' violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a separate offense. None of the requirements for improvements to be made by an applicant to purchase shall be required of any person who shall desire to buy and settle upon any agricultural lands under lease made under the provisions of this act. In all cases where any lessee shall forfeit his contract of lease by failure to pay annually in advance the money due on his lease, whether such lease was heretofore or may hereafter be made, and whether for a ten or five year lease, the lands embraced in any such contract shall thereafter be leased subject to sale as hereinbefore provided for.[a]

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[a] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1889, chap. 56, pp. 52–53.

Under this law of 1887–1891 extensive agricultural settlement was made on subarid lands in western Texas, which by reason of the reduced rainfall of 1891 and 1892 were not sufficiently productive to enable the purchasers to meet the payments required by the statute. These adverse agricultural conditions were accentuated by the depressed industrial conditions that prevailed in 1893 and later. The feeling became general that relief should be granted, both to purchasers and lessees, and as a result a new land law was enacted in 1895.

PRESENT LEASE LAW FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN TEXAS.

The existing laws under which the State lands are leased are based on an act presented to the governor for his approval April 4, 1895,[b] as amended by an act approved April 16, 1895,[c] and by an act presented to the governor for his approval May 7, 1897,[d] and on an act approved April 19, 1901,[e] which had the effect of amending the preceding acts.

As compared with the land law of 1887, the law of 1895 with its amendments reduced the minimum price of grazing land from $2 to $1 per acre and of agricultural land from $3 to $1.50, and reduced the interest on payments, which under both laws could run for forty years, from 5 to 3 per cent.

The full text of the existing land statutes of Texas is given in a 32-page pamphlet, published in 1903, entitled "Digest of the School Land Laws of Texas, with Rules and Regulations Adopted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas, and Recommended for Approval by the Attorney-General, and Approved by the Governor." The articles relating to leases occupy pages 19 to 25. In view of the accessibility of this digest, it is unnecessary to quote the laws in full here. The provisions relating to leases may be itemized, without an attempt to state them in their technical legal form, as follows:

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[a] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1891, chap. 114, pp. 181–182.

[b] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 47, pp. 63–75.

[c] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 48, pp. 75–77.

[d] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1897, chap. 129, pp. 184–188.

[e] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1901, chap. 125, pp. 292–297.

1. A person desiring to lease must make application to the commissioner of the general land office, describing the land he proposes to lease.
2. Lands not considered by the commissioner of the general land office in immediate demand for settlement are subject to lease.
3. Lands are leased to the highest responsible bidder in such quantities and under such regulations as the commissioner of the general land office may consider to be for the best interest of the State, not inconsistent with the equities of the occupant.
4. The period of the lease is not to exceed five years.
5. The minimum rental is 3 cents per acre per year.
6. The rent is to be paid yearly in advance.
7. The following counties are in the absolute-lease district, and leased lands in these counties are not open to settlement during the term of the lease:

El Paso.
Jeff Davis.
Presidio.
Brewster.
Reeves.
Pecos.
Loving.
Winkler.
Kimble.
Ward.
Yeakum.
Terry.
Gaines.
Andrews.
Ector.
Midland.
Upton.
Crane.
Crockett.
Sutton.
Valverde.
Edwards.
Kinney.
Maverick.
Zavalla.
Dimmit.
Lasalle.
McMullen.
Webb.
Duval.
Nueces.
Zapata.
Starr.
Hidalgo.
Cameron.

8. Outside the absolute-lease district agricultural lands within a leased area are open to settlement.
9. Outside the absolute-lease district a settler within a leased area has a right to lease, within a radius of 5 miles of the land occupied by him, an area of not more than three sections of the land of the larger lessee, provided the larger leasehold is not reduced to less than ten sections.
10. When a leasehold is reduced by settlement or inside lease a corresponding reduction is made in the rental.
11. Outside the absolute-lease district, a lessee can not be disturbed in his possession of any section or part of a section (*a*) if he has actually settled and erected thereon his residence and substantial improvements for permanent settlement; (*b*) if he has placed thereon improvements to the value of $200; (*c*) if the aggregate of the land owned and leased by a settler (the lessee) does not exceed one section.
12. Lands leased in the absolute-lease district shall not be again leased, after the expiration of a lease, for sixty days, during which time they are subject to sale.
13. At the expiration of the sixty days' purchase period after the termination of a lease in the absolute-lease district a lessee has for thirty days the preference right to a new lease.
14. At the expiration of a lease the lessee shall have sixty days' prior right to make a purchase as an actual settler from his leased lands.

15. No settler or other person shall turn loose within a lessee's inclosure more than 1 head of large stock or 4 head of small stock for each acre of land controlled by him and uninclosed.

16. A lease may be canceled when the lessee fails for sixty days to pay the rental due.

17. Improvements made by a lessee on lands leased by him are his personal property which he has the right to remove within sixty days after the expiration of his lease.

18. A person may upon application to the commissioner of the general land office of the State, accompanied by a bond of good faith, secure a ninety days' option to lease land on which no permanent supply of water exists, during which time he may ascertain whether such a permanent supply can be developed.

The principal provisions of the existing fence and herd laws which bear directly upon the lease law are as follows:

1. It is unlawful to fence or to occupy by herding or by line riding, without a lease, any portion of the public lands of the State.

2. Such fencing or occupancy is a misdemeanor.

3. The penalty is a fine of $100 to $1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail for three months to two years.

4. Each day of such fencing or occupancy is a separate offense.

5. Prosecutions for illegal fencing or occupancy of the public lands may be made either before the court of the county in which the land lies, or before the court of Travis County, the county in which the capital of the State is situated.[a]

The principal general provisions for sale of lands, in their bearing on leases, are as follows:

1. The lands are classified by the commissioner of the general land office as agricultural, grazing, or timbered; and they are subject to reclassification.

2. Not more than four sections may be purchased by one person, and not more than two of these shall be agricultural land.

3. The purchaser must make oath that he is not acting in collusion with others for the purpose of buying the land for any other person or corporation, and that no other person or corporation is interested in the purchase thereof.

4. Before land is patented to a purchaser, he or the person from whom he bought it, or both together, must have resided on it for three years.

5. Improvements to the value of at least $300 must have been made on the land before a patent is granted.

6. If more than one section is purchased, the additional lands must be within a radius of 5 miles of the land occupied by the purchaser.

BENEFITS OF THE LEASING SYSTEM.

Usually when an area of land is leased from the State it is at once fenced by the lessee, so that the stock of other owners can not drift upon it nor the lessee's stock stray off it. The lessee is able to manage the land just as if it were his own. The benefits arising from such a condition are manifold. The more important may be enumerated as follows:

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[a] General Laws of the State of Texas, 1895, chap. 47, sec. 25, p. 74.

1. The stock owner knows the precise area upon which he can depend for pasturage, and he can adjust the amount of his stock to it and handle his whole business upon a more definite and less speculative basis. Under the open-range system a stockman does not know what his grazing resources are to be and his business is upon a correspondingly precarious foundation.

2. The lessee if a prudent man will not overstock his fenced range, but will restrict his stock to the amount that the land will carry easily, leaving the grass in a state of the highest continued productiveness from year to year. Under the open-range system a rancher had little incentive to do this, for the better the range about his ranch the more would cattle from neighboring overgrazed ranges drift in upon him.

3. The cost of rounding up stock for branding or for marketing is much less when the animals are to be found within a known fenced area than when they may have drifted apart over an area of sometimes several counties.

4. On small fenced ranches there is a constant tendency to supplement the carrying capacity of the range by growing dry-land forage crops, notably Kafir corn. The amount of stock on one of these small ranches is often doubled in this way. Under the open-range system this supplementary feeding of stock is impracticable, as the animals have usually drifted far from the ranch to which they belong.

5. In time of prolonged drought or of winter storm cattle in fenced ranges can often be saved from starvation, when if they were on the open range at a long distance from feed and too weak to travel to it they must inevitably be lost.

6. By a subdivision of a leased area into two or more pastures, many lessees reserve for their winter range an area which has not been pastured during the summer. Such an arrangement is always advantageous to the stock and in a severe winter it may obviate serious losses.

7. Within a leased and fenced area there is a great incentive to the development of a good water supply for stock. A large area of range may contain an abundant supply of grass, which is going to waste because it is so far from water that stock can not graze it. On some of the large Texas ranches windmills and reservoirs have been constructed at such intervals that the animals need not go more than 2 or 3 miles for water. Cattle thrive much better at this distance than they do at 5 or 6 miles. A distance of 10 or 12 miles is almost prohibitive for cattle. The development of stock water through experimental borings on large ranches has been a particularly prominent feature of the Texas leasing system. The manager of one large ranch asserted that by the development of a well-distributed water supply his range was made to carry 50 per cent more stock than before. After a reasonable probability of securing water in a certain region at an economical depth has been demonstrated, the boring of wells is quickly taken up by all the settlers.

8. A better breed of cattle is usually maintained on fenced ranges, where high-grade bulls can be kept with much less danger of loss than on the open range, and the parentage of all young stock can be known.

9. The percentage of increase in breeding stock is greater under the leasing system, because in fenced areas the date of turning in the bulls with the cows can be controlled and the date at which the calves are

born can be fixed at not earlier than the 1st of April, when the weather has moderated. Under the open-range system many of the calves were born earlier, when the mothers were in too weak condition, from the severity of the weather, to suckle them. At the end of unusually severe winters on the open range not only was there a high percentage of lost calves, but the cows themselves often died from the shock of calving.

10. Cattle stealing has been much reduced as a result of leasing. Under the open-range system the owner of a few cattle is at a distinct disadvantage, in the matter of finding his stock, in comparison with a large owner. The latter, having many employees, can watch his stock over a wide territory, look after them with a fair degree of success, and be represented at every branding roundup in the region. The small owner, having no employees, can not keep track of all his stock, drifting as they often do over a very large territory, and some of his calves he loses through failure to find and brand them. In order to make good these losses and increase his herd the small owner on the open range is constantly subjected to the temptation of putting his own brand upon cattle which he knows do not belong to him. Under the open-range system the stealing of cattle is more easily justified by the thief, and detection is much more difficult than when he must enter an inclosure containing a single brand in order to do his stealing.

11. The use of fear, threat, and open violence as means of controlling portions of public land for range purposes has almost disappeared in Texas. Under the lease law the rights of stock owners and of settlers are defined, and an appeal to the civil courts by anyone whose rights have been infringed takes the place of an appeal to violence. Under the open-range system the honest and law-abiding cattleman was at a great disadvantage, while the "bad man" occupied a position of corresponding advantage. The period of fence cutting and lawlessness which followed the extensive leasing and fencing of land in the Texas Panhandle was the last endeavor of an outlaw element to manage the range problems of that region by force. The prompt and effective prosecution of some of the offenders landed them in the penitentiary, most of the others decided to obey the law, and a few of the inveterate thieves drifted into other States, where the open-range system enabled them to ply their business with greater chances of success. In southern Arizona it is a notorious fact, to which attention is frequently called by the old residents of that Territory, that the worst epidemic of cattle thieves, highwaymen, and train robbers that ever afflicted that region followed close on the establishment of the range-leasing system in Texas.

12. The sentiment is general among Texas cattlemen that the carrying capacity of the range has increased. There is every reason to expect such an increase, but it is difficult to get precise information of the amount of stock formerly carried on any area because under the open-range system the number of cattle on each tract was constantly changing. The cattle statistics for the whole State, however, as shown in the following table furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, offer some suggestive facts.

Number and value of cattle other than milch cows in Texas, 1875–1904.

Year.	Number.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Value.
1875	2,367,400	$17,755,500	1890	7,167,853	$63,204,293
1876	2,343,700	22,429,209	1891	7,024,496	62,444,260
1877	3,390,500	31,328,220	1892	7,024,496	62,177,330
1878	3,458,300	35,620,490	1893	6,462,536	58,512,448
1879	4,800,000	43,920,000	1894	6,591,787	62,604,840
1880	4,464,000	39,640,320	1895	6,064,444	59,081,034
1881	4,072,240	41,333,236	1896	5,518,644	60,520,010
1882	3,443,784	42,014,165	1897	5,242,712	58,417,443
1883	4,410,000	65,223,900	1898	4,823,295	73,639,656
1884	4,277,700	74,902,527	1899	4,583,897	76,065,937
1885	4,234,928	66,784,736	1900	4,352,541	77,736,384
1886	4,023,177	52,298,067	1901	7,782,226	125,655,715
1887	6,034,766	73,292,232	1902	8,171,337	113,959,919
1888	6,336,504	68,077,993	1903	8,007,910	109,098,754
1889	7,006,884	65,907,346	1904	8,067,989	81,928,093

Whatever other factors may have had an influential bearing, there can be little doubt that the doubling of the number of cattle in Texas since 1884 has been largely influenced by the leasing system which began to be put into effect in that year. The decrease which followed the financial depression of 1893 and which was still further accentuated in the late nineties by the very heavy demand from the northern ranges for young stock from Texas has been followed in the last three years by a rise in the number of Texas cattle to above the 8,000,000 mark.

13. The annual revenue derived by the State of Texas from the leasing of public school lands is now nearly half a million dollars. The receipts from 1895 to 1902 are shown in the following table:

Annual receipts from lease of public school lands in Texas.

Year ending August 31—	
1895	$170,476.71
1896	216,369.10
1897	234,108.06
1898	321,858.90
1899	357,424.79
1900	472,672.40
1901	412,118.50
1902	457,656.85

The public school land remaining unsold on August 31, 1902, was 22,080,225 acres, of which 13,700,235 acres were under grazing lease.

14. One of the most notable results of the Texas lease law has been its stimulation of settlement. Lands which, under the open-range system, had attracted few settlers, but which were later leased subject to the right of entry and settlement, seemed to become immediately attractive to settlers. This may have been due in part to the demonstrated increased carrying capacity of the land under the lease system, but it appears that the chief influence lay in the fact that the lease acted as an advertisement of the land. The settler seems to have reasoned that land that was sufficiently productive and valuable to warrant a cattleman in leasing it at a substantial rental must certainly be good enough for settlement. Owing to perniciously lax provisions in the Texas law relating to settlement, by which a settler's title to land could be transferred after only a very brief residence upon it, a large part of the settlement in leased areas was

of a mercenary character, made not for the purpose of getting a home, but for the purpose of selling out to the lessee of the large tract in which the false settlement was made. Notwithstanding, however, the defects of the settlement law and its manipulation by land grabbers, extensive bona fide settlement has been made in the best of the leased lands, and on the expiration of many existing leases the remaining areas covered by them will be wholly given over to settlement.

THE WYOMING SYSTEM OF LEASING STATE LANDS.

THE STATE LANDS OF WYOMING.

At the time of its admission into the Union as a State, July 10, 1890, Wyoming was granted or had already been granted by the United States, for educational and other public purposes, over 4,000,000 acres of land, as follows:

Act of Congress approved—	Acres.
February 18, 1881	46,080
May 28, 1888	640
July 10, 1890	3,995,440
Total	4,042,160

In accordance with these and subsequent acts of Congress, the total amount of land granted to Wyoming by the United States up to September 30, 1902, was 4,127,211.44 acres.

By a provision in an act of the State of Wyoming approved January 10, 1891, no State lands can be sold at less than $10 per acre.[a] The effect of this law is evidenced by the fact that up to September 30, 1902, only 5,113.78 acres, or a little more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the State lands, had been sold. The State now owns, therefore, about 4,000,000 acres of land.

PROVISION FOR LEASING STATE LANDS.

In order to derive a revenue from these lands the State has enacted laws providing for their lease. These laws were enacted at various sessions of the legislature, as follows:

Laws of 1890–91, chapter 79, approved January 10, 1891.
Laws of 1897, chapter 34, approved February 24, 1897.
Laws of 1897, chapter 44, approved February 24, 1897.
Laws of 1899, chapter 33, approved February 16, 1899.
Laws of 1899, chapter 86, approved February 21, 1899.
Laws of 1899, chapter 90, approved February 21, 1899.
Laws of 1901, chapter 71, approved February 16, 1901.
Laws of 1901, chapter 82, approved February 19, 1901.
Laws of 1903, chapter 78, approved February 21, 1903.

The laws now in effect, together with the administrative rules relating to them, have been compiled in a 37-page pamphlet published in 1903, entitled, "Rules of the State Board of Land Commissioners and the State Board of School Land Commissioners of the State of Wyoming, and Statutes Governing."

The administration of the State lands of Wyoming is in the hands of a board made up of the governor, the secretary of state, the State treasurer, and the State superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction is also secretary and register of the land board, and in his office the land records are kept and the business relating to the sale and lease of State lands is transacted. By one section of the State constitution (art. 18, sec. 3) the State board of land commissioners, who were to have charge "of all lands * * * granted to the State," was to be composed of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the secretary of state; but another section of the same constitution (art. 7, sec. 13), in specifically intrusting to the State board of land commissioners the control "of the lands of the State granted * * * for the support and benefit of public schools," included also in its enumeration of the members of that board the State treasurer. Evidently the conflict between these two articles was a mere accident, but in order to leave no ground for question as to legality of the acts of the land commissioners, two boards have been organized, one designated "the State board of land commissioners" and the other "the State board of school land commissioners," differing in their personnel and functions only as indicated above. For the purposes of this report they are treated as one board.

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[a] Revised Statutes of Wyoming, 1899, sec. 821.

Of the lands owned by the State, about 3,000,000 acres are situated in isolated tracts of 1 square mile (640 acres), constituting sections 16 and 36 of most of the townships of the State. The remainder, about 1,000,000 acres, is situated in tracts of varied location. The locations are made by the State authorities, chiefly in accordance with the requests of persons who desire to lease or purchase the tracts which they ask the State to select. The lands thus selected are situated prevailingly along streams or are otherwise watered, but some of them are without water, but located in such a manner as to enable persons owning noncontiguous watered sections or alternate sections purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad land grant to consolidate their holdings by purchasing or leasing the intervening lands from the State.

METHOD OF LEASING.

A person desiring to lease State lands files with the land board a petition or application sworn to before a notary public and accompanied by a fee of $1. In his petition the applicant designates the lands he wishes to lease and states what rental he is willing to pay, whether the land contains stock water, and whether any of it can be irrigated, and in addition gives various other items of information about the land, including a detailed plat. The petition is accompanied by a document called an "evidence of value," which consists of detailed questions, with replies, bearing on the value of the lands proposed to be leased, which is filled out and sworn to by a disinterested person.

The application goes before the land board, which meets monthly, and if the rental offered is satisfactory to the board and no other objections appear, and no competitive bids are received, the application is granted. From information contained in the application, or secured by the State land appraisers, or derived from any other source, the board in granting the application may increase the rental. If there are two or more valid applications for the same tract the board sets a time and place, usually the county seat of the county in which the land is situated, at which the land is awarded by auction to the highest bidder, the board having, however, the power to reject any or all bids if in their judgment there has been fraud or collusion.

An award having been made, a lease and bond are drafted and forwarded to the applicant for signature. The document is then returned to the land board, accompanied by the first year's rental, for execution and record, and finally is sent to the lessee. The bond is commonly for twice the amount of five years' rental.

The maximum period of rental is five years. In actual practice, a lease is very rarely executed for a shorter period.

The usual rental for land which is not irrigable and which has no stock water on it is 2½ cents per acre; for similar land with a spring or stream suitable for watering stock, commonly 5 cents; for irrigable lands, 25 cents. In special cases these rentals may be modified. For example, nonirrigable waterless lands which have been specially selected by the State, upon application of a person who agreed to lease them from the State after selection, are usually leased for 5 cents per acre. The average rental per acre at biennial periods from 1892 to 1902 has varied from 4 to 5 cents per acre. No data are available showing the acreage leased at the various rates, nor is it possible to state the total area used as grazing land and that which is irrigated. The percentage of the latter, however, is very small.

The rental is payable annually in advance.

A preference to lease is given to citizens of the State.

The lease may be canceled if it proves to have been procured by fraud or misrepresentation. This provision has the effect of restricting the lessee to the uses to which he proposed, in his letter of application, to put the land. A lease can not be terminated by the board except for the reason above assigned and for failure to pay the rental.

At the end of the lease is a printed blank form of assignment by which the lessee may assign his rights under the lease to some other person. This assignment, however, does not release either the lessee or his bondsmen from their liabilities. Under the State's interpretation of a provision of the act of admission, of July 10, 1890 (sec. 5), no person is allowed to hold under lease more than 640 acres of land granted for educational purposes. There is thus a definite limit to the amount of land of this class which can be controlled by assignment. In the case of noneducational State lands, however, of which the State owns 530,951.05 acres, there is no limit set by statute or rule of the board to the amount which an individual or corporation can hold by assignment.

If a lessee fails to pay his rental on the date set he is notified of his delinquency, and upon his repeated failure to make payment the bondsmen are notified and the delinquent rental is collected from them. The board may also, and sometimes does, cancel the lease of a persistently delinquent lessee and lease the land to a new applicant.

Upon the expiration of a lease new applications for the land may be made, the board proceeding as before, except that the former lessee has a preferred right to take the lease at the rental set by the board. The preferred right of a lessee, however, extends on educational land to only one section (640 acres), on noneducational land to only four sections (2,560 acres), and if there were competitive applicants for new leases on a large area of noneducational land the lease of which had expired, the original lessee would have to enter an open competition for all the land he attempted to control in excess of his preferred four sections. The preferred right of renewal may be exercised three times, giving the lessee a presumable occupancy of the land for twenty years.

A large majority of the leases, probably more than 95 per cent altogether, are renewed in whole or in part either by the original lessee or by the person to whom he may have sold his land.

If a lessee has made permanent improvements on an area of leased land, and at the expiration of the lease a new lease of the land is acquired by another person, or if such land is sold by the State to any person other than the lessee, the purchaser must pay to the former lessee, the owner of the improvements, such a price as they may agree upon, or, in case of disagreement, such price as the land board through a board of appraisers appointed by them may place on the improvements. In a majority of actual cases the two interested parties agree. Occasional cases, however, come to the land board, and none of their appraisals, for the past six years at least, has been contested.

COMMENTS ON THE WYOMING LEASING SYSTEM.

The advantages of the Wyoming system of leasing State lands are, in general, similar to those of the Texas system. These advantages have not, however, been so sweeping in Wyoming, from the fact that only a small part of the lands of Wyoming are at the disposal of the State, by far the larger part being still the property of the Federal Government. In general the requirements and equities of the small rancher have been much more fully recognized than in Texas, and one of the worst effects of the Texas system, the consolidation of large areas in single ranches through the purchase of settlers' rights, has been largely avoided in Wyoming, because there the actual consolidation of lands through purchase has been prevented by the constitutional provision making the minimum price of State lands $10 per acre, which is more than the present or even the prospective value of most of these lands. In Texas the minimum price is $1 per acre.

The popularity of the Wyoming system, as indicated by its growth, is well illustrated by the following summary:

Summary of leases, 1892–1902.

Date.	Number of leases in effect.	Amount of land under lease.	Amount of rental.	Average rental per acre.
Sept. 30—		*Acres.*		*Cents.*
1892	306	154,337.39	$7,397.47	4.793 (4⅘)
1894	453	303,946.62	13,408.09	4.411 (4⅖)
1896	570	391,101.76	15,508.99	3.965 (4)
1898	1,448	888,613.57	37,431.40	4.212 (4⅕)
1900	3,145	1,513,066.14	75,664.65	5.000 (5)
1902	4,065	2,302,501.47	95,925.30	4.166 (4⅙)

REVENUE.

As a source of revenue the leasing of State lands in Wyoming has been notably successful, the income from rentals having steadily increased from $7,397.47 in 1892 to $95,925.30 in 1902. The money derived from leases is devoted to various public purposes. Thus out of the total rentals in 1902, $73,585.92 was credited to educational purposes, including the common schools, university, and agricultural college, while the remaining $22,339.38 was credited to public buildings, fish hatchery, State libraries, and various penal and charitable institutions.

THE DEMAND FOR GRAZING LAND.

That the Wyoming leasing system meets, in a manner satisfactory to the lessees, a definite demand for more grazing land under individual control, is evidenced by the steady increase in the amount of land leased, as indicated by the following table:

Statistics of Wyoming State lands at biennial periods.

Year.	Lands granted.[a]	Lands located.	Lands sold.	Lands subject to lease.	Lands leased.	Per cent leased.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
1892	4,042,171.84	3,567,499.40	720.00	3,566,779.40	154,337.39	4
1894	4,042,011.84	3,657,630.01	740.00	3,656,890.01	303,946.62	8
1896	4,042,011.84	3,783,464.93	1,063.30	3,782,401.63	391,101.76	10
1898	4,149,445.23	4,022,368.83	1,178.84	4,021,189.99	888,613.57	22
1900	4,127,211.44	4,084,757.75	3,202.82	4,081,554.93	1,513,066.14	37
1902	4,127,211.44	4,101,908.57	5,113.78	4,096,794.79	2,302,501.47	56

[a] The amounts of land granted are taken from the biennial reports of the register of the State land board.

Of the lands available for lease 4 per cent had been leased at the end of the first year, 1892, 8 per cent in 1894, 10 per cent in 1896, 22 per cent in 1898, 37 per cent in 1900, and 56 per cent in 1902. This showing is the more remarkable when it is considered that these lands lay side by side with many millions of acres of Government land which could be grazed upon, and which were grazed upon, without any rental whatever. Most of the State lands were, it is true, better than the average of the Federal lands and were often selected with reference to the control of grazing on adjacent Federal lands, so that the annual rental, 4 to 5 cents per acre, must not be taken as representing the value of the grazing privilege on Government lands in general. The main fact, however, is strikingly evident that exclusive control of grazing land through rental by the person owning and running stock upon it is of distinct advantage to the owner as compared with the free use of the public range.

Most of the 44 per cent of State land not leased in 1902 lay in isolated tracts of 1 mile square, devoid of a water supply, and so situated that there was no competition for the privilege of grazing on it. The user of adjacent lands enjoyed the use of the State tract without the necessity of paying for it. The Wyoming trespass law[a] is invoked to compel persons to lease land which they have fenced contrary to that law, but it is not enforced to bring about the leasing of unfenced State land which is used and occupied by driving herded stock upon it.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THE STATE LAND BOARD.

The most interesting feature of the Wyoming leasing system as compared with the Texas system is that which permits the land board to exercise discretionary powers in awarding leases to competing applicants. Under the Texas system original awards are made irrespective of any moral claim a resident of the area may have to the lease of a certain piece of grazing land by reason of its proximity to his homestead. Under the Wyoming system the moral right of a homesteader under such conditions is, in practice, recognized. The law under which the board takes such discretionary action is, "The board shall lease all State lands in such manner and *to such parties as shall inure to the greatest benefit* and secure the greatest revenue *to the State*."[a] Under the authority of this law and in cooperation with the commission (consisting of the State engineer and the superintendents of the four water divisions of the State) which locates or selects the State lands a rule has been established in accordance with which an owner of watered or improved lands is recognized as having a "semblance of right" to the use of grazing lands immediately surrounding the lands he owns. The leasing preference given to such a landowner extends to a distance of 1 mile from his own holdings, and in the exercise of its discretionary powers the board may extend the preference still farther.

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[a] Revised Statutes of Wyoming, 1899, sec. 838.

A landowner is not, however, permitted to abuse his preference right. Should he systematically fail to apply for the lease of adjacent State land, thus depriving the State of its rentals for a period of years, and should some other more remote landowner then apply for the land, the lease would be promptly granted to the applicant, even though the adjacent landowner should then try to exercise his preference right. Furthermore, should the rental of a tract be raised through its increased valuation by the land board before entering into a new lease, the preference of the adjacent landowner would not secure him the new lease unless he were willing to pay the increased rental.

There is an apparent opportunity here for a more distant landowner who is at the same time a large rancher to outbid a small landowner for the lands immediately adjacent to the latter. No case of the kind appears, however, to have come before the board in recent years, and should such a case arise the board would in all probability decline to accept the bid of the large rancher if his bid were evidently excessive and intended to harass the small landowner.

SIZE OF LEASED AREAS.

As shown in the table on page 51 the total number of leases in effect on September 30, 1902, was 4,005, covering 2,302,501.47 acres. This gives an average of 575 acres per lease. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Wyoming law restricts the amount of educational land that can be leased to one person to 640 acres. Of the 4,005 leases in effect on September 30, 1902, only 309 were leases of noneducational land, the size of which is not directly restricted. These leases, therefore, give a more accurate idea of the size toward which grazing leases tend to gravitate under the Wyoming system.

The total area covered by the 309 leases was 296,333 acres, an average of 959 acres. Of the whole number of leases, 245 were for less than 1,000 acres each; 34 for 1,000 to 2,000 acres; 11 for 2,000 to 3,000 acres; 2 for 3,000 to 4,000 acres; 11 for 4,000 to 5,000 acres; 1 for

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[a] Revised Statutes of Wyoming, 1899, sec. 813. Italics ours.

5,170 acres; 1 for 6,151.34 acres; 1 for 7,880 acres; 1 for 11,705 acres; 1 for 27,584 acres; and 1 for 34,405.96 acres.

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASES.

Of the 309 leases described above, 45, or 15 per cent, had been assigned. Thirty-three persons had received a single assignment each, three had received two assignments, and two had received three assignments. The total area assigned to the five persons who received more than one assignment was 480, 800, 1,200, 1,760, and 3,041 acres, respectively. The information at hand does not show whether any one of the 45 assignees was already a lessee of other State lands, but even if any of them were, the extreme of consolidation would extend to only one additional lease. It is clear that under the Wyoming system no extensive consolidation of grazing lands has been effected by means of the actual assignment of leases.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM OF LEASING RAILROAD LANDS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

DETERIORATION OF RAILROAD GRAZING LANDS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company acquired from the Government, through its original and additional land grants, the odd-numbered sections or square miles in a strip of country 50 miles wide on each side of the line. These sections the company proceeded to sell, in accordance with its policy of transportation development, for lumbering or for agricultural purposes, but as time went on the fact developed that certain lands were not salable. These lands proved to be treeless areas, too dry or too rocky for wheat farming or so situated as not to be readily suited to reclamation by irrigation. The lands were valuable only for grazing purposes. They consisted chiefly of sagebrush plains and of "scab lands."[a]

An examination by the company in the year 1895 showed that large areas of these lands had been practically denuded of grass by overgrazing. Everyone who desired to do so had been allowed to graze his stock on the railroad lands without any restriction whatever and without the payment of any fee for the grazing privilege. As a continuation of the then existing conditions would inevitably result in a still further decrease in the value of the lands, it was decided to try the experiment of leasing them. The objects in view were, first, to improve the condition of the land by granting to a single individual the exclusive use of a tract for a sufficient number of years to make it to his interest not to overgraze it and to prevent others from doing so; and, second, to secure a sufficient revenue to offset the expenditure for taxes and administration.

INAUGURATION OF A LEASING SYSTEM.

It was found at the outset that stockmen would not willingly pay for the use of land which they had previously used without cost, particularly as they were at that time skeptical regarding the recuperative possibilities of overgrazed ranges. It therefore became necessary to use coercive measures. The means were found in the common law of trespass, which, in the State of Washington, was reenforced by a statute, enacted in 1888, as follows:

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[a] A large part of eastern Washington was once covered by a sheet of lava. The rock formed by this lava is chiefly of a hard, basaltic character, and has weathered into a stiff, dark, claylike or "gumbo" soil, constituting the famous wheat lands of that region. Over large areas, however, the decomposition of the rock has been imperfect and the land is so rough that it can not be plowed. Such areas are known as "scab lands."

> It shall be unlawful in this State for sheep to enter any land or lands, inclosed or uninclosed, belonging to or in the possession of any person other than the owner of such sheep, unless by the consent of the owner of such land, other than the public lands of the United States.

An injunction was granted by the circuit court of the United States for restraining 30 of the most prominent sheep owners in the counties of Adams, Whitman, Franklin, Columbia, Garfield, and Wallawalla from trespassing on the railroad lands. The granting of this injunction was followed by a conference between the stockmen and the representatives of the railroad, at which the object of the railroad was explained and the details of the proposed leasing system were discussed. As a result of this conference the sheep owners made application for the ranges they desired, based largely on what they had actually been using. The conflicts in the applications were adjusted after an examination of the lands, the lines between the ranges being finally drawn so as to attach to the watering places the best lambing grounds and the upland grazing areas most naturally and usefully connected with them. The cattle owners of the region, learning that it was proposed to lease portions of the range to sheep owners, also made applications to lease, in order to protect their own interests. Their applications were considered and adjusted along with the others. The ranges thus outlined were then leased to the various applicants. The first lease went into effect July 1, 1896.

In the summer of 1897 the railroad proceeded to the establishment of the same system of leasing in the counties of Klickitat, Yakima, Kittitas, Douglas, and Lincoln. The leading sheep owners of this district energetically opposed the proposition and went so far as to sign a paper[a] binding themselves (1) not to lease the lands unless the railroad company would make a written agreement to keep all sheep, cattle, and horses, except those of the lessee, off the land when leased, (2) not to pay a rental in excess of the taxes paid by the railroad on the land, (3) to share in the expense of litigation over a test case against compulsory leasing, and (4) not to lease without submitting the contract to a specified committee for approval. This agreement was in effect an agreement not to lease at all, for the first condition recited above it was obviously impossible to fulfill. The matter stood thus for a time and various conferences were held. Finally, notwithstanding the agreement, the leases began to be made, and during the remainder of 1897 and 1898 the lands were rapidly taken up under this system. By the end of the latter year 237 leases had been made.

OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM.

The ultimate object of the railroad was not to establish a permanent system of leasing, but to demonstrate the increased value of the land when under individual control, and thereby stimulate its purchase by the lessees or others. So extensive have been the sales as a result of this plan that out of a total of over 300 leases, only 31 were in effect on September 10, 1904. The lands covered by some of these 31 leases had already been sold, subject to occupation by the lessee during the remainder of the lease period, and it is probable that most of the remainder will be purchased by the lessees before their leases expire.

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[a] See p. 57.

It is evident these 31 remnant leases would not furnish suitable material for a statistical view of the leases as a whole, and for that reason an earlier date, October 25, 1901, has been selected, because it is fairly representative and happens to be convenient.

Up to October 25, 1901, 289 leases had been made, and of these 104 were in force on that date. Nine lessees held two leases each, and one three leases, making the total number of lessees 93.

The total number of acres under lease was 739,428.

The average annual rental was $1.87 per hundred acres, or a little less than 2 cents per acre.

The size of the leaseholds is indicated by the following table:

Number of lessees.	Size of leasehold.	Number of lessees.	Size of leasehold.
	Acres.		*Acres.*
14	1,000 or less.	1	12,000 to 13,000
9	1,000 to 2,000	2	13,000 to 14,000
4	2,000 to 3,000	2	14,000 to 15,000
6	3,000 to 4,000	3	15,000 to 16,000
8	4,000 to 5,000	1	17,000 to 18,000
6	5,000 to 6,000	1	18,000 to 19,000
2	6,000 to 7,000	1	19,000 to 20,000
8	7,000 to 8,000	1	20,000 to 21,000
9	8,000 to 9,000	3	21,000 to 22 000
3	9,000 to 10,000	1	25,000 to 26 000
4	10,000 to 11,000	1	33,000 to 34,000
2	11,000 to 12,000	1	60,000 to 61,000

It should be stated here that the table given above does not convey an accurate idea of the extent to which farmers have secured small pasture areas of arid land. Since the early part of 1898 the railroad has declined to lease areas of less than 640 acres, but has freely sold them.

The average annual rental per head for the sheep pastured on these leaseholds was 3¼ cents; for cattle, 35¾ cents.

The number of acres for each head of sheep was 1⅓; for each head of cattle, 14½.

TERMS OF THE LEASES.

The principal points in the leases were as follows:

1. The period of the lease, in all except a few of the earlier ones, which were for ten years, was five years.
2. The rental was to be paid annually in advance.
3. The lands were to be used solely for grazing purposes, and were not to be overgrazed so as to cause permanent injury to the grazing or to destroy it.
4. Should any portion of a leasehold be required for irrigation purposes the lease of such portion might be canceled on thirty days' written notice, the rental on the whole leasehold to be reduced proportionately.
5. Any fences constructed by the lessee must comply with the requirements of the State law.

6. All fences and other improvements made by the lessee, if not removed by him within sixty days after the termination of the lease, became the property of the railroad.

7. The lessee was not to assign his lease or any interest therein, or sublet any of the land, without the written consent of the railroad.

8. In default of payment of the rental, or in default of any covenant of the lease, the lease might be canceled and all improvements forfeited to the railroad.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The beneficial results of this leasing system are of two classes, depending on whether the lessee fenced his lands or left them unfenced. In the case of unfenced lands the benefits of leasing are only partial. Cattle and horses, being free to roam at will, graze upon leased as well as unleased lands. Sheep, however, under the Washington law, commit trespass when they are driven on leased or private land, even if it is unfenced.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the advantages that have been derived from this leasing system by the State as a whole and by the individual lessees. The general effect has been to replace a disorderly, precarious, wasteful, and costly system of harvesting the natural grass product of the region by an orderly, safe, economical, and productive system.

That the Northern Pacific leasing system in the State of Washington was satisfactory to the lessees is strikingly shown by two documents, the first of which is as follows:

> We, the undersigned, members of the Yakima Wool Growers' Association, of Yakima County, Washington, do hereby bind and obligate ourselves not to rent any lands from the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in the county of Yakima, Washington, for the purpose of sheep grazing, unless the said Northern Pacific Railway Company covenants and agrees with the parties leasing, by a written contract or agreement, to keep all range stock, such as sheep, cattle, horses, etc., other than the stock of the person leasing said land, off and from the said lands so leased, during the existence of said lease at the cost and expense of said Northern Pacific Railway Company. We further bind and obligate ourselves not to pay any sum as rental which shall exceed the amount of the annual taxes paid by said Northern Pacific Railway Company on the said lands so rented, if any parties to this agreement should rent lands from the said company for said purposes according to the terms expressed in this agreement.
>
> I further bind and obligate myself to pay my pro rata share of the expenses of any litigation that may arise between the said Northern Pacific Railway Company and the members who sign this agreement, on account of any of said members in any way causing a test case to be made as to how far the Northern Pacific Railway Company can compel a sheep man to rent grazing lands from said Northern Pacific Railway Company.
>
> We hereby further bind and obligate ourselves to enter into no contract with the Northern Pacific Railway Company relating to the leasing of lands without submitting the same for approval to the president, vice-president, and secretary of this association, and we further agree, one with another, that in the event that any legal proceedings are instituted by said Northern Pacific Railway Company against any member of this association, growing out of his occupation of any of the lands in the grazing of sheep, cattle, or horses, or any attempt is made to eject him from said land, that the president, vice-president, and secretary of this association are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of taking such action as they may deem expedient in the premises, and of employing such counsel as they may think best to protect the interest of any member of the association under such circumstances.

This document, which was drawn up in the summer of 1897, received 29 signatures, representing an ownership of 149,400 sheep. It was a protest against the proposed inauguration of a leasing system which these owners without warrant regarded with suspicion and dread simply because they had formerly used these lands as commons, without rental.

The leasing system, however, was put into operation and so satisfactorily did it work that the Yakima Wool Growers' Association, to which the 29 signers of the protest of 1897 belonged, passed a resolution at a meeting held January 13, 1900, as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the secretary of this association be instructed to write the Washington delegation in Congress and request that they use their best endeavors to pass Senator Foster's bill relative to the leasing of Government grazing lands.

These two expressions of opinion by the same body of men are a fair illustration of the general suspicion and opposition with which it has been customary to regard any proposal for the control of grazing on open range lands, and the reversal of that suspicion and opposition when an equitable system for the regulation of grazing is actually understood and tried. Those persons, indeed, who have enjoyed the benefits and appreciated the advantages of range leasing, as in Texas, Wyoming, and Washington, are usually such strong advocates of the adoption of some similar system for Government lands that they often fail to appreciate the dangers and the lack of equity in some of the proposed systems that they have indorsed.

A SYSTEM FOR THE REGULATION OF GRAZING ON THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has seemed best to summarize my conclusions relative to a remedy for existing grazing evils on the public lands in the form of a brief outline of a proposed system of Government control. The inauguration of the system would require new legislation. Its success or failure would depend largely on the character of its administration. Discretionary powers are necessary if the law is to be successful in adjusting the equities of range occupants, and these same discretionary powers, if placed in the hands of incompetent or unscrupulous administrators, would bring disaster to the public interests and dishonor to the public service.

The chief administrator of the proposed system must be, first of all, a man of unquestioned integrity. He should have a thorough knowledge of the live-stock industry of the western United States, preferably such a knowledge as is derived from actual former experience as a stock raiser. He should have had long experience with land matters and methods. He should have a firm grasp of agricultural and other economic conditions in the Western States, particularly with reference to irrigation and the utilization of forests. He should have a wide acquaintance with western men, so that he would be able to select as his assistants those best equipped for the work. He should be of a judicial temperament and determined in his decisions. He must, of course, be a man of thorough administrative ability, and he should have had experience in the administration of Government work.

OUTLINE OF A PROPOSED SYSTEM FOR THE REGULATION OF GRAZING ON THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES IN ORDER TO INCREASE THEIR GRAZING PRODUCTIVENESS, PROVIDE FOR THEIR ORDERLY OCCUPATION AND USE, AND PRESERVE THEM FOR ACTUAL HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT.

1. Public lands in the arid-land States to be occupied for grazing purposes under Government permits only.

2. The Government permit system to be put into effect on any area only when such area lies within a grazing district established by proclamation of the President.

3. Prior to the proclamation of a grazing district the lands proposed to be included in the district to be classified, so as to distinguish those suitable for agricultural purposes from those chiefly valuable for grazing purposes and not suitable for agriculture, the latter to be called "grazing lands."

NOTE.—Irrigable lands would in general be classified as agricultural, but an area of arid land which the Government proposed to irrigate only at the expiration of a period of years would meanwhile be classified as grazing land.

4. Lands classified as agricultural to be occupied for grazing purposes under annual permits and to be subject to homestead entry.

5. Lands classified as grazing to be occupied for grazing purposes under limited perennial permits, the period of the initial permit for any area not to exceed five years.

NOTE.—For lands which shall have been demonstrated by later experience to be beyond the possibility of utilization for irrigation or for dry agriculture, grazing permits for ten, or even fifteen, years may prove desirable, but it is not considered advisable that the first permits should be for a longer period than five years.

6. An area classified as grazing, covered by a permit, and of only single range homestead capacity not to be subject to homestead entry during the period of the permit.

NOTE.—By an area of "range homestead capacity" is meant an area of grazing land equivalent, in its capacity to support a family, to a 160-acre homestead of good agricultural land. The acreage would vary widely according to the carrying capacity of the land and its situation relative to a market for stock. Under ordinary conditions, however, it would mean from four to eight sections (2,560 to 5,120 acres).

7. An area classified as grazing, covered by a permit, and of greater than single range homestead capacity to be subject to homestead entry, provided that only such portion may be so entered as shall, after official examination in response to the application of the person declaring intention to make the entry, be reclassified as suitable for agriculture.

8. The permits to be issued with exclusive pasturage rights to individuals whenever practicable, but when local range conditions make it necessary with rights for several individuals in a community pasture.

9. Lands to be subject to reclassification at the termination of the permit period, especially in response to applications for the reclassification of particular tracts originally classified as grazing, but believed by the applicants to be suitable for agriculture.

10. After reclassification new permits to be issued as before on the basis of the new classification, provided that before the new permits are issued for lands classified as grazing, and of greater than range homestead capacity, such lands shall be open for a short period

to homestead settlement, one settler to each tract of range homestead capacity.

NOTE.—The settlement that would take place under this provision would consist not of farms, but of small stock ranches. The settler would get title to a homestead of 160 acres, by itself insufficient for his support, but he would have the use of enough additional adjoining land to raise the stock necessary for an actual range homestead.

11. On lands first classified as grazing and subsequently opened for homestead settlement either by reason of reclassification as agricultural land or by reason of the expiration of a permit, no person to make homestead entry until he has received an official certificate that the land he proposes to enter is legally subject to entry, the issue of such certificate to be based on declaration of intention to make entry, such declarations to be receivable either before or after the land is open for settlement, and to have precedence in the order in which they are received.

NOTE.—The procedure outlined in this paragraph is intended to prevent confusion and to restrict the entries as far as possible to real settlers. Each certificate should be valid for a limited period, say thirty days, after which, if the holder had not made entry, a new certificate would be issued to the next applicant.

12. A bona fide homestead settler on either surveyed or unsurveyed land, or the owner of a homestead under actual culture, to have the preference to a grazing permit for lands within 1 mile of his homestead.

13. Subject to the 1-mile homestead preference, the person actually occupying the land for grazing purposes prior to the installation of the permit system to have a permit preference over a person not so occupying it.

14. When new permits are issued for lands covered by an expiring permit, a range homesteader to have a preference to such adjacent land as he is prepared to put to his own beneficial use for grazing purposes, not to exceed an area of single range homestead capacity.

15. Subject to the changes involved in reclassification and to the preferences of homesteaders, the holder of an expiring permit to have the preference to a new permit, provided that during his occupation the land has been maintained in a condition of productiveness satisfying official requirements.

16. No transfer or assignment of permits to be allowed without official approval, and proposed assignments that would consolidate permits not to be approved.

17. A permit to be liable to cancellation whenever in the judgment of the administrative authority it was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation or is used to defeat the object of the law.

18. A permit for any area not to be granted to another than the person holding the preceding permit for the same area unless the new permittee shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has purchased the improvements of the preceding permittee at a price mutually agreed upon between the two, or, in case of disagreement, at a price determined by official appraisal.

19. Payment for permits to be made annually, in advance, the amount to be determined by an official appraisal and named in the permit, but the payment to be not less that one-half cent nor more than 5 cents per acre per annum, or, when the permit is granted on a

per capita basis, not less than 5 cents per head per season for small stock or 25 cents for large stock.

20. The money received for permits to constitute a special fund out of which shall be paid, after the initiation of the system by a direct appropriation, the cost of administration of the system, including the cost of classification and appraisal, the balance of the receipts in excess of the cost of administration to be applied, in a manner to be hereafter provided by Congress, to the construction and maintenance of roads in the several districts, the sum to be apportioned to a particular district to be, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the revenue derived from that district.

21. The grazing permit system to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

22. Each grazing district to be in charge of a superintendent, who shall have a practical knowledge of the range stock business and shall be a resident of the State in which the district, in whole or in part, is situated, and who shall, when necessary, be aided by one or more district range inspectors.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE "TIMBER AND STONE ACT," ETC.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 26, 1904.*

SIR: Your committee, assigned July 25, 1904, to investigate, respectively, the timber and stone act, the desert act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, for the purpose of obtaining as definite information as possible with respect to the workings and results of the said laws, has the honor to submit the following as its report:

ACT OF JUNE 3, 1878.

This act, generally known as the "timber and stone act" (20 Stat. L., 89), provides for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, and the act of August 4, 1892, section 2 (27 Stat. L., 348), extends the provisions of the former act to all the public-land States. The act as amended further provides that "the quantity of land which may lawfully be acquired thereunder by any one person or association is limited to not exceeding 160 acres, which must be in one body, and the minimum price thereof shall be $2.50 per acre;" that "the land must be valuable chiefly for timber (or stone) and unfit for cultivation at the time of sale;" that "it must be unreserved, unappropriated, and uninhabited, and without improvements (except for ditch or canal purposes), save such as were made by or belonged to the applicant;" that "lands containing saline or valuable deposits of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper, or coal are not subject to entry under this act;" that "a married woman may be permitted to purchase under said act, provided that at the time of entry she shall make affidavit that she purposes to purchase said land with her separate money, in which her husband has no interest or claim, and that said entry is made for her sole and separate use and benefit."

Further, "a person applying to purchase a tract under the provisions of this act is required to make affidavit before a duly authorized attesting officer that he has made no prior application under this act;" that "he is by birth, or naturalization, a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become a citizen;" that "deponent does not apply to purchase the land on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit, and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whomsoever, by which the title he may acquire from the Government of the United States shall inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself." Proof may be made after the lands have been duly advertised in accordance with the rules and regulations governing said act.

The investigation of the workings of this act has been conducted by Special Agent Edward W. Dixon and has been confined to the Seattle, Wash., Oregon City, Oreg., and Roseburg, Oreg., land districts, and, in his judgment, appears sufficient to carry out your instructions. The results of the investigations in the several districts named will unquestionably furnish an index as to the operations of said act in other land districts not referred to in this report.

CLALLAM COUNTY, WASH.

In the Seattle, Wash., land district an examination was made of all cash entries under this act for the year 1903, embracing lands in Clallam County, said county being heavily timbered and more entries of this character having been made therein during the year last passed than in any other county in the district. It is found that the total number of said entries is 437, aggregating 62,916.65 acres, making an average per claim of 143.97 acres. Of these 437 claimants, 23.1 per cent are women, and all the entrymen and entrywomen appear to be residents of the State of Washington except three, viz, 0.6 per cent. The records of the county show that 31.3 per cent of these claims has been mortgaged as follows: Eighty-nine on date of proof; 37 from one to nineteen days after proof, and 11 from one to seven months after proof, the consideration named averaging about $450. As to these 137 claims, mortgages on 23, or 16.7 per cent thereof, have been satisfied. The number of transfers appearing of record is less than the number of mortgages, as but 113 claims, or 25.8 per cent, are shown to have been sold. Deeds covering the claims sold appear to have been executed and dated as follows: Thirteen on date of proof; 34 from one to fifteen days after proof; 42 from one to six months after proof, and 24 from seven to sixteen months after proof. The consideration named in the deeds ranges from $1 to $3,000, but the actual price paid per claim, from information obtained in different ways, would probably be from $1,200 to $3,000, depending upon location and quantity of timber. Fifty per cent of the claims so disposed of were finally transferred to timber and mill companies, who now own them, the balance at the present time being in the hands of small purchasers.

CLATSOP COUNTY, OREG.

In the Oregon City, Oreg., land district it is found that the greatest number of entries recently made under this act in any one county are for lands in Clatsop County, where, during the years 1902 and 1903, lands covered by 148 entries, aggregating 21,972.94 acres, were segregated, an average of 147.79 acres per claim. Of these 148 claimants, 25.6 per cent are women, and 16.2 per cent appear to be nonresidents of the State of Oregon, 10 being from Washington, 8 from Idaho, 3 from Minnesota, and 3 from Wisconsin. It is shown by the county records that 18.2 per cent of these claims has been mortgaged, viz, 3 on date of proof; 15 from one to nine days after proof, and 9 from one to twelve months after proof; and that 29.6 per cent of the mortgages has been satisfied. The consideration named in said mortgages averages $615 each. As to conveyances, the records of the county show that 21.6 per cent of said claims has been transferred by the original claimants, viz, 1 on date of proof; 7 from one to fifteen days after proof; 15 from one to six months after proof, and 9 from seven to eighteen months after proof. The consideration named in the deeds runs from $1 to $1,700. Fifty per cent of the claims transferred are now owned and held by timber and mill companies, the balance thereof being still in the hands of small purchasers.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREG.

In the Roseburg, Oreg., land district the largest timbered county is Douglas, and more entries under this act have been made for lands therein during the past few years than in any other county in the district. It is found that in 1902 357 timber and stone cash entries covering lands in said county were made, aggregating 55,315.46 acres, and averaging 154.94 acres per claim. Of these claimants, 14.8 per cent are women and 44.5 per cent are shown to be nonresidents of the State of Oregon, viz, 92 from Washington, 17 from Wisconsin, 36 from Minnesota, 1 from South Dakota, 1 from Michigan, 1 from California, and 11 from Idaho. The records of the county show that but 7.2 per cent of these claims has been mortgaged, viz, 10, on date of proof; 6, from one to fifteen days after proof; 10, from three to twenty months after proof, the consideration named therein being from $1 to $1,550. As to said mortgages, 15.3 per cent of the number thereof has been paid and satisfied. The county records also show that only 15.9 per cent of the 357 claims has been transferred, the dates thereof being as follows: Three, on date of proof; 8, from one to twenty days after proof; 20, from one to six months after proof; and 26, from seven to twenty-four months after proof. The consideration stated in the deeds varies from $1 to $1,550, and about 50 per cent of the claims transferred has passed to large holders of timber land, the balance thereof being still held by small purchasers, the first transferees.

Parties to whom claims were mortgaged do not appear as transferees except in a few instances, viz, 8 in Clallam County, Wash., 1 in Clatsop County, Oreg., and 4 in Douglas County, Oreg.

That while the foregoing report does not show a large percentage of sales of lands entered under said act for the periods named, yet it is a well-known fact that the great majority of lands so entered pass sooner or later out of the hands of the original purchasers from the Government, the remainder being utilized by those who have purchased the lands as an adjunct to the logging or milling business, and in such cases the individual either sells his logs in the open market or manufactures the same and sells the finished product. It is the opinion of Special Agent Dixon, after several years' experience and close observation, that comparatively none of the land taken up under the timber and stone act is utilized for farming or agricultural purposes. This would appear to be due to two essential causes: First, the act makes provisions for the taking up of only such lands as are unfit for farming; second, where lands are covered with an excessively heavy growth of timber farming is precluded by reason of the great cost attending the putting of such lands in a state of cultivation.

It appears to your committee that a report with reference to the good faith of purchasers under the timber and stone act must largely depend upon the construction placed upon the language used in said act. It is a fact beyond question that there is not a single purchaser of land under the act of June 3, 1878, who does not understand the law to give him the right to dispose of that land and reap the benefit thereof; that he is not required as a purchaser under said act to make any specific use of either the land or the timber thereon. If such be a correct interpretation of the act, it would seem that all sales thereunder, while speculative, are not in violation thereof where collusion does not exist. It is a fact within the knowledge of your committee that in many instances parties who have purchased lands under this act have utilized the proceeds of the sale thereof in acquiring homes, either in farm or town property. We desire, however, to disclaim any intention of making these statements as an argument in behalf of the timber and stone act, and simply submit the foregoing as a part of the results of our operations.

Your committee is justified in making the statement that the greater portion of that class of lands properly coming under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and especially as applied to the Pacific coast States, will not become available for farming purposes. Such being the case, it would appear that some provisions might be made for the disposal of such lands and the timber thereon to a better advantage by either an amendment to the act so as to increase the price per acre, or its repeal and the passage of another law providing for the disposal of the timber at its market value. It must be borne in mind, however, that legislation on the lines last suggested would accrue to the benefit only of persons or corporations of large means.

While your committee is not called upon to make any recommendation, it would appear proper to state that, in its judgment, if the act of June 3, 1878, were amended so as to increase the price per acre to $5, such a provision would be no injustice to the public and would give a fair return to the Government for lands of that class.

COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

(It grew out of the free homestead act.)

The "free homestead act" was passed by Congress in order to dispose of the vast acreage of the public domain to citizens of the United States, in tracts of 160 acres, or less, to each citizen over the age of 21 years, or who at time of entry was the head of a family, provided he or she was not then the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory; that the application is honestly, and in good faith, made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation, and that he or she will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law, residence, and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that he or she does not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith, to obtain a home for himself or herself, and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate, whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself. The period of residence and cultivation as provided by law is five years.

From a careful study of this act it would appear that the primary idea and object of Congress in passing this free homestead act was to give to each needy citizen who was the head of a family 160 acres of land, agricultural in character, in order that industrious farmers would take the place of the beasts and wild animals inhabiting the plains and agricultural lands owned by the public through the General Government; that farms would spring up among the hitherto deserted lands once the home of the savage, and that thriving and industrious communities might be established where none then existed.

Many years later Congress passed the commutation clause of the homestead act, which provides that an entry made under the free homestead act may be commuted to a cash entry after a period of fourteen months' residence and cultivation. This is known as the act of March 3, 1891, with its several amendments and supplements thereto. In order to commute an entry it is not necessary that the settler be a citizen of the United States, but one that has declared his intentions to become such a citizen. It is further held that a constructive residence of six months shall be counted as a part of the prescribed fourteen months' residence and cultivation, leaving but eight months' actual residence required of such entrymen. Congress seemed to have in mind, when it passed this act, that those persons who had honestly settled upon the public domain under the free homestead act with intention of complying with its requirements, but who were unable to do so through illness, reverses, or disaster, might pay for their land at the end of fourteen months' actual and continuous residence. This act was, in a measure, designed to take the place of the old preemption law, and to some extent resembles it in form and in results accomplished.

WHERE INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN GENERALLY MADE.

In order to ascertain whether or not the commutation clause of the homestead act has, since its passage, worked out the results sought for by Congress, a careful study of same has been made by your committee, especially throughout the States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Minnesota was selected because here is to be found agricultural, mineral, and timber land extending over a large area, in the midst of which are to be found vast wheat fields, mines in operation, and lumbering interests.

The investigation in Minnesota has been made in a general manner covering a period of four years, during which time Special Agent Colter has covered the entire public domain in this State and has personally observed the workings of this act and visited hundreds of entries commuted thereunder.

DIVISION OF MINNESOTA INTO BELTS.

In order to more easily explain the workings of the commutation clause of the homestead act within the State of Minnesota, your committee has divided the State into three belts, to be known and referred to as follows:

1. *The timber belt*, consisting of lands heavily covered with pine, spruce, and cedar, as well as other merchantable timber.

2. *The prospective mineral belt*, consisting of lands possessing a prospective and speculative value for the iron, copper, gold, and other minerals which it is supposed they contain. This belt also includes land within a reasonable radius of the large operating iron mines of northern Minnesota, controlled and owned by the United States Steel Corporation and other syndicates.

3. *The agricultural belt*, consisting of prairie, meadow, and farm land covered with brush and timber, which timber at present has no special value, and would thus not be classed as "merchantable timber."

NUMBER OF COMMUTED ENTRIES, ETC., WITHIN EACH BELT FOR A STATED PERIOD.

In Minnesota during a period of four years, extending from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1903, there were 1,865 commuted homesteads made in the several land districts, as compared with 7,653 final homestead entries. Under the former 241,376.82 acres were segregated, while under the latter method 895,141.64 acres were taken. For the former acreage the Government received the sum of $315,606.91. (See Table A.) On investigation it has been found that of the total number of commuted entries, as hereinbefore mentioned, 1,485 were made within the "timber belt," 206 within the "agricultural belt," and 174 within the "prospective mineral belt;" that the total acreage taken under the commutation clause of the homestead act within the "timber belt" for the period stated above is 192,188.70, within the "agricultural belt" 26,660.52, and within the "prospective mineral belt" 22,527.60; that the Government received, approximately, $251,306.55 for the acreage within the "timber belt," $34,924.34 for the acreage within the "agricultural belt," and $29,376.02 for the acreage within the "prospective mineral belt;" that at time of commutation there were 297,000,000 (estimated) feet of standing merchantable timber within the "timber belt," as segregated, worth on a stumpage basis $891,000, showing that, leaving out the value of the land itself, the Government loss was $639,693.45. (See Table B.)

PERCENTAGE OF TRANSFERS.

The records of the counties in which these lands are situated show that 89.4 per cent of those made within the "timber belt" have been transferred to other parties than the original entrymen, and that approximately $327,000 were received for the sale of the timber, which in many cases likewise included the land, showing a profit, less time and money spent in residing upon and cultivating said entries, to the original entrymen of $75,693.45, or about $52.32 net profit to each entryman. This timber has now passed into the hands of less than 50 persons or corporations, who have title through the second or third transfer. The profit of $564,000 has gone to the first grantees, who in most cases are timber speculators and cruisers. It is therefore evident that the entrymen, taken as a whole, have not made any money out of their entries, but that the benefit has gone to the first purchaser. Of course, considering individual cases, there are some entrymen who have made considerable profits from their timber, while others have lost money. Collectively, the profits have gone to others than the original entrymen. The county records also show that 68 per cent of the entries made within the "timber belt" were transferred within three months after proof, either by timber or warranty deed. In many cases the timber has been transferred on date of proof.

It is also found that much of this timber has gone to the locator, or to some party whom he represents, which casts suspicion on the good faith of the entryman. A favorite method, as appears by the records, is to take a mortgage on the land on date of proof, or within a few days afterwards, and then a warranty deed, the latter not appearing of record until patent issues. Of course there are many cases which on the face of the records show no evidence of fraud; but when one considers the real value of the standing timber thereon and the price received from the sale thereof by the entryman, no conclusion can be drawn except that the entryman was either a tool in the hands of the locator—perhaps innocently and without knowingly violating the statutes—or else he is absolutely devoid of ordinary business judgment.

The records show that commuted entries made within the "agricultural belt" are less subject to transfer than those made within the "timber belt." About 32.6 per cent of all commuted entries within this belt for the period hereinbefore mentioned have been transferred either by deed or mortgage, and in many cases the mortgage has been satisfied. The average time elapsing between date of proof and transfer in case of commuted entries within this belt is 7.3 months. The amount of money received in case of sale is approximately the value of these lands at time of sale.

An examination of the county records for lands within the "prospective mineral belt" show an entirely different condition. Ninety-six and seven-tenths per cent of all commuted entries have been transferred, and the average length of time between date of proof and date of transfer is 1.2 months. A very large number of these entries were transferred on date of proof, and the consideration runs from $1 to $300, or an individual interest in the mineral right. Some time ago an investigation of a group of 37 commuted homestead entries was made in Cook and Lake counties, Minn., by Special Agent S. J. Colter, and 35 of this number were found to have been deeded on date of proof and passed into the hands of a few mining corporations. The consideration was not given in any case, but as more than seven years have passed since patent issued on these entries it would be useless to carry the matter into the courts with a view to setting aside same. These entries are all located within the "prospective iron belt" of Lake and Cook counties, and resulted at least in putting into the hands of a few persons or corporations over 5,000 acres of the public domain. The same condition exists along the northern boundary of St. Louis County, Minn., within the area known as the "prospective gold belt." Here almost every commuted homestead entry has passed into the hands of mining speculators or large corporations.

RESIDENCE AFTER PROOF.

In the "timber" and "mineral" belts the entrymen who have commuted their homestead entries have ceased to reside thereon almost as soon as proof has been made and receiver's receipt issued. While within the "agricultural" belt at least 6 per cent of the entrymen continued to reside thereon after submitting proof. However, investigation has shown that the entrymen located within the "timber" and "mineral" belts have complied more strictly with the law as to residence between date of entry and proof than those located within the "agricultural" belt. This is probably due to the greater danger of contests within the former two belts than within the latter, owing to the greater value of the timber and prospective mineral.

APPEARANCE OF CLAIMS AFTER COMMUTATION.

The appearance of commuted homestead entries within the "timber" and "prospective mineral" belts one year after proof is that of a neglected and abandoned claim. The log house shows evidence of decay, and the clearing surrounding same has grown a healthy crop of brush and weeds. In two years after proof the house has fallen down and only very dim signs of a clearing are visible. It begins to look as though the pioneer had retraced his steps and once more sought civilization. In three years after proof almost every sign or resemblance of habitation and cultivation has disappeared and the claim has once more taken on its virgin appearance. In townships where commutation has been heaviest, within these two belts, now no trace of habitation is to be found save an occasional trapper or hunter. In fact one can travel over this area for days without even finding a settler to stop over night with, while the Government plat shows that dozens of homes were once established there.

Are we to say that these entrymen made these entries in good faith to appropriate same to their own use and benefit and for the purpose of establishing a home for themselves and their families? Are we to say that these entrymen intended at time of filing to carry out the intention of Congress in providing homes for the needy and settling the wilderness and establishing agricultural communities where none hitherto existed? Are we to say that these entrymen were acting in perfectly good faith when they took their corporeal oaths, before an officer duly qualified to administer same, that they desired to enter this land for the purpose of establishing a home for themselves and families and not for the purpose of speculation nor for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporations? No. We can not believe that conditions will warrant one in answering these questions in the affirmative, or that investigation will demonstrate its truthfulness.

CLASSES FOUND AMONG COMMUTERS.

Investigation has shown that 90 per cent of those making commutation entry within these timber and mineral belts are from walks in life where agriculture is not understood and not desired. Among commuters within these timber and mineral belts are to be found clerks, business men, professional men, school-teachers, mechanics, waitresses, woodsmen, cruisers, and city laborers. If these people were in good faith, it would appear that some, at least, would remain and carry out their intentions as set forth in their oaths, as administered by the officer before whom the filings were made.

The appearance within the "agricultural belt" is not at all similar. Here are to be found some entrymen who have continued to reside upon and cultivate their entries even after proof. Others have been forced to leave on account of circumstances over which they had no control and which were unforeseen at date of entry, while still others have ceased to reside thereon as soon as proof was completed. An examination of the class of people making these entries is necessary in order to determine the reasons why three distinct classes are to be found among the commuters within this belt. The investigations of Special Agent Colter have shown that among the first class, as above stated, are to be found farmers and stockmen from counties and States where land is high priced or communities evercrowded. Sons of farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and many other States have come to Minnesota to seek a free home where land is cheap and the acreage extensive. They prefer to pay for the land at the expiration of fourteen months or thereabouts, and be free to live on the land when they desire and visit their former homes during the severe winter months. These men are acting in good faith and have not ceased to carry out their contract with the Government as set forth in their application to make an entry.

Among the second class are to be found many men of foreign birth, or men from the cities, who have given up the struggle of competing with their more fortunate companions and sought a home upon the public domain for themselves and families. These men, as a rule, struggle on for a year or two and then commute in order to go back into the cities to work and provide more means with which to further improve their farms. Some have been forced to commute through illness or other unfortunate circumstances, but the majority of this class are acting in good faith.

Among the third class are to be found retired farmers, land speculators, bankers, business and professional men, clerks, and school-teachers. The latter class reside upon their entries as little as possible, and only for a few days at any one time. Their wives and families rarely, if ever, visit the claims, but readily consent at time of proof to make affidavit that they refused to accompany their husbands to reside upon the homestead on account of ill health, no school facilities, and no roads. If necessary, they will have their family physician certify that their wives have been under his care ever since entry was made, and that it was impossible for them to reside upon the entry. This latter condition is almost invariably found among the commuters within the "timber and prospective mineral belts." Many of these cases have been investigated and the wives found apparently as healthy as any woman would normally be at their age of life; yet we can not go back of the physician's certificate, or prove that same is false. To enter into a controversy with a physician as to the health of an individual would be to open a wide field for argument, bounded only by technical words and phrases. It is needless to say that your committee has been convinced that very little if any reliance should be given to this class of testimony when offered in commutation proofs.

RESULT OF ALLOWING COMMUTATION TO OTHER THAN FULL CITIZENS.

Another feature of the workings of the commutation clause of the homestead act has been discovered in the State of Minnesota, principally within the timber and mineral belts, and is as follows: Several hundreds of Canadians have crossed the border, declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, filed on land under the free-homestead act, commuted their entries, after a period of fourteen to eighteen months, and then returned to their former homes across the border, and became citizens once more of the Dominion of Canada.

These persons left their native land, not with the intention of becoming citizens of the United States, but to obtain from the Government of the people of this Republic 160 acres of land at a nominal value of $1.25 per acre. They have been quick to see the "loop hole" in our commutation clause, which permits citizens of the Kingdom of Great Britain to obtain 160 acres of our choicest timber, mineral, or agricultural lands by simply declaring one's intention to become a citizen of this country. After proof has been made they return to their Canadian homes and take up again their former pursuits.

The mineral, timber, or land is held until such time as a fair price can be obtained from some American speculator which will warrant a respectable profit to the Canadian adventurer. In fact it is common gossip in northern Minnesota that lumber companies operating along the boundary line bring over many Canadians for the purpose of obtaining valuable timber from the Government by means of the commutation clause of the homestead law. An inspection of the county records seems to verify these rumors. Out of a list of 50 commuted homestead entries made by former residents of Canada who had declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States 35 were found deeded to lumber companies within a few days or weeks after proof. In each case where the consideration was given the purchase price was far below the actual value of the timber itself, and approximately amounted to the price of commutation plus reasonable wages for the commuter.

These entrymen come from Winnipeg and points in western Ontario, and have done this country no good, but, on the other hand, have robbed our citizens of thousands of acres of the public domain. The same condition exists along the other border public-land States. We have also found some cases where Canadians have even gone so far as to make homestead entries and commute same without even declaring their intentions. Of course this necessitated the entrymen to commit perjury in swearing that they were native-born citizens of the United States. Such a condition would be impossible were full citizenship required in order to make commutation entry.

COMPARISON WITH HOMESTEAD ENTRIES UPON CEDED RESERVATIONS.

It has been found on investigation that a better class of citizens are to be found upon the agricultural lands thrown open within the ceded portion of the Indian reservations, under what is known as the Morris law. Here are to be already found evidences of internal improvement entirely lacking outside of reservations. Here no commutation is permitted, but, instead, a straight five years' residence in addition to the payment of $1.25 per acre.

HAS COMMUTATION BEEN MADE WITHIN THE SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE?

As a rule commutation has been made within the shortest time possible within the "timber" and "prospective mineral" belts, and the exceptions to this rule are accounted for largely on account of contests pending against said entries, while within the "agricultural belt" the average time taken for commutation has been found to be twenty-three months.

EFFECT OF COMMUTATION WITHIN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The effect of the commutation clause of the homestead act within the State of Minnesota has been to place millions of feet of merchantable timber and hundreds of acres of prospective mineral lands in the hands of lumbering and mining corporations, with prospective profits of thousands of dollars to their present owners.

Three years ago one of your committee had occasion to spend several days in T. 60 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W., scaling timber trespass, and while there came across three old homestead "shacks," which, having been built of pine, were in an excellent state of preservation. These houses had never been chinked or mudded, contained no floor or roofs, except poles used as "rafters." Inside of one house were counted seven large stumps cut from 2 to 3 feet high, while in the other two houses were found five stumps in all, cut equally high from the ground. It was clearly evident that no one had resided therein and that the entries must have been obtained under false and perjured proofs. An examination of the tract books showed that these tracts had been proved up under the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the county records show that same had been transferred on date of proof, and the timber, consisting of nearly 3,000,000 feet of pine, had passed into the hands of a well-known lumber company.

The head of a large lumber company at Duluth, Minn., is authority for the statement, made in the presence of a member of your committee, that between the years 1885 and 1890 a certain lumber company of Minnesota and himself, together with others, obtained thousands of acres of pine lands from the Government under the old preemption law by simply filing names of persons found in the St. Paul (Minn.) and Chicago (Ill.) directories. When time for proof came, one set of men would appear at the local office and make proof on all claims set for that date. This gentleman also stated that he and the said lumber company had a standing agreement with the local land officers whereby they were to permit this kind of proofs for a consideration of $25 per claim. He denied that it was continued after the repeal of the old preemption law, but there is to be found strong evidence that this same system was continued as late as 1894 under the commutation clause of the homestead act.

It is common knowledge in the city of Duluth, Minn., that in 1892, 1893, and 1894 persons desiring to commute would take an ordinary dry-goods box, make it resemble a small house with doors, windows, and a shingled roof. This box would be 14 by 16 inches, or larger, and would be taken by the entryman to his claim. On date of commutation proof he would appear at the local office, swear that he had upon his claim a good board house, 14 by 16, with shingled roof, doors, windows, etc. The proof on its face would appear excellent, and was readily passed by the local officers.

The above incidents are only a few that might be named and are recorded here simply to bear out the statement of your committee that the commutation clause of the homestead act has in the past offered many inducements to commit perjury and false swearing. The length of time between date of entry and proof, allowing six months of constructive residence, is so short that it is almost impossible for the fraudulent entries to be discovered in time to arrest proof.

Such a condition is almost impossible in Minnesota under the final homestead entry system. Here proof can not be made for a period of five years, which gives the public and the Government ample time to watch the progress made by each entryman. If the land taken under the free homestead law is timber land, prospective mineral land, or good agricultural land, the entryman will necessarily be compelled to adhere strictly to the law and regulations governing his entry, else defend his rights in a contest.

COMMUTATION IN NORTH DAKOTA—CONDITIONS DIFFERENT FROM MINNESOTA.

In North Dakota conditions are somewhat different. Here no timber of any value is to be found, and commutation is practically limited to two belts—the "agricultural belt" and the "grazing belt." The farmers and the stockmen in this State have their land ready to begin active operations on as soon as their homestead filings have been made. Nature has relieved them of the labor of first removing the timber before using the plow, and the farmer can immediately "break the soil" and sow his crop, while the northern Minnesota farmer is compelled to clear his land of brush and timber before reaping a harvest from the soil.

Here where conditions are favorable one would naturally expect to find the percentage of commuted homesteads very small, as a residence of five years, in a country where, if necessary, the entire 160 acres can be put under cultivation each year, ought not to induce commutation.

PERCENTAGE OF COMMUTATION PROOFS.

Investigations made by your committee at Minot, N. Dak., show that the result is entirely different from what we would reasonably expect. From April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, there were 2,756 commutation homestead entries made in the Minot, N. Dak., land district, as compared with 293 final homestead entries made for the same period. These figures show that 90.39 per cent of all proofs made on homesteads were perfected under the commutation clause of the homestead act (see Table X). An explanation of this condition was sought by your committee, and some interesting facts ascertained. It was found that 90 per cent of all the commuters abandoned the land after proof, or ceased to reside thereon; that 87 per cent of all commuters borrowed money or made arrangements for same before proof was submitted; that fully 60 per cent of all commuters left the State of North Dakota on completion of proof, and returned to their former homes; that the amount of money borrowed ranged between the actual amount necessary to make proof with to $800; that these mortgages as a rule ran for a period of five years and bore 10 to 12 per cent per annum; that the money loaned came from large land and loan companies, banks dealing in farm lands, cattlemen, and farmers residing on land adjoining the land covered by the loan; that the United States commissioners taking proof in these cases were, as a rule, connected with some land or loan company, or actually engaged in dealing in farm lands (see exhibits attached); that where a sale had been made the amount received was less than half the value placed on lands in the same vicinity and owned by land and loan companies.

REASONS ADVANCED BY LOCAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

It was stated to me by the local officers at Minot, N. Dak., and land and loan men, that the large per centum of commutations were caused by the settler's desire to place his land in condition so that a loan could be realized on it in order to purchase farm machinery, stock, and seed. This phase of conditions was carefully investigated and found untrue, except in rare cases. It could not be argued that the entryman who had borrowed $201 on his quarter section intended to use this money to buy farm machinery with, as $201 was the amount necessary to commute with. A large number of those cases where the amount borrowed was greater than the amount required for proof were investigated, and it was almost invariably found that the entryman not only did not purchase any farm machinery, stock, or seed, but that he had left the land and gone elsewhere to earn his living. Investigation also showed that, owing to the large number of farmers already living in this district, it is not necessary for any bona fide settler to commute for the purpose of buying machinery, etc. Abundance of same is already to be found in every farming community and can be used on the crop-share basis. The cry of necessity for loans in order to purchase machinery, etc., may possibly have been good logic in the early days, when the country was first being settled, but the alarm now sounded for a continuation of this system is false and misleading and can not be borne out by facts.

REAL REASONS FOR COMMUTATION.

The truth is that the object sought by the passage of the commutation clause of the homestead act is so easy to defeat, the first six months' residence being considered constructive, that it is well worth any workingman's while to come to North Dakota, rest up on the prairies for eight months, hire about 20 acres broke, build a "shack," put in some crop, commute his entry, if he has the cash, and obtain a quarter section of land worth from $10 to $15 per acre. If he has not the money he will be advised where he can obtain it, then borrow the largest amount possible, and return to his former home, having cleared on his summer's jaunt $500 to $600. In fact, these conditions have so increased in late years that it is generally known throughout the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin that all one need to do is to go to North Dakota and there find some land or loan agent who will locate him on a quarter section, and in fourteen months' time give him a loan of $700 to $800, when, after paying for the commuted proof, he will have realized some $500 on his venture. Who finally gets the land? In almost 80 per cent of these cases the land finally is deeded outright or foreclosed under mortgage lien to the land or loan company first interested. These facts are the reasons why commutation has been so heavy in North Dakota.

WHO RECEIVES THE BENEFIT OF COMMUTATION?

Your committee found that one agent alone obtained from the local land office 90 patents on commuted entries between September 2, 1902, and March 30, 1904, amounting in all to more than 13,000 acres of land. Between the same dates there were delivered to a land company 153 patents for commuted entries made within the Minot district of North Dakota, amounting to more than 23,000 acres. It has been impossible, owing to the magnitude of this work, to get a list of the land and loan companies engaged in said work.

The receiver of the United States land office at Minot, N. Dak., told me of a personal friend of his who owned 16,000 acres of the finest farm land, worth $20 per acre, and which cost him less than $800 per quarter section. Practically all of this land was originally taken under the commutation clause of the homestead act. The banker probably acted in good faith in this matter, but the result showed that this feature of the homestead act tends to place large quantities of the public domain in the hands of a few people.

RESULT OF THE WORKING OF THIS ACT.

The result has been in North Dakota that the country is settling up slowly, and hundreds of farmers are prevented from getting good homes on account of the high price of lands now owned and controlled by a few individuals and land companies.

The final homestead act works altogether different. Under it farms and homes are springing up, the value of property to the State and nation is increasing, and everywhere where five-year proofs have been made thrift and industry have been established.

WHAT CAN BE DONE UNDER ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD ACT.

One farmer, a bona fide entryman, told me that he settled on his claim five years ago; that he did not have anything when he moved upon the claim, but that now he had $2,500 worth of stock and farming implements, $3,000 worth of grain in his granary, and he could sell his land, if patented, for $3,000, making in all $8,500 in five years. Of course this is an exceptional case, but it only goes to show what can be done on these lands if actual farmers can be induced to settle thereon.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY SPECIAL AGENT DWYER.

A special agent at Minot, N. Dak., informs your committee that since he has been stationed at that office he has been present when about 400 commutation proofs were taken before United States commissioners; that 95 per cent of the entrymen had arrangements made to give a mortgage when they got their receipts, and that 90 per cent of these commuters ceased to reside upon their land after proof. No attempt to bring out this information was made by the commissioners, and the proofs were sent to the local land office without any statement from the commissioners as to where the money was coming from.

CONDITION IN WARD COUNTY, N. DAK.

Out of 100 commuted entries selected at random within Ward County, N. Dak., 82.5 per cent of same were mortgaged, 11.2 per cent were deeded, and 6. 3 per cent were still unincumbered; 8.2 per cent were mortgaged within a day or two before proof, 72 per cent of same were mortgaged within ten days after date of proof, and 2 per cent were mortgaged later than ten days after proof.

THE GRAZING BELT.

A full investigation was made of all commuted entries within Williams County, N. Dak., and it was found that there had been made 265 entries under said act; that of this number of entrymen 211 were males and 54 females, or 20.4 per cent of all the entries were made by females; that the average time taken for commutation was nineteen months; that 140 of these entries were still unencumbered; that a large number had been sold or mortgaged before proof was submitted.

In this county it was found that in many cases a stockman, finding his entry too small for a ranch, would have his son, daughter, or hired help file on a quarter section or two adjoining his own land. A small shack would be erected, and, as soon as possible, commutation would be made. This was necessary, as the son or daughter desired to live at home with their parents, or the hired man might take a notion to leave and seek work elsewhere. The result was the same—the stockman had the land. In case of his children, no deed was necessary, and the deputy register of deeds for Williams County informed a member of your committee that many deeds have been made in cases of commuted entries and remain unrecorded.

COMMUTATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Commutation in South Dakota was worked out very similar to commutation in North Dakota, except that in many counties the percentage of fraud is less than in counties of the latter State. However, the same general plan was adopted, and hundreds of people come to the State to make homestead entries, commute same, borrow as much money as possible on the land, and then return to their former homes. Money lenders are everywhere to be found, and they are closely connected with large land companies or cattle companies.

COMMUTATION IN HAND COUNTY, S. DAK.

In Hand County S. Dak., an investigation was made of all commuted homestead entries made within said county during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. It was found that 51 commuted entries had been made, and that 33⅓ per cent of these had been made by women; that 4 of these entries had been transferred by deed or mortgage before commutation proof had been made, and that in all 31 of these entries had been transferred; that the average length of time taken for commutation was 20.74 months, but that 13.9 per cent of all commutation proofs made in this county since the passage of the act have been delayed on account of contests pending. It is therefore conclusive that commutation was practically made within the shortest period possible. (See Table P.) It was also found that about 20 per cent of the claims transferred went to small stockmen who owned the land immediately adjoining the land transferred.

COMMUTATION IN HYDE COUNTY, S. DAK.

Commutation in Hyde County, S. Dak., was investigated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. It was found that 90 commuted homestead entries had been made, and that 32 of them had been made by women, or about 35.5 per cent; that the average length of time taken to commute was 20.5 months, and that 12.8 per cent of all commutations within this county were delayed by contests; that 4 commuted entries had been transferred by deed or mortgage before proof; that 55 of these entries have been transferred by deed or mortgage.

Like Hand County, many of these quarter sections went to stockmen who owned land adjoining the lands transferred, and the price paid is less than the market value of these lands. Inquiry there from land men and citizens relative to the above transfers and the reasons assigned were that the land in this county is semiarid and 160 acres of it is insufficient to keep sufficient stock to warrant a stockman to continue in the business. The remedy advanced was that a larger homestead should be granted in arid districts. Many of these lands also went to land companies.

Another feature developed by investigation and worthy of consideration by the commission is the fact that in prairie States a large percentage of commuted entries are made by females. Investigation has shown that the residence of females consists of mere visits to their homestead entries once or twice every six months, and their improvements, if any, have been made by others, generally relatives, and are simply sufficient to pass their proofs; that as soon as commutation has been accomplished they cease to make even visits or cultivate their entries, and sell same as quickly as a purchaser can be found. They are single, and will swear that they have no other home than their entries and were compelled to work out to support themselves. Many entries are made by female school-teachers, who spend their vacations on their claims, commute the entries, and leave the country as soon as a better paying position can be found elsewhere. The tendency of such commutation has been to leave the territory in an unsettled condition.

It is not the intention of your committee to convey the impression that the homestead act as originally passed and at present interpreted is perfect in form and has accomplished the result that Congress intended for it, namely, the settlement of our public domain by a class of citizens agriculturally inclined; but, on the contrary, to report that investigation has proven it to have accomplished a great deal more in that direction than any subsequent act enacted by our national legislative branch of government.

If it were intended by your instructions of July 25, 1904, to have this committee recommend or suggest changes in the free homestead act in its judgment necessary to obtain in a greater measure the objects sought for by Congress, your committee would first refer to certain features contained in the homestead act enacted by the national legislative branch of the Canadian government. Ample opportunity has been given your agent having in charge the commutation clause of the homestead act to watch the workings of the Canadian law and make comparisons between it and our own free homestead law. No better example of this can be found than along the Rainy River, which forms the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Ontario, extending over a stretch of territory nearly 100 miles in length. Along the southern bank of this river hundreds of entries have been made under our free homestead act, the timber and stone act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, and the result has been that with the exception of some half dozen well-conducted farms the territory is uninhabited, and presents a general appearance of a virgin forest, stretching from the eastern end of Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods on the west.

On the Canadian side of this river the timber has been disposed of on a stumpage basis and the land thrown open to settlement under the Canadian homestead law, requiring as it does specific acts by the entrymen as to residence and cultivation, and prescribed periods and acreage each year during the life of said entries. The result of this system has been that to-day the entire northern shore of the Rainy River is inhabited and the territory under a high state of cultivation. Fine farms are everywhere to be found, while on the American side just the reverse is true. On the Canadian side roads have been built and school districts established, while on the American side few internal improvements are to be found. The soil is identical and natural conditions are the same, so no other theory can be advanced for the present condition of things than that the Canadian system is more conducive to actual settlement and cultivation.

Your committee has endeavored to confine itself to facts, and treat the subject from an impartial standpoint, and the evidence seems clear and convincing that the act has resulted in fraud, speculation, destruction of forests, the placing of thousands of acres in the hands of a few persons or corporations, and the stulifying of honest and industrious settlement and improvement of the public domain. Almost every good, honest citizen, unbiased by personal interest or greed, was emphatic in denouncing the commutation clause of the homestead act and demanding its repeal. In some cases it was found that men who had formerly profited by its workings and retired from active business were now demanding its repeal in terms which could not be misunderstood.

REPORT AS TO THE WORKINGS AND RESULTS OF THE DESERT-LAND ACT.

The desert-land act was enacted, apparently, to supplement the homestead law, and so intended, primarily, to secure the ultimate improvement, cultivation, and actual settlement of lands which could not be advantageously or at all disposed of under homestead requirements. The homestead law is universally conceded to be, notwithstanding any frauds or abuses, the most satisfactory and beneficent in our public-land legislation. A comparison of some of the results of certain features of the desert-land act with the features of the homestead they replace will, therefore, be valuable.

THE CONFLICT OF REQUISITES.

The homestead law allows entries by persons 21 years of age, or by heads of families, but does not allow an entry each to husband and wife nor to parties who are proprietors of more than 160 acres of land. These limitations, except that of requisite age, do not apply to the desert act. The greatest acreage which can be acquired under the homestead law generally is 160, while the desert act permits the acquisition of 320 acres. It is therefore apparent that the same parties, husband and wife, can acquire four times as much land under the desert as under the homestead law; and, further, if they own 160 acres, they can still use their desert rights for 320 acres each, but can not make a homestead entry. In other words, a large landholder, or one who desires to become such, can obtain for himself and wife, for his relatives and business associates and their wives, in each case, four times as much land, and on easier terms for them, than can the homesteader and his wife, who have in reality no means to acquire land under the desert act. The consequence is that the man of greater means uses the one with no capital to increase already large holdings of land.

For instance, the husband makes a homestead entry of 160 acres and a desert entry for 160, while the wife makes a desert entry for 320 acres, the money for the desert entries being furnished by the large landholder or capitalist, who also furnishes the money to make the necessary improvements and reclamation, where any at all are made, and to pay the United States the ultimate purchase price. The husband and wife, however, must offer the necessary annual and final proofs, and incidentally perjure themselves by so doing for a small bonus or because in the employ of the capitalist, for the benefit of the capitalist, to whom, either immediately or ultimately, the desert claims are deeded. Nor is this all. The third party has already acquired 480 of the 640 acres entered by the husband and wife, but he now wants the husband's homestead as well, and he gets it. If he can not make a bargain with the homestead entryman, the latter soon finds his water supply shut off; finds that the large landholder claims prior right to the entire water supply; that he is fenced in on all sides and has no right of way to and from his homestead land, without going into court to fight for it; or finds any number of the vexatious pretexts which human cupidity conceives in its march of conquest; so that the homestead entryman, where otherwise acting in good faith, without capital to fight capital, succumbs to the inevitable and either commutes with money furnished by the capitalists, or offers final proof at the end of five years, and deeds away his homestead. This is a tale many times told, with repeated variations, in the history of the creation of the large landed estates in the semiarid regions of Montana and elsewhere.

Your committee examined into the composition—that is, under what acts the lands were originally acquired from the United States—of a number of large estates, and collected data as to the transfer of titles and consideration. These estates aggregate a total landholding to which title has already passed of about 150,000 acres, to say nothing of lands practically controlled by the same parties, and in every instance the desert-land act plays a prominent part, in the manner above mentioned. The lands comprised in said estates, acquired under the desert act, reached 40 per cent of the total holdings, while commuted homesteads take 12 per cent and final homesteads 12 per cent and other acts the residue; and this, too, in the face of one estate composed almost entirely of Northern Pacific Railroad grants. These percentages bear the proper proportion to sustain the statement made as to the manner of operating to secure large land holdings.

And in all the large estates examined the principal and his wife, notwithstanding their large landholdings, each made desert entries, as did also their associates and wives. Nor are these cases exceptional. These large estates are scattered over a large stretch of territory, and the same condition prevails in the hundreds of such estates in the semiarid regions, even where the same are controlled by parties of high and unsullied reputations, as will be seen further along in this report, under the heads of "Corporations" and "Settlement."

The ultimate results, therefore, of these differences in the two laws is that under the desert act the creation of large estates is made easier by the use of small bonuses, by the use of employees, and by the use of the "freezing-out" process. And the creation of large estates is undoubtedly disadvantageous to the best interests of any community in semiarid country, as observation shows that such estates are not, except in rare instances and in small fractions, brought into a high state of cultivation, but are used for pasturage and stock-raising purposes.

The general impression prevails in some quarters that the large landholder will generally reclaim desert land more thoroughly than the small holder or the less financially able. As a matter of fact, however, this is not true, the best and highest state of cultivation being found in small holdings. An inspection, such as has been made by one of your agents, will conclusively convince anyone of the correctness of these statements. This is also well illustrated in the history of reclamation in Gallatin County, Mont., and along the Snake River in Fremont County, Idaho; the best and really only available example of actual reclamation of magnitude by private enterprise in either of the States named. In investigating large estates in sections best calculated to represent different general conditions none of any consequence were found in either of these counties. Even the Northern Pacific Railroad grant in the Gallatin Valley had not fallen into the hands of large landholders, but have been generally distributed; and Gallatin County, in the year 1899, according to the United States census, had more than 60,000 acres, part of which is not irrigated, in a high state of actual cultivation in cereals alone, as against 254,000 acres for the entire State of Montana, and also had 14,349 acres in grasses and alfalfa and 17,894 in wild and prairie grass under irrigation.

In Fremont County, Idaho, the same story is repeated, with additional emphasis. Here is also seen the fact that not the large landholders, but the owner of the ordinary 160-acre homestead, has made the best reclamation and produced the highest cultivation. Much the greater portion of the land along the Snake River, in Fremont County, has been taken by homestead entry, although the land is desert in character naturally. The records of the local land office at Blackfoot, Idaho, show that during the five years ending June 30, 1904, 457 final homestead entries, aggregating 67,830 acres, were made, as against 115 final desert entries for 31,885 acres. And few of the homestead entrymen made desert entries; the latter being chiefly for 320 acres each, the full amount. The exact proportion of desert entries made by homestead entrymen can not be given, as the local land office does not keep an index of entries, but the percentage is small, as shown by the tract books and by the statement of the chief clerk, who has been with the office for the past eight years. According to the recorder of the county, who is thoroughly familiar with the land and entrymen, very few of the homestead entrymen have disposed of their land, while nearly 40 per cent of the desert land has actually changed hands. Further, the largest estate found in the said county consists of 2,479 acres of land, a small holding compared to the usual proportions, and this is composed of lands acquired exclusively under the desert act by final desert entrymen who were chiefly nonresidents of the State, a matter hereinafter touched upon.

Without doubt, therefore, the settlement in the said county last mentioned and the reclamation of the desert land therein is due to the efforts of the small landholders, and the same proposition holds good in the counties of Bingham and Bannock, Idaho. In the first of these, during the five years ending June 30, 1904, on lands naturally desert in character, 244 final homesteads, aggregating 34,940 acres, were made, as against 56 desert, with 8,941 acres; and in the second county, 374 final homesteads, aggregating 60,618 acres, were made, as against 33 final desert entries, with 4,904 acres; and transfers of titles were in the same relative condition as in Fremont County.

It will thus be seen, by this comparison of requisites of the homestead and desert acts, that the desert requirements have not resulted in the actual cultivation and settlement of desert communities except in a couple of instances.

RESIDENCE.

The homestead law requires a continuous residence of five years, while the desert act only requires the claimant to be a resident of the State at the time of filing application to enter. Each requirement was evidently adopted under the theory that the laws should be framed to secure actual settlement, by allowing entries to be made only by parties whose interests should be centered in the community or State where the land entered is situated. Absenteeism was evidently not more contemplated as a possible development under the desert than under the homestead law, but as a matter of fact the desert entryman is anxious only to get the annual and final proofs made.

The question of what constitutes residence in any State should be a purely legal proposition; but as a matter of fact the entryman places his own construction on the word, and simply because he happens to be in the State for a time, without the intention, perhaps, of permanently remaining, he makes a desert-land entry, swearing residence, and thus virtually becoming a speculator in desert lands. That this is being done is the general impression, not susceptible of absolute proof, as the parties having the best knowledge will not talk for publication. Entries, however, are scattered all along the records of the local land offices of parties residing in the States of New York and Washington, for example, who have made final proofs on desert lands in Montana.

In Fremont County, Idaho, according to the local land office officials, a number of entries have been made by parties residing in Montana who simply come over the State line for the purpose. These parties swear residence, and the local officials have no way to dispute it. One estate owns 2,479 acres of desert land in the said county, the same having been acquired under final desert entries 1175 to 1180, inclusive. These final desert entries were all made on the same day and were all deeded to the said concern on the same day, and each transfer was made for a named consideration of $1. Each final entryman was a nonresident of the State at the time final proof was offered, and it either so appears on the records of the local land office or is true in reality, if the information given by the county officials at St. Anthony, Idaho, can be relied upon.

While the desert law does not call for actual residence upon the land, it is valuable to note that homestead entries are being made upon the same character of land, and that it is where homesteads most abound that best results are secured in the way of cultivation. And, further, where the proportion of homestead entries is greater, the number of transfers of desert claims is less. For example, in Custer County, Mont., where 38 final desert entries were made in the five years ending June 30, 1904, more than that number of final homesteads were made, and 15 of the final entrymen themselves made homestead entries; and out of the desert entries but 3 transfers of titles, involving only 200 acres have been made—that is, transfers comprised but 3¼ per cent of the total area. This question will be further considered under the head of "Settlement."

CORPORATIONS.

Section 7 of the amendatory act of March 3, 1891, contains the clause "But no person or association of persons shall hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to the issue of patent, more than 320 acres of such arid or desert land." The term "association of persons" has been held to include corporations, which are thus aptly described. Under this provision of the law, therefore, corporations may make desert entries and hold same by assignment.

The first question which naturally arises as to entries by corporations is whether or not they are to be treatetd as persons, separate and distinct from the individual members which compose it, and entries and assignments allowed without regard to entries or assignments which may have been made and allowed in the name of the incorporators or stockholders. This question arose with regard to desert-land entries 298 and 350, Great Falls, Mont., land district, both having been assigned to the Teton Cattle Company, which offered annual proofs thereon. The local land office rejected the proofs and assignments on the ground that the incorporators had exhausted their rights as individuals and that the desert act did not contemplate entries being made by corporations. The honorable Commissioner overruled the local office, and in a letter dated January 15, 1904, replied in part:

> It is not necessary to go further into the matter than to say that it is shown that the Teton Cattle Company is a person in contemplation of law, as distinct from any individual stockholder as that stockholder is distinct from any and every other, and that said company has shown its qualifications as an assignee; therefore the assignment to it in this case is recognized and yearly proof accepted.

Then the case of the Hillside Land Company arose. The said company, which is composed of certain parties who have already made desert-land entries, applied to enter 80 acres of desert land June 15, 1903, in the Great Falls, Mont., land district, which the local office, June 24, 1903, rejected, because the incorporators had exercised their desert rights. Your office, appreciating the effect of the former ruling, under which the door would have been thrown wide open for any number of entries to be made by different corporations owned and controlled by the same parties, modified the same by sustaining the decision of the local office. Your language, in a letter to the said local office under date of June 29, 1904, being to the effect that not one member but all members of the corporation applying to make entry under the desert law must not have exercised the right to enter thereunder.

ASSIGNMENTS OF RIGHTS.

Under the original act of 1877 the assignment of desert claims was illegal, but under the amendatory act of 1891, by a necessary construction of the words "that no person or association of persons shall hold by assignment or otherwise more than three hundred and twenty acres of such desert or arid lands," assignments were validated. The assignment clause seems to have been enacted to allow bona fide entrymen, who might be compelled by necessity or otherwise to practically abandon their claims, to dispose of their rights and improvements to others, so that the work of reclamation might go on unretarded. The magnitude and results of this clause will, therefore, be considered somewhat under this impression.

The magnitude of assignments of right is shown from the fact that during the five years ending June 30, 1904, in Montana alone, assignments numbered 1,055, not including any canceled, aggregating 160,158 acres. And in Fremont, Bannock, and Bingham counties, Idaho, where the desert act has made a more favorable showing as to cultivation, 55 assignments, involving 9,119 acres, made during the same period, stand intact. A table in Exhibit B will show the magnitude of assignments by each local land district, and by this will be seen, during the said period of five years, that 464 desert entries, involving 63,674 acres, were assigned in the Lewistown, Mont., district.

One method of using the right of assignment is brought to light in the operations of parties seeking to become large landed proprietors. A stockman, for example, has his herders make desert-land filings at his expense, for or without a small bonus, and then has them execute blank assignments of their claims in order to protect his interests therein. Should the herders continue in his employ, they offer annual and final proofs and deed the land to him; but should one leave, the blank assignment of right is then filled in with the name of a new herder, or it may be filled in for a time with the name of the stockman himself until another herder appears, when the sheep owner assigns to him. By this process the stockman always has himself and his associates to fall back upon to hold desert claims until willing tools arrive to whom they may be assigned, because, under the present act, a person must "acquire title to" and not merely enter or have assigned to him 320 acres of land to exhaust his right.

A great number of other cases were examined into by the committee, in each of which cases assignments were found on the county record transferring title to the land and dating from two weeks to two years before final certificates were issued. In fact, some could not have final certificate issued because the land is yet unsurveyed and the claims unadjusted, without which final certificates are not issued. And yet the grantors afterwards appeared and perjured themselves in offering final proofs. Had they not appeared, the assignments could have been placed on record with the local land office instead of the county, as it is a common occurrence to have assignments recorded in the local land offices a year or so after execution. In Exhibit B will be found a list of six different assignments, for example, executed the same day the entry was made, but not recorded, except in one instance, until a year later, and another case where four different assignments of the same claim were made within four years.

These cases abundantly illustrate the abuses to which the assignment clause has been and is now being subjected, and when it is also considered that there must be an actual acquirement of title to 320 acres before the rights of a party are exhausted under the desert act, it will readily be seen what a field exists for the fertile brains of land grabbers to exercise their talents upon. In fact, it would seem possible for one man to hold by assignment or entry as many as eight different desert claims of 40 acres each—that is, 320 acres; and by the simple process of continuous assignments, so long as parties could be found to use as tools, to reach out and grasp more and more land under the desert act. Under the original act, as therein specifically stated, one entry exhausted a person's rights; but now the area and not the entries, the acquirement of and not the application for land is the criterion and also the cause of a large amount of fraud in public-land matters.

ENTRIES ON UNSURVEYED LANDS.

Under the original act, which has not been changed by amendment in these particulars, desert entries are allowed on all lands not timber or mineral in character which will not produce a paying crop without artificial irrigation. The land does not need to be surveyed, and the allowance of entries on unsurveyed lands forms one of the most important chapters in the history of the workings and results of the desert-land law.

To make an entry upon unsurveyed lands the applicant must give, according to the rules laid down by the General Land Office, "a description of the land as nearly as possible" by giving, "with as much clearness and precision as possible, the locality of the tract with reference to the already established lines of survey, or to known and conspicuous landmarks, so as to admit of it being identified." And he must pay at the time of the filing of the application, as in other desert entries, the sum of 25 cents per acre for the amount of land applied for; he must offer the required annual proofs, and in four years submit his final proof, said final proof being approved by the local office and transmitted to the General Land Office for acceptance. No final certificate is issued, however, until the land has been surveyed by the United States and the claim adjusted to the nearest legal subdivisions. The $1 due the United States for the land is not paid until final certificate is issued after adjustment to survey. And it is well to note in this connection, for reasons which will later appear, that homestead entries are not allowed on unsurveyed land.

In practice a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in locating many of these desert claims. Descriptions which seemed sufficient are found very misleading when one goes into the field to investigate, and so much so is this true that local land officials and special agents invariably look for frauds in unsurveyed desert entries. In Exhibit C will be found a short list of descriptions of unsurveyed desert entries which have been allowed and which anyone, even if unfamiliar with desert countries, must appreciate. To describe a point of beginning by some coulee with a local name, known to three or four persons, or at some stone monument or stake in the ground, as to the existence of which no one can certify; or as beginning near the northwest line of a natural reservoir; or at a point 1 mile south of a spring known as "Lone Tree," a very popular appellation in a desert country; or "at a point 200 feet northeast from rocky point on a certain small creek 55 miles up" another creek, is to describe points of beginning which no person not an old resident will ever find in a county as large as an empire in itself. And this is so true that the surveyor-general's office recognizes the condition, and its surveyors fail to locate the greater proportion of the claims thus taken, even with an approved system. Only where the unsurveyed entry is described as "known to be" certain legal subdivisions of land can the surveyor determine whether or not the entry is anywhere in the vicinity claimed, and even then the entry is not always found.

For example, desert-land entry 8089 was made for the S. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 6, N. ½ NW. ¼, NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 5 W., unsurveyed lands in the Helena, Mont, district. The said township was recently surveyed and the survey accepted. The legal subdivisions embraced in the said entry were all found to be included in a squatter's claim, who had cultivated the lands for years, and had the same inclosed. Just where that particular desert entry is situated no one knows. Again, in the Miles City, Mont., district was found a list of 19 entries on unsurveyed land described as "known to be" certain legal subdivisions, and in every instance said lands have been surveyed—in six cases for five years—and yet no adjustments have been made to surveys, nor is it known whether said entries are within the lands surveyed or not, as the survey shows nothing of them. And this is true, too, in the face of the fact that the local land offices furnish copies of descriptions of all unsurveyed desert entries to the surveyor-general for the sole purpose of having the same located when the survey is made.

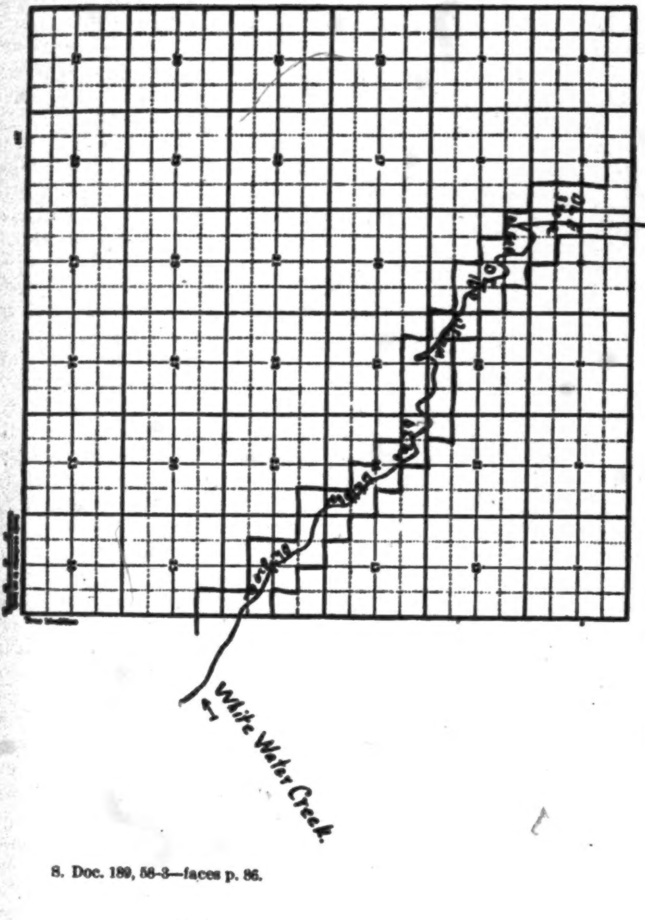
It will thus be seen that the door is open to all sorts of frauds, as it is a very easy matter for a final desert entryman to show his witnesses, should they have any conscientious scruples against false swearing, another claim than his own, and use them to offer final proof, and it is the opinion of those best informed that this is often done.

Another feature of entries on unsurveyed lands, the results of which are worthy of consideration, is the fact that such entries are frequently made so as to embrace all the land along waterways and to take up the best land in the vicinity, lands which would be best adapted and would be taken for a homestead entry but for the fact that desert entries are allowed on unsurveyed land. A plat, marked "Exhibit F," is filed herewith, showing how a few of these entries have been made along a stream in township 36 N., R. 30 E., Montana meridian. These are actual entries located by private surveys. The requirement of a noncompact affidavit does not prevent such entries being so made. For instance, along either side of Big Muddy Creek, in Valley County, Mont., stretching for miles south of the Canadian border, are 32 desert entries, involving 6,080 acres of land of the same general type taken up in Williams County, N. Dak., which adjoins, and also in other parts of Valley County itself, under the homestead act. Further, along a great many streams in desert countries are what is generally known as "bottom lands," which frequently produce fair crops without artificial irrigation, and are not in reality desert lands; but such lands are entered and final proof made thereon as desert.

Unsurveyed desert entries also prevent entries by bona fide parties on unsurveyed lands. A person looking in good faith for a prospective claim, not knowing the exact location of unsurveyed desert entries, is informed by some sheep herder or other person that the land he desires is already covered by an unsurveyed desert entry. The prospector can not deny it nor refute it without spending money for an actual survey, and so is discouraged in his efforts to locate a claim. For example, the attention of one of your special agents has been called to a similar condition in Dawson County, Mont., where a large stockman filed large quantities of forest-reserve scrip on unsurveyed land when that was allowable. A number of parties at different times since these selections were made have applied to the local land office at Miles City to know if certain tracts of land in Dawson County had been thus filed upon, stating that they had been so informed by sheep herders in the vicinity of the land, but the local land office was unable to properly advise them.

Desert entries on unsurveyed lands might not bear so serious an aspect if it were not for their magnitude when compared to entries on surveyed land. During the five years ending June 30, 1904, in the Helena, Great Falls, and Lewistown, Mont., districts, the districts embracing by far the greater portion of desert entries in that State,

EXHIBIT F—DESERT LAND ACT.


White Water Creek.

Township No. 36 N. Range No. 30 E. W. M. Unsurveyed.

2,147 entries, segregating 432,000 acres, have been made on unsurveyed land, and of this number but 240, involving 45,000 acres, have been adjusted; that is, 10½ per cent have been adjusted. During the same period 6,125 entries, with 1,112,000 acres, have been made on surveyed land; that is, the unsurveyed entries equal 40 per cent of the area of surveyed entries.

In Exhibit C will be found a table showing the unsurveyed entries by land districts for the five years ended June 30, 1904, which also shows such entries in the Miles City district from June 30, 1895, when there were no such entries, down to the last date, when there were 180 such entries, segregating 34,960 acres. And during that period of ten years such entries constantly increased in number and area until 820 have segregated 179,560 acres without a single adjustment to survey. Again, in Valley County, Mont., during the year ended June 30, 1904, 103 unsurveyed entries, segregating 20,840 acres, were made, as against 22 entries, segregating 3,800 acres, on surveyed lands; that is, 86.4 per cent of the land entered was unsurveyed. And since the first entry on unsurveyed lands in the said county, in 1898, there have been made 413 such entries, segregating 85,633 acres, of which 32, involving 7,790 acres, have been adjusted; that is, nearly 9 per cent of the unsurveyed lands entered has been adjusted to survey. A table of these entries, comparing unsurveyed entries with final entries, will be found in Exhibit C; but without inquiring into that at this time, consider the results to the community, outside of any question of fraud on the Government.

For the 820 entries above cited in the Miles City district, involving 179,560 acres, no final certificates have been issued. As a consequence, the said lands are not on the tax list and the community gets no benefit therefrom. Or consider the case of Chouteau County, Mont., where during the past twenty years 729 unsurveyed desert entries, segregating 131,074 acres, have been made, of which 178, for 33,327 acres, have been adjusted to survey; that is, 75.5 per cent of the unsurveyed entries have not been adjusted. These unadjusted entries have not been taxed, because no title has been acquired, and some of them have stood unadjusted for twenty and some for one year less all the way down the line; and the unadjusted equals the entire amount adjusted plus the entire number of which final proof has been accepted, and nearly equals the entire area of all final homestead entries for the same period. And yet the only cost incurred has been 25 cents per acre paid at the time of filing, the Government receiving its $1 per acre only on adjustment to survey. Owing to lack of time, the question of transfers of titles in Chouteau County could not be taken up.

One of the apparent results following such a condition of affairs is that no petitions for surveys are made, but are, in fact, discouraged, because no adjustment is desired. A cheap rental of 25 cents per acre for twenty years or less is preferable to an expenditure of $1 per acre and the payment of taxes.

Unsurveyed entries on desert lands prevent, therefore, the development of the community as a nontaxpaying proposition and as a discouragement to persons of good intent; it withholds the purchase money from the Government and prevents its application to the irrigation fund; it exhausts the most desirable lands for homestead entries and retards surveys; it stimulates fraud and renders detection and investigation very difficult.

COMPACTNESS.

The original act of 1877 declares that the entry land "must be compact in form," a provision not changed in the amendatory act of 1891. Under this provision a noncompact affidavit is required in all entries where the most compact possible tracts are not taken, said affidavit to explain the reason for the departure therefrom. The apparent object of this provision is to secure the actual reclamation of all lands contiguous to any water supply and to prevent entries being spread out in all sorts of shapes along streams or waterways. Time has failed to allow a personal investigation of specific cases where noncompact affidavits have been made for irregular entries bordering streams. Your agent, having the desert-land investigation in charge, is familiar with a number of streams in Montana where entries not compact in form have been made, and can state from personal observation that no apparent reason existed for such noncompactness other than the desire to monopolize the source of the water supply. The manner of doing this is illustrated in the plat filed herewith for another purpose and marked "Exhibit F."

ANNUAL PROOFS AND EXPENDITURES.

Section 5 of the act of 1891 provides that at least $3 per acre must be expended in "necessary irrigation, reclamation, and cultivation" of a desert claim "by means of main canals and branch ditches, and in permanent improvements upon the land, and in the purchase of water rights for the irrigation of the same." The same section also provides that not less than $1 per acre shall be expended the first year, not less than $1 the second, and not less than $1 the third year after entry, and that the manner of making such expenditure must be shown by an annual proof to be filed in the local land office. The penalty for failure to make the required annual proof is cancellation of the entry, which is done in practice by the local land office giving the entryman, if he has failed to so do at the expiration of the year, sixty days' notice to appear and comply.

The spirit of these requirements calls for such improvements as shall actually tend necessarily to the irrigation, reclamation, and cultivation of the claim by means cited. It was not evidently contemplated that such expenditure should be limited to $3 per acre, but should mount upward to sufficient to actually reclaim the land. In practice, however, the proof only shows, as a general rule, the expenditure of the actual amounts called for, when the most rudimentary system of irrigation of late years calls for a much larger expenditure.

It has been estimated by the Census Bureau that $5 per acre is the average price of the cheapest reclamation in Montana, and your agent has knowledge of a number of cases where the irrigation project was simple that cost a great deal more than the sum named. Your agent having desert-land investigation in charge has attended the taking of several hundred final desert proofs and has examined and investigated a large number of desert claims, and has found it an almost invariable practice for the desert entryman to begin his improvements by building a fence entirely or partly around his claim, at an estimated cost of 60 cents to $1 per rod. This improvement alone will usually cover the necessary expenditure of $3 per acre. For example, a fence inclosing a 320 acre tract, at $1 per rod, will cost $960—the exact amount required—or it will at least equal sufficient to last for two annuel proofs in all cases. Thus the entryman need not, to hold his claim, and usually does not, do anything else other than inclose the land during the first two or three years of the life of his entry. In nearly every instance, in fact, the entryman can await in perfect security the end of his third year, until notice comes from the local land office to offer his yearly proof, before he does anything else than inclose his land. In other words, he can rent his land for three years and more, at 25 cents per acre, and make no effort toward reclamation. This in itself is a cheap rental, especially when it is considered that another year may elapse before his claim is canceled. It is seldom a desert claim is canceled for any reason other than failure to make the required yearly proof. Time did not permit a compilation of statistics showing the number of entries thus canceled.

Another consequence is that the entryman has never harvested a crop on his place and it is difficult to decide upon the merits of his claim when he offers final proof. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the desert entrymen make no effort to construct irrigation works or get water upon the land until about the third year of the life of the entry, but if an entry is called in question and suspended on a report by a special agent the entryman immediately begins to complete his irrigation work, and by the time a hearing is held is able to cure the defects and defeat the cancellation of the claim. This encourages others to indifference and laxity, and consequently final proofs are either suspended to await investigation or are passed because of false swearing.

CULTIVATION AND RECLAMATION.

Under the act of 1877 the entryman was required to show the reclamation of the land covered by his entry; but the act of March 3, 1891, amending the same, added: "That proof be further required of the cultivation of one-eighth of the land." Under this latter requirement the Department at one time ruled that a "marked increase in the growth of grass" or that "grass sufficient to support stock had been produced on all the land" was a sufficient compliance. The mere fencing of the land itself, in semiarid regions, produced this result, and consequently opened yet wider the door to fraud. This ruling, however, was soon modified, and the requirement in final proof now is that "actual tillage must be shown as a rule" as to one-eighth of the land. If, however, it be made to conclusively appear that crops other than grass can not be produced, or that actual tillage will destroy or injure the productive qualities, the actual production of a merchantable crop of hay, as the result of actual irrigation, may be accepted as a sufficient compliance with the requirement as to cultivation.

Under the present ruling the entryman usually shows that his claim is on a hillside and that actual tillage would permit the soil to b washed away by rains, or he shows that the altitude is too great fo crops other than grass, or, as is done in Chouteau County, Mont., h shows that the lands are underlaid with wild sunflower and mustard seed and that tillage of the soil gives these rank vegetables an opportunity to grow, to the detriment or destruction of other crops. And yet actual tillage of the soil, even under such circumstances as have been cited, is frequently more beneficial. For instance, in the Centennial Valley, in Beaver Head County, Mont., at an elevation of 7,000 feet, a few parties have actually tilled the soil, and they have advised your agent that this has been found advantageous and renders the soil more productive; yet the final proofs in this vicinity always bear the "altitude" explanation for nontillage. There are a couple of large landholders in this valley, and the predominant idea in securing desert lands is to secure a larger range for stock purposes.

But it is in the ultimate results that one finds the most valuable information, for even where one-eighth of the soil may have been actually tilled or a fair portion of an entry actually reclaimed after final proof is offered it is usually allowed to revert to its former desert condition and is used for grazing purposes. Your agent has been over a large area of desert land and over several of the large estates in Montana where desert entries have been made, and finds, as a general rule, that any lands now under cultivation are on homestead entries, while the desert entries are simply used for pasturage, and this is particularly true where the desert entryman has also made a homestead entry—for instance, in Park County, Mont.

In Montana alone the United States granted, or there was segregated by entries on which proof had not yet been offered, to June 30, 1900, agricultural land under all acts amounting to more than 14,000,000 acres. Of this, 8,300,000 acres, in round numbers, were actually accounted for in farms included in the last census, on which more or less cultivation was found. In fact, for the twenty years immediately preceding June 30, 1900, under the homestead, commutation clause of the same, and the desert-land acts alone, the United States had either actually granted or there had been segregated by desert entries three years of age and homestead entries one year and more of age 3,500,000 acres. On all of these lands there should have been some cultivation and improvement, but the United States census for 1900 shows that there was under actual cultivation in the said State only 1,151,674 acres of land, while the hay and forage area, which simply means lands actually inclosed and in prairie grasses and alfalfa, was 875,712 acres, the total improved lands being placed at 1,736,701 acres. In other words, the land improved, including that actually cultivated, was about 12 per cent of the total lands segregated and granted, while the land actually cultivated reached 8 per cent, or the area actually under cultivation was 33 per cent of the land granted in twenty years under the homestead and desert acts. But the situation is made even stronger when the fact appears that a large proportion of this cultivated land is found either in the Missoula or the Kalispell land districts, where the desert act is seldom used, or in the Gallatin Valley, in the Bozeman land district, in which, as has been before pointed out, one-fourth of all the land in cultivation in cereals in the entire State is found, and also more than 32,000 acres in grasses.

The general proposition is also illumined when it is recalled that there are 13,309 farming families in Montana and that the United States has granted or segregated more than 1,000 acres for each family; in fact, 270 acres of land were granted to each family under the homestead and desert-land acts alone in the twenty years preceding the census, and the larger proportion of these families are found in the Gallatin Valley and in the districts where the desert act has been but little used.

The real cultivation of a district where the desert act applies and has been largely used is shown in Valley County, Mont., where 59,912 acres of land had been segregated and granted prior to the census, and where the census reports but 630 acres of land under actual cultivation at the time. And the records of the local land office show 23 desert entries, involving 4,532 acres, and 44 homestead entries, involving 5,800 acres, on which final proof had been offered in the said county prior to the date of the census—that is, 10,332 acres; so that but 6½ per cent of the said lands had been actually cultivated.

SETTLEMENT.

The question of the effect the desert-land act has had on settlement has already been touched upon, especially as to entries of nonresidents and as to the detrimental effects of large estates, composed chiefly of desert entries. These facts bear not only on the operations of the past five years, but previously, as the lands in the said estates have been acquired during the past twenty-five or more years. That large estates and actual settlement do not go hand in hand is shown by the action of Pierre Wibaux, who had purchased some thirty-odd thousand acres of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Custer County, Mont., and on which three years ago he had 60,000 head of stock. Mr. Wibaux, however, has now disposed of all his stock except a couple of thousand head, which he is also seeking to sell. He explains that his reason for doing this is that the lands in that vicinity have been taken up by actual settlers, that his range has been broken into, and that he can not consequently carry on his operations so successfully. He has, therefore, decided to dispose of his stock and sell his land to actual settlers.

The question of the transfer of titles is also important in this connection, as it shows whether the act has been used for speculation—that is, whether entries have been made by parties interested in the development of the community or simply desirous of securing land which they may dispose of at a profit. This has been already briefly adverted to, but attention is now called to some further facts. In Exhibit E will be found a table which shows that out of 702 final desert entries, involving 142,869 acres, during the past five fiscal years, in seven different counties, 186 entries, involving 42,649 acres, were transferred to other parties by the final entrymen—that is, 26.5 per cent of the entries and 30 per cent of the area has been transferred. The counties therein chosen represent three different belts, namely, where homesteads predominate, where homesteads and desert entries are about equal, and where desert entries predominate. In Bingham and Fremont counties, Idaho, the homestead entries predominate, there being 701 final homesteads, with 102,770 acres, for the last five fiscal years, as against 171 final desert entries, with 40,726 acres. These counties are well settled and the land taken well reclaimed, and but 48 out of 171 have been transferred—that is, 25 per cent of the entries have been transferred. The average period of transfer in these counties has been eight months from date of final certificate, and the consideration in all cases, except those embraced in the estate of the Island Park and Cattle Company (see Exhibit D), which reduce the period between final certificates and transfer, seems ample. In other words, the settlement is due to the homestead entries, which have made the desert claims too valuable to be transferred except for a good consideration.

The desert act and the homestead claim about equal entries in Custer and Lewis and Clarke counties, Mont., where the transfers of title have been, respectively, 3½ per cent and 18 per cent of the area embraced in final desert entries.

In Teton County, Mont., the final desert entries predominate over the homestead, and for the eleven years ending June 30, 1904, 94,645 acres have been covered by final desert proofs, as against 53,780 acres by final homesteads. In this county 98 final desert claims out of 317 have been transferred, or 31 per cent, and 23,053 acres out of 65,227, or 40 per cent. In addition, however, to the transfers recorded, 28 additional claims have probably been transferred, raising the total to 35.5 per cent of the entries and 45 per cent of the acreage. Out of the 98 entries, during the first year the average period of transfer after final certificate was two years, one month, and ten days; 7 entries were assigned before final proof; 12 were assigned within five days after final proof; 29 were assigned within thirty days, the average period for the 87 being one month and twenty-five days.

Teton County has an area of 7,580 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 5,000; and the total grant of public lands therein to June 30, 1900, was 500,000 acres, or 100 acres to each man, woman, and child. It is interesting to note in this connection that where reclamation is good, as in Fremont County, Idaho, the consideration ranges from $2,000 to $3,000 and $4,000, while in districts where the reclamation is insufficient the consideration is $200, $300, and $400.

The net result is that settlement is best where reclamation is best, and the best reclamation, as hereinbefore noted, is found where large estates do not exist where the small landholders predominate.

WATER RIGHTS AND IRRIGATION.

The desert-land law requires the entryman to have a sufficient water-supply and irrigation system to properly reclaim all the land susceptible of irrigation on his claim. Your agent having the desert law under investigation has not been able, for lack of time, to gather full statistics on these points, although he has personal knowledge of insufficiency in these particulars in a number of cases. The waters of many streams in Montana, for example, have been appropriated many times over, and it is impossible to determine, in the absence of a judicial decree, who has prior rights to the water. And the manner in which irrigation works are magnified is well illustrated in the cases of John, Joseph, and Anna Eliason, in Deer Lodge County, Mont., of which the said special agent has made separate reports to your office. In these cases the dimensions of the ditches were trebled, and the reservoir described as having a surface area of 5 acres when, in reality, it did not exceed one-quarter of an acre, and the depth of the water was also much overstated. And in the case of Joseph Eliason, desert-land entry 5459, Helena, Mont., series, a water right was alleged for water which had been used, and was then being used by him, for eight years, on other lands of which he was the proprietor, and for which the water supply was hardly sufficient.

The courts also bear witness in this matter. A case in Valley County, Mont., involving 11 different claimants, with 4,420 acres of desert land, appropriated 15,000 inches of the water of Beaver Creek, and doubtless intended to use, as in fact several did use, this appropriation to offer final proof, and to whom the judge decreed water rights for 5,787 inches.

In this connection, also, attention is called to certain townships in Cascade County, Mont., which have lately been withdrawn from desert entry. It is impossible in this area to adopt any system of irrigation, and one of the members of the Public Lands Commission appointed by the President, traveled for three days over this area with the agent having the desert-land law under investigation without finding a bona fide desert entry, but they did find a large area under cultivation without irrigation. Yet in this area, during the past ten years, 336 final desert entries, involving 53,800 acres, and 170 entries on which final proof has not been offered, involving 22,850 acres, have been made. There have been suspended about 150 desert entries in this district, involving 22,000 acres, and it is the opinion of your agent that fully 95 per cent of the final desert entries above mentioned have been fraudulently made. In every instance the final entryman and his witnesses made affidavit as to the existence and the ownership by the entryman of a permanent water supply, sufficient to irrigate the land. All affidavits as to irrigation works connected therewith were also false. With this concrete illustration of wholesale fraud to convince the understanding, it is not thought that any candid mind will question the statements in this report simply because they point in many instances to perjury and deceit.

On the other hand, in Fremont County, Idaho, along the Snake River, there is an abundant supply of water, and no question is ever raised as to the sufficiency of the supply or the adequacy of the irrigation system. Here, as in the Gallatin Valley, Montana, and in the Yakima, in Washington, there exists no question as to either the permanency or the sufficiency of the water-supply or irrigation systems.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD W. DIXON,
S. J. COLTER,
FRANCIS M. GOODWIN,
Committee.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

TABLE A.—*Commuted entries compared with final homestead entries, in the Minnesota Land District.*

Fiscal year.	Minnesota district.	Commuted entries.			Final entries.	
		Number.	Acres.	Receipts.	Number.	Acres.
1900	Crookston	40	5,241.98	$7,729.98	585	76,618.
1900	Duluth	198	28,485.84	35,907.48	472	56,968.
1900	Marshall	10	388.28	942.58	129	16,024.
1900	St. Cloud	39	2,911.87	4,068.15	430	49,277.
1901	Crookston	185	16,970.59	21,894.16	787	114,863.
1901	Duluth	134	19,064.18	24,206.97	827	66,737.
1901	Marshall	11	896.65	1,836.34	135	17,212.
1901	St. Cloud	35	2,391.18	3,584.33	458	52,729.
1902	Crookston	276	35,630.50	45,444.35	828	118,282.
1902	Duluth	120	16,668.24	21,285.86	629	49,305.
1902	Marshall	16	1,188.64	1,957.65	63	6,770.
1902	St. Cloud	60	6,[illegible].96	9,086.28	528	60,187.
1903	Crookston	392	54,[illegible].13	69,971.81	629	88,872.
1903	Duluth	258	37,362.98	46,921.69	578	46,636.
1903	Marshall	8	540.58	825.72	48	3,732.
1903	St. Cloud	145	18,248.54	19,954.13	596	70,895.
	Total	1,865	241,376.82	315,609.91	7,632	895,1[illegible].44

TABLE B.—*Loss to the United States through commuted entries in Minnesota.*

Division of the State.	Total number of commuted entries from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1903.	Total acreage covered by these entries.	Amount received by Government for said acreage.	Estimated amount of standing timber on these 1,465 commuted entries.	Value of said stumpage.	Loss to United States in matter of timber on these entries alone.
				Board feet.		
Timber belt	1,465	192,188.70	$251,306.55	297,000,000	$891,000.00	$639,693.4
Agricultural belt	206	26,660.52	34,924.34			
Prospective mineral belt	174	22,527.60	29,376.02			

TABLE X.—*Commuted and final homestead-entry proofs in Minot, N. Dak., district from April, 1903, to March, 1904.*

Date.	Commuted homestead proofs.	Final homestead proofs.	Date.	Commuted homestead proofs.	Final homestead proofs.
1903.			1903.		
April	202	49	December	337	[illegible]
May	191	30	1904.		
June	234	37	January	244	[illegible]
July	284	24	February	151	[illegible]
August	208	29	March	144	[illegible]
September	196	16			
October	267	19			
November	312	26	Total	2,750	[illegible]

Per cent of final homestead proofs, 9.61.

TABLE Z.—*Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
6665	Apr. 14, 1902	June 18, 1904	June 19, 1904		27
5680	Apr. 12, 1902	Dec. 18, 1903	Nov. 17, 1903		21
5966	Mar. 27, 1902	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 12, 1903		20
6079	do	June 18, 1903	R. R.		15
6073	do	do	R. R.		15
5047	do	Oct. 8, 1903	Oct. 9, 1903		18
6104	May 18, 1902	Oct. 12, 1903	May 16, 1904		15
7097	Jan. 20, 1903	Aug. 25, 1904			19
7056	July 25, 1902	Aug. 17, 1904			25
5101	Aug. 6, 1902	Oct. 16, 1903			14
[illegible]	July 9, 1902	Mar. 28, 1904	Mar. 29, 1904		20
6043	Aug. 21, 1902	June 2, 1904	June 3, 1904		20
5572	Mar. 29, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903			20
[illegible]	do	Aug. 12, 1903			16
4291	Apr. 28, 1902	July 10, 1903	July 7, 1904	July 11, 1903	14
6695	Oct. 3, 1902	June 21, 1904			21
6649	Apr. 10, 1902	Apr. 27, 1904	Apr. 26, 1904		25
5197	July 29, 1902	Oct. 24, 1903	May 23, 1904		15
5621	Jan. 27, 1902	June 8, 1903	R. R.		16
6622	Sept. 17, 1901	do	June 2, 1903		20
4655	Jan. 31, 1902	Sept. 17, 1903	Sept. 12, 1903	Sept. 14, 1903	20
4748	July 15, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 2, 1903	Sept. 22, 1903	1
4604	Mar. 12, 1902	Sept. 9, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903		18
3049	May 2, 1900	Sept. 29, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 7, 1903	29
1418	May 19, 1900	May 10, 1902	May 12, 1902	Aug. 13, 1902	23
5945	Feb. 27, 1902	Dec. 28, 1903			22
1417	Mar. 3, 1900	May 10, 1902	May 12, 1902	Sept. 30, 1902	26
4694	Aug. 31, 1896	July 1, 1903			86
4591	Jan. 10, 1902	Aug. 11, 1903	Feb. 29, 1904		19
1997	July 14, 1899	Aug. 19, 1901		Aug. 20, 1901	25
6048			Apr. 28, 1904		
6666	Oct. 24, 1902	June 18, 1904	June 19, 1904		19
6690	Nov. 1, 1902	June 18, 1904			18
6695	do	do			18
7389	Aug. 11, 1902	Aug. 5, 1904	Aug. 6, 1904		23
5157	July 2, 1902	Nov. 6, 1903			15
6626	Oct. 7, 1902	Mar. 28, 1904	Apr. 1, 1904	May 28, 1904	17
5774	Oct. 2, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903	Apr. 15, 1904		14
6095	do	Jan. 12, 1904	Jan. 15, 1904		15
7079	July 16, 1900	July 5, 1904	July 5, 1904		47
4612	Apr. 2, 1902	June 11, 1903	June 10, 1903		13
5767	Apr. 28, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			20
5708	Apr. 22, 1902	do			20
6174	May 10, 1902	Jan. 22, 1904	Jan. 25, 1904	Jan. 27, 1904	21
4778	Feb. 8, 1902	June 29, 1903	June 22, 1903		17
2946	Jan. 25, 1901	Mar. 17, 1903		Oct. 27, 1903	16
7005	Mar. 4, 1902	June 24, 1904	June 28, 1904		28
6096	Oct. 31, 1902	Jan. 8, 1904			15
7263	June 30, 1902	July 27, 1904			25
6742	Oct. 6, 1902	May 14, 1904	May 15, 1904	July 2, 19 4	20
7045	Apr. 17, 1903	June 29, 1904			14
6643			Feb. 23, 1904		
2437	Aug. 28, 1900	Mar. 30, 1903	Apr. 3, 1903	June 14, 1904	31
2708	Jan. 25, 1899	Dec. 15, 1902	Jan. 9, 1903		37
2679	June 30, 1900	Dec. 5, 1903		June 6, 1903	41
3275	May 16, 1901	Mar. 9, 1903		Mar. 27, 1903	21
[illegible]	May 29, 1901	do		Mar. 9, 1903	21
7121	Dec. 15, 1902	July 9, 1904			18
1996	Jan. 21, 1900	June 25, 1902		July 18, 1901	20
7378	Apr. 2, 1903	Aug. 22, 1904		Aug. 23, 1904	17
5130	June 26, 1902	Oct. 16, 1903			16
7376	Apr. 2, 1903	Aug. 22, 1904			17
5775	Oct. 7, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			15
4777	June 25, 1902	Sept. 5, 1903			14
4776	July 2, 1902	do			14
4775	June 25, 1902	do			14
5770	Oct. 18, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			14
7010	Sept. 22, 1902	June 24, 1904	June 25, 1904		21
7375	Sept. 30, 1902	Aug. 22, 1904			23
6490	June 30, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903			18
6258	do	Feb. 3, 1904			19
6273	June 6, 1902	Feb. 5, 1974			18
5044	June 10, 1902	Oct. 8, 1903	Oct. 12, 1903		16
6694	do	Apr. 30, 1904			23
5996	June 21, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903			18
5453	June 12, 1902	Nov. 17, 1903			17
6004	Nov. 22, 1902	Apr. 29, 1904			17
5451	June 12, 1902	Nov. 17, 1903			18
5452	do	Nov. 19, 1903			8
7210	June 2, 1902	July 18, 1904	Aug. 1, 1904		26
7350	Dec. 26, 1903	Aug. 17, 1904			8

TABLE Z.—*Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.*—Continued.

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
6451	Dec. 10, 1902	Mar. 14, 1904			15
4489	Jan. 29, 1902	July 30, 1903			18
4488	do	do			18
7241	Apr. 4, 1903	July 21, 1904			16
6906	Jan. 29, 1903	June 21, 1904			17
3659	Jan. 28, 1903	May 25, 1903			4
7240	Mar. 31, 1903	July 21, 1904			16
2945	June 31, 1901	Jan. 17, 1903		Feb. 7, 1903	19
6640	Mar. 13, 1903	June 1, 1904			15
5142	Feb. 28, 1902	Oct. 17, 1903			20
6293	Oct. 23, 1902	Feb. 4, 1904	Feb. 5, 1904		15
3898	Mar. 19, 1902	May 29, 1903			14
3895	do	do			14
3894	Mar. 18, 1902	do			14
7082	Apr. 14, 1902	July 5, 1904			27
6392	Mar. 14, 1902	Feb. 18, 1904	Feb. 19, 1904		23
NW. ¼ 15-163-95	Apr. 12, 1902	June 4, 1904			26
N. ½ NW. ¼ 15-163-95	Mar. 8, 1902	June 14, 1904	June 15, 1904		27
7197	Dec. 20, 1902	July 15, 1904			19
6321	Apr. 15, 1902	Feb. 16, 1904	Feb. 17, 1904		22
7172	July 21, 1902	July 14, 1904			24
6048	Mar. 19, 1903	Jan. 9, 1904			9
6047	Oct. 15, 1902	do			14
7287	Apr. 5, 1902	July 30, 1904	July 30, 1904		28
5900	May 13, 1902	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 22, 1903		19
4541	May 5, 1902	Aug. 5, 1903	Aug. 6, 1903		15
6744	May 8, 1902	May 14, 1904	May 16, 1904		24
6027	do	Jan. 7, 1904	Jan. 8, 1904		20
6550	Nov. 5, 1902	Apr. 4, 1904	May 7, 1904		17
6621	May 7, 1902	Apr. 14, 1904	Apr. 19, 1904		23
5930	Oct. 13, 1902	Dec. 31, 1903		Dec. 31, 1903	15
6809	May 13, 1902	June 14, 1904			25
6287	do	Feb. 8, 1904	July 13, 1904		21
7128	Apr. 16, 1903	July 9, 1904			14
7243	Apr. 27, 1903	July 21, 1904	July 21, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	15
7294	do	Aug. 1, 1904	Aug. 3, 1904	Aug. 11, 1904	15
7202	Apr. 21, 1903	July 15, 1904		July 16, 1904	15
7059	Apr. 27, 1903	June 30, 1904			14
7060	do	do			14
7171	do	July 14, 1904		July 15, 1904	15
7071	Apr. 16, 1903	July 2, 1904			14
7072	do	do			14
7196	Apr. 13, 1903	July 15, 1904	July 16, 1904		15
7012	do	June 25, 1904	June 27, 1904		14
3882	June 15, 1901	Aug. 28, 1902	Aug. 26, 1902		14
6737	Oct. 21, 1902	May 12, 1904	May 13, 1904		19
7300	May 21, 1903	Aug. 1, 1904			14
7316	do	Aug. 3, 1904			14
7044	Nov. 25, 1902	June 29, 1904	June 30, 1904		19
7297	May 23, 1903	Aug. 1, 1904			14
7299	do	do			14
7298	May 21, 1903	do			14
6462	Apr. 2, 1902	Mar. 15, 1904			23
6706	Apr. 1, 1902	May 5, 1904	May 6, 1904		25
6727	Apr. 5, 1902	May 11, 1904	May 12, 1904		25
7004	Apr. 17, 1902	June 23, 1904	June 24, 1904		26
5916	Apr. 14, 1902	Dec. 23, 1903	Dec. 24, 1903		20
6031	May 28, 1902	Jan. 7, 1904	Jan. 8, 1904	Aug. 26, 1904	19
6907	Apr. 14, 1902	June 14, 1904	June 15, 1904		26
6189	Apr. 22, 1902	Jan. 25, 1904	Jan. 28, 1904	June 22, 1904	21
6186	Aug. 18, 1900	Jan. 23, 1904	do	Feb. 28, 1904	41
3906	Apr. 26, 1901	Jan. 27, 1903	Jan. 24, 1903		21
5700	Feb. 11, 1902	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 12, 1903		22
6215	Oct. 16, 1902	Jan. 28, 1904			15
6218	Dec. 7, 1900	Jan. 29, 1904			38
4796	June 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1903			15
5667	Apr. 1, 1902	Dec. 3, 1903			20
6886	Mar. 30, 1903	June 7, 1904			14
6887	do	do			14
3759	Mar. 16, 1900	July 3, 1901			15
3130	Dec. 27, 1898	Feb. 16, 1903			50
1425	Nov. 17, 1898	May 13, 1902			41
6945	Apr. 11, 1903	June 17, 1904			15
5771	Aug. 1, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			17
7306	Aug. 21, 1902	July 16, 1904			23
3908	do	June 14, 1903			10
6461	May 7, 1902	Mar. 15, 1904			22
7142	May 7, 1903	July 11, 1904	July 12, 1904		14
6976	Apr. 17, 1903	June 20, 1904			14
7301	Apr. 18, 1903	July 15, 1904	July 16, 1904		16
7284	Feb. 24, 1903	July 30, 1904	Aug. 1, 1904		17

Table Z.—*Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.*—Continued.

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
[illegible]	Oct. 30, 1902	Jan. 7, 1904			14
7300	Aug. 18, 1902	Aug. 17, 1904	Aug. 18, 1904		24
5760	Aug. 15, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903	Dec. 15, 1903		16
4890	July 5, 1902	Sept. 21, 1903			15
4812	do	Sept. 10, 1903			14
[illegible]	Feb. 28, 1902	May 25, 1903			15
6944	Mar. 20, 1903	June 17, 1904			15
6942	June 17, 1901	do			36
3980	Feb. 28, 1902	May 25, 1903			15
4282	Feb. 4, 1902	July 10, 1903			17
6929	Feb. 26, 1903	May 31, 1904	Mar. 19, 1904		15
4305	Apr. 5, 1900	May 6, 1902	May 6, 1902	May 29, 1903	25
[illegible]	Apr. 11, 1902	Dec. 24, 1903			21
7123	Apr. 11, 1903	July 9, 1904	July 13, 1904		15
6250	Oct. 11, 1902	Feb. 1, 1904	Mar. 3, 1904		16
6779	Aug. 22, 1902	May 20, 1904			21
4747	Aug. 7, 1902	Sept. 1, 1903			13
7126	Sept. 23, 1902	July 9, 1904			21
6716	Nov. 8, 1902	May 9, 1904			26
5962	Oct. 24, 1902	Dec. 30, 1903			14
5964	do	do			14
6656	Aug. 9, 1902	Apr. 4, 1904	Dec. 15, 1903		22
5963	Oct. 24, 1902	Dec. 30, 1903			14
7001	Aug. 7, 1902	July 1, 1904			23
4490	Apr. 23, 1901	July 27, 1903			27
7244	Nov. 12, 1902	July 2, 1904	July 22, 1904		21
7184	Oct. 30, 1902	July 15, 1904	July 16, 1904		21
4851	Mar. 15, 1902	Sept. 16, 1903			18
7290	Apr. 21, 1903	July 28, 1904			15
5709	June 16, 1902	Dec. 14, 1903			18
6125	June 18, 1902	Jan. 18, 1904			19
6702	June 11, 1902	May 16, 1904	May 17, 1904		24
7037	June 14, 1902	June 24, 1904			24
6902	Oct. 12, 1902	Jan. 26, 1904	Jan. 29, 1904	June 21, 1904	15
6561	Dec. 12, 1902	Apr. 11, 1904			16
6610	Dec. 10, 1902	Apr. 18, 1904			17
7014	Dec. 3, 1902	June 25, 1904	June 27, 1904		19
6236	Nov. 19, 1902	Jan. 26, 1904			14
6234	Nov. 19, 1903	do			14
6349	Dec. 3, 1902	Feb. 23, 1904			15
6132	June 14, 1902	Jan. 18, 1904	Jan. 20, 1904		19
7362	Apr. 2, 1902	July 30, 1904		Aug. 3, 1904	28
7341	July 22, 1902	Aug. 9, 1904	Aug. 15, 1904		24
7378	May 5, 1903	Aug. 22, 1904	Aug. 20, 1904		16
6880	July 29, 1902	May 31, 1904			22
7367	Mar. 12, 1902	Aug. 17, 1904			30
7250	Jan. 5, 1903	Aug. 1, 1904			19
4093	Jan. 30, 1902	June 13, 1903			16
4906	Feb. 4, 1902	July 20, 1903			18
4907	do	do			18
4905	Feb. 3, 1902	do			18
4904	do	do			18
6510	Oct. 6, 1902	Mar. 22, 1904		Apr. 16, 1904	18
5650	Aug. 7, 1902	Dec. 5, 1902			16
4810	Feb. 24, 1902	Sept. 10, 1903			18
3907	Mar. 5, 1902	May 18, 1903			15
3902	do	do			15
7302	Apr. 16, 1902	July 27, 1904			27
6217	Apr. 18, 1902	Jan. 23, 1904	Jan. 25, 1904		21
5254	Feb. 18, 1902	Oct. 30, 1903	Oct. 31, 1903	Nov. 21, 1903	20
5902	Feb. 15, 1902	Dec. 18, 1903	Dec. 16, 1903		22
4564	June 6, 1902	Aug. 11, 1903	Aug. 18, 1903		13
6119	Apr. 14, 1902	May 23, 1904	Jan. 18, 1904		25
6450	June 10, 1902	Mar. 14, 1904		Mar. 29, 1904	22
6252	May 29, 1902	Feb. 3, 1904	Feb. 5, 1904		20
6306	May 8, 1902	Feb. 10, 1904			21
5457	do	Nov. 17, 1903			19
5661	May 2, 1902	Dec. 15, 1903			19
7369	June 6, 1902	July 28, 1904			26
5911	June 18, 1902	Dec. 22, 1903		Dec. 31, 1903	18
7117	May 2, 1903	July 8, 1904	July 9, 1904		14
7118	Sept. 22, 1902	do			21
7115	do	do			21
6750	Sept. 6, 1902	May 14, 1904	May 14, 1904	June 27, 1904	21
5910	do	Dec. 15, 1903	Dec. 17, 1903		16
7002	Oct. 22, 1902	June 23, 1904			20
6454	Oct. 30, 1902	Mar. 14, 1904			17
6965	Mar. 30, 1903	June 4, 1904	June 6, 1904		14
6963	Mar. 7, 1903	do			15
7340	Feb. 23, 1903	Aug. 9, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904		17
7273	Oct. 23, 1902	July 29, 1904			21

Table Z.—*Commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak.*—Continued.

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
6990	Oct. 25, 1902	June 4, 1904	June 5, 1904		19
6419	Oct. 23, 1902	Mar. 5, 1904	Mar. 7, 1904		16
7376	Oct. 29, 1903	July 19, 1904	June 20, 1904		9
[illegible]	Oct. 5, 1902	June 4, 1904	June 6, 1904		20
7140	June 11, 1902	July 11, 1904			25
[illegible]	May 29, 1902	Aug. 5, 1904	Aug. 6, 1904		26
6732	July 1, 1902	May 11, 1904	May 12, 1904		22
5552	Aug. 15, 1902	Nov. 24, 1903	Jan. 25, 1903		15
5660	June 27, 1902	Dec. 21, 1903	Dec. 23, 1903		18
7324	Oct. 30, 1903	July 19, 1904			9
7116	June 17, 1903	July 8, 1904	July 9, 1904		14
6417	July 1, 1902	Mar. 5, 1904	Mar. 7, 1904		20
5825	Oct. 5, 1902	Dec. 2, 1903			25
5901	Aug. 11, 1902	Jan. 2, 1904	Jan. 4, 1904		17
5133	do	Oct. 16, 1903	Oct. 15, 1903		15
6418	July 21, 1902	Mar. 5, 1904	Jan. 23, 1904	July 19, 1904	19
6733	Aug. 11, 1902	May 11, 1904	June 1, 1904		21
5171	do	Oct. 19, 1903			15
6906	July 29, 1902	June 14, 1904	June 15, 1904		23
6218	May 10, 1902	Jan. 28, 1904			21
6212	do	do			17
5568	Apr. 30, 1902	Nov. 27, 1903	May 12, 1904		19

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of commuted homestead entries in Williams County, N. Dak	265
Total number of males making said entries	211
Total number of females making said entries	54
Percentage of total number of entries made by females	20.4
Average length of time taken to commute, months	19
Percentage of commutations delayed by contests	13.6
Number of commuted entries unmortgaged or undeeded	140
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded	125
Number of entries mortgaged or deeded before proof	15

Table P.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hand County, S. Dak., made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
17893	Sept. 6, 1898	July 2, 1902	Feb. 27, 1904	Dec. 15, 1903	46
17896	Feb. 11, 1901	July 8, 1902			17
17905	May 8, 1900	July 9, 1902			26
17919	Sept. 29, 1900	July 19, 1902	Oct. 20, 1902	Aug. 1, 1901	22
17921	Mar. 26, 1901	July 26, 1902			16
17930	Apr. 1, 1901	July 30, 1902	Aug. 7, 1902		16
17931	Apr. 15, 1901	do	Aug. 14, 1902	Aug. 11, 1902	15
17935	June 1, 1901	Aug. 4, 1902			14
17937	Mar. 2, 1901	Aug. 5, 1902	Nov. 24, 1902	Aug. 18, 1902	17
17938	Aug. 17, 1899	do			36
17939	May 6, 1901	Aug. 13, 1902	Mar. 7, 1902		15
17942	June 7, 1901	Aug. 15, 1902			14
17947	Apr. 25, 1900	Aug. 25, 1902	July 5, 1904	Mar. 29, 1904	28
17954	May 7, 1901	Sept. 9, 1902		Sept. 19, 1902	16
17957	May 31, 1901	Sept. 11, 1902	Sept. 2, 1903		15
17958	June 28, 1900	Sept. 12, 1902		Sept. 29, 1902	26
17963	June 10, 1901	Sept. 16, 1902			15
17964	May 7, 1901	Sept. 17, 1902		Sept. 24, 1902	17
17966	Mar. 30, 1899	Sept. 20, 1902	Sept. 3, 1902	July 6, 1903	42
17974	May 31, 1901	Sept. 30, 1902			16
17975	Apr. 11, 1901	Oct. 3, 1902			18
17984	Mar. 28, 1898	Oct. 15, 1902		Nov. 1, 1902	55
17989	Dec. 4, 1900	Oct. 17, 1902			22
17992	May 7, 1901	Oct. 20, 1902			17
17997	June 7, 1901	Oct. 22, 1902			16
17998	June 11, 1901	Oct. 22, 1902			16
18002	May 6, 1901	Oct. 23, 1902	Nov. 15, 1902		17
18003	June 15, 1901	Oct. 24, 1902			16
18004	do	do			16
18005	July 22, 1901	do			15
18008	May 16, 1900	Oct. 28, 1902		Nov. 21, 1902	29
18016	May 22, 1901	Nov. 8, 1902		Feb. 9, 1904	17

TABLE P.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hand County, S. Dak.*—Continued.

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
18017	Feb. 26, 1901	Nov. 8, 1902			20
18024	Apr. 23, 1901	Nov. 13, 1902			19
18025	Jan. 25, 1900	Nov. 14, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902	34
18027	May 9, 1901	Nov. 19, 1902	Jan. 2, 1904	Mar. 30, 1903	19
18029	July 8, 1899	Nov. 25, 1902	Oct. 10, 1903		41
18035	Mar. 21, 1901	Dec. 4, 1902		July 18, 1903	20
18040	Sept. 12, 1899	Dec. 10, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 5, 1903	38
18044	Apr. 23, 1901	Dec. 19, 1902	Apr. 7, 1903	Apr. 11, 1903	20
18062	Nov. 27, 1899	Jan. 2, 1903	Dec. 15, 1903	Nov. 20, 1903	37
18068	Mar. 20, 1901	Jan. 13, 1903		Jan. 26, 1903	22
18069	Apr. 23, 1901	Jan. 17, 1903	Apr. 7, 1903	Apr. 6, 1903	21
18074	Sept. 5, 1901	Feb. 4, 1903			17
18104	May 13, 1899	Mar. 7, 1903		Oct. 3, 1903	46
18113	Aug. 27, 1901	Apr. 1, 1903	Feb. 25, 1902		19
18116	Dec. 14, 1901	Apr. 2, 1903			15
18119	Nov. 14, 1901	Apr. 11, 1903	Feb. 25, 1902		16
18120	Aug. 15, 1901	Apr. 18, 1903		May 16, 1904	20
18126	Feb. 27, 1902	Apr. 27, 1903	Mar. 22, 1904		14
18130	Feb. 20, 1902	May 5, 1903		May 18, 1903	14

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of commuted homestead entries during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in Hand County, S. Dak	51
Total number of males making said entries	34
Total number of females making said entries	17
Percentage of total number of entries made by females	33⅓
Average length of time taken to commute, months	20.74
Percentage of commutations delayed by contests	13.9
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded before proof	4
Number of commuted entries unmortgaged or undeeded	20
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded	31

TABLE O.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hyde County, S. Dak., made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
17893	Feb. 18, 1901	July 2, 1902		July 8, 1902	16
17907	Oct. 15, 1900	July 10, 1902	July 11, 1902	Aug. 18, 1902	20
17918	Feb. 24, 1900	July 19, 1902			29
17932	May 15, 1900	July 28, 1902	Apr. 9, 1903	Aug. 22, 1902	26
17939	Oct. 22, 1900	July 29, 1902			21
17943	July 7, 1900	Aug. 15, 1902		Sept. 13, 1902	26
17945	July 19, 1900	Aug. 27, 1902	Oct. 6, 1902	Aug. 27, 1902	25
17949	July 21, 1900	do	do	Sept. 4, 1902	25
17951	Sept. 21, 1900	Sept. 4, 1902	Dec. 29, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	23
17970	Jan. 20, 1899	Sept. 29, 1902			44
17978	May 18, 1901	Oct. 3, 1902		Nov. 18, 1902	16
17979	do	Oct. 18, 1902		do	16
17980	do	do		Dec. 9, 1902	18
17990	May 10, 1901	Oct. 18, 1902	Jan. 29, 1902		18
17991	Aug. 23, 1900	do	do		14
17992	June 7, 1901	Oct. 21, 1902			17
17994	Jan. 17, 1899	do			45
17999	May 20, 1901	Oct. 23, 1902		Oct. 31, 1902	17
18000	July 2, 1901	do		do	16
18001	July 9, 1900	do		June 29, 1903	28
18010	Apr. 23, 1901	Oct. 29, 1902		Nov. 6, 1902	18
18011	July 21, 1900	do		do	27
18012	Dec. 24, 1900	do			22
18026	Apr. 24, 1901	Nov. 14, 1902		Nov. 21, 1902	19
18032	June 25, 1900	Dec. 8, 1902	Jan. 7, 1903		29
18033	Aug. 27, 1900	do		June 19, 1903	27
18037	Mar. 21, 1901	Dec. 9, 1902			20
18041	Feb. 26, 1901	Dec. 13, 1902	Dec. 15, 1902	Sept. 1, 1903	22
18045	Oct. 19, 1900	Dec. 24, 1902			26
18048	Oct. 17, 1901	Dec. 30, 1902			26
18059	Nov. 9, 1901	Jan. 13, 1903			14
18061	July 11, 1900	Jan. 14, 1903		Jan. 17, 1903	31
18094	Sept. 18, 1899	Jan. 16, 1903	Jan. 14, 1903	Jan. 21, 1903	25

TABLE O.—*Commuted homestead entries, Hyde County, S. Dak.*—Continued.

Number of cash entry.	Date of filing.	Date of proof.	Date of mortgage.	Date of deed.	Months between filing and proof.
18069	Apr. 18, 1901	Jan. 21, 1903		Nov. 23, 1901	21
18072	Nov. 29, 1901	Feb. 2, 1903			14
18073	Nov. 23, 1901	Feb. 3, 1903	Jan. 9, 1903		14
18076	Nov. 21, 1901	Feb. 5, 1903			14
18077	Nov. 22, 1901	do	May 14, 1904		14
18079	Nov. 27, 1901	Feb. 12, 1903			14
18080	do	do			14
18081	Nov. 8, 1901	Feb. 13, 1903			15
18082	do	do			15
18083	Dec. 12, 1901	do			14
18084	Nov. 23, 1901	do	July 27, 1903		14
18085	Nov. 29, 1901	do			14
18086	May 4, 1900	do	Dec. 14, 1903		33
18087	Dec. 9, 1901	Feb. 16, 1903			24
18090	Nov. 29, 1901	Feb. 18, 1903	Feb. 18, 1903	Aug. 20, 1904	15
18092	Dec. 11, 1901	Feb. 20, 1903		Feb. 23, 1903	15
18093	Dec. 3, 1901	Feb. 21, 1903	Feb. 24, 1903	Oct. 3, 1903	15
18094	do	do	do	do	15
18095	Nov. 29, 1901	Feb. 24, 1903			15
18101	June 14, 1901	Mar. 6, 1903	Mar. 9, 1903		20
18102	June 4, 1901	do	do		19
18103	Oct. 1, 1901	do	do	Apr. 1, 1903	17
18110	Nov. 21, 1901	Mar. 18, 1903	Mar. 18, 1903		16
18112	May 17, 1901	Mar. 25, 1903	Nov. 20, 1903	Nov. 14, 1903	22
18114	Jan. 28, 1902	Apr. 1, 1903			14
18115	Nov. 26, 1901	do			16
18107	Sept. 4, 1900	Mar. 16, 1903			30
18121	Dec. 4, 1901	Apr. 13, 1903			16
18122	Jan. 31, 1902	Apr. 15, 1903			27
18125	Nov. 26, 1901	Apr. 25, 1903	Aug. 2, 1904		17
18127	June 7, 1901	May 2, 1903		May 16, 1903	23
18131	July 21, 1900	May 9, 1903			33
18132	Jan. 18, 1902	do			16
18135	Dec. 4, 1901	May 15, 1903		June 12, 1903	18
18136	Nov. 14, 1901	May 16, 1903		June 18, 1903	18
18138	Oct. 5, 1900	May 18, 1903		do	17
18139	do	do		do	17
18140	Nov. 26, 1901	do			18
18141	do	do			18
18142	Aug. 16, 1901	do			21
18145	June 6, 1901	May 23, 1903	May 25, 1903	June 4, 1903	24
18148	Jan. 18, 1902	June 3, 1903		July 23, 1903	16
18149	Jan. 24, 1902	June 4, 1903	June 4, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903	16
18157	Mar. 23, 1901	June 12, 1903	June 16, 1903		26
18158	Dec. 27, 1901	do	do	Sept. 11, 1903	17
18159	June 28, 1899	do	do		47
18163	Feb. 24, 1902	June 18, 1903	Aug. 12, 1903		16
18170	Nov. 29, 1901	June 27, 1903	Sept. 15, 1903	July 5, 1904	19
18171	June 2, 1900	June 30, 1903		Jan. 5, 1904	37
18172	Apr. 19, 1902	do		Aug. 3, 1903	14
18162	Oct. 25, 1901	June 16, 1903			20
18152	do	June 8, 1903			19
18096	Nov. 6, 1901	Feb. 27, 1903			16
18089	Dec. 5, 1901	Feb. 18, 1903	Mar. 14, 1903	July 8, 1904	15
18055	Sept. 26, 1901	Jan. 9, 1903			15
18056	Sept. 5, 1900	do			27
17956	May 20, 1901	Sept. 11, 1902		Oct. 2, 1903	15

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of commuted homestead entries during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in Hyde County, S. Dak	90
Total number of males making said entries	58
Total number of females making said entries	32
Percentage of total number of entries made by females	35.5
Average length of time taken to commute, months	20.5
Percentage of commutations delayed by contests	12.8
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded before proof	4
Number of commuted entries unmortgaged or undeeded	35
Number of commuted entries mortgaged or deeded	55

TABLE K.—*Number of commuted homestead entries made in the Huron, S. Dak., district during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and the relative number of same made by males and females for each month of said year.*

Month.	Year.	By women.	By men.
July	1902	11	27
August	1902	5	7
September	1902	9	14
October	1902	10	26
November	1902	3	8
December	1902	5	16
January	1903	9	7
February	1903	6	20
March	1903	5	9
April	1903	2	11
May	1903	3	17
June	1903	9	15
Total		77	177

EXHIBIT B.

ASSIGNMENTS OF RIGHT BEFORE PROOF.

The following shows the number and area of assignments of rights before final proof, as recorded in land offices named, canceled entries not being included, for ten years ending June 30, 1904:

District.	Number.	Acres.
Lewistown, Mont	464	63,674
Miles City, Mont	31	6,483
Missoula, Mont	8	2,960
Bozeman, Mont	40	5,126
Helena, Mont	319	49,875
Great Falls, Mont	193	29,940
Total	1,055	160,158
Blackfoot, Idaho	55	9,119

SAMPLE ASSIGNMENTS.

Lewistown, Mont., series.

Desert land entry ——, made September 24, 1895, for 160 acres, by William A. Proffitt; assigned September 25, 1895, to P. O'Malley; assigned June 20, 1896, to Annie Maloy; assigned May 31, 1899, to F. Stephens.

Desert land entry 512, September 18, 1896; assigned September 19, 1896.

Desert land entry 2228, March 28, 1903; assigned July 6, 1904.

Desert land entry 2322, June 17, 1903; assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

Desert land entry 2323, assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

Desert land entry 2419, assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

Desert land entry 2435, September 19, 1903; assigned June 17, 1904. Assignment dated same day as entry.

EXHIBIT C.

DESERT ENTRIES ON UNSURVEYED LANDS.

Increase in desert entries on unsurveyed lands, Miles City, Mont., district.

Year.	Entries.	Acres.
1894-95	....	....
1895-96	1	160
1896-97	6	1,120
1897-98	13	2,[illegible]
1898-99	22	4,540
1899-1900	70	12,[illegible]
1900-1901	120	23,7[illegible]
1901-2	207	41,0[illegible]
1902-3	201	38,6[illegible]
1903-4	180	34,9[illegible]
Total	820	179,560

Desert entries in Valley County, Mont.

Year.	Unsurveyed.		Unsurveyed; adjusted.		Total desert-land entries.		Final desert-land entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
1894-95	....	....	....	....	3	640	1	160
1895-96	....	....	....	....	18	3,200	12	2,100
1896-97	....	....	....	....	5	1,120	5	1,120
1897-98	2	320	....	....	9	1,873	3	772
1898-99	1	80	....	....	8	1,160	1	160
1899-1900	14	3,233	....	....	63	14,386	1	160
1900-1901	45	10,120	5	1,600	102	22,400	4	1,580
1901-2	125	26,760	6	1,680	248	51,432	....	....
1902-3	123	24,220	3	480	195	31,870	7	1,357
1903-4	103	20,840	18	4,030	125	24,640	34	6,873
Total	413	85,633	32	7,790	776	152,725	78	14,341

INSUFFICIENT DESCRIPTIONS.

Desert land entry 890, January 21, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed desert: Beginning one mile south and one-fourth mile west of a spring known as Lone Tree, a spring situated on Lone Tree Creek, in the northwest corner of Valley County, Mont., running thence, etc., describing 320 acres of land.

Desert land entry 891, January 21, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a point 200 feet northeast of a rocky point (said rocky point being situated on what is known as Box Elder Creek, 55 miles up from Big Muddy), etc., describing entry.

Desert land entry 906, January 27, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a point where Six Mile Coulee empties into Dry Beaver Creek at a stake marked 1, etc.

Desert land entry 942, March 11, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a stone monument on a rise of ground near the northwest corner of a proposed reservoir, etc.

Desert land entry 943, March 11, 1902, Miles City series, for unsurveyed lands: Beginning at a stone monument on a rise of ground near the northwest line of a natural reservoir as indicated on accompanying profile, etc.

Desert entries in Chouteau County, Mont.

Year.	Unsurveyed desert-land entries.		Unsurveyed desert-land entries, adjusted.		Final desert-land entries.		Final homestead entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
1889-90	4	2,120	2	1,280	8	1,432	5	800
1890-91	3	400	1	40	----	----	1	160
1891-92	15	3,780	3	560	7	1,338	13	2,080
1892-93	16	3,240	10	1,960	5	2,077	3	480
1893-94	16	2,863	11	1,663	6	1,457	13	2,065
1894-95	16	2,990	7	950	4	440	27	4,243
1895-96	25	5,240	19	3,880	8	1,238	47	7,487
1896-97	21	3,720	13	2,480	36	8,380	67	10,447
1897-98	66	10,856	42	7,376	63	12,312	87	13,333
1898-99	64	11,157	26	4,804	77	13,720	135	17,688
1899-1900	69	13,354	24	4,900	97	14,729	164	21,353
1900-1901	92	16,640	15	2,640	103	17,898	213	23,488
1901-2	124	22,514	5	794	157	24,290	151	18,151
1902-3	100	15,320	----	----	15	2,914	10	1,818
1903-4	98	16,440	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total	729	131,074	178	33,327	586	102,225	936	123,053

Canceled entries not included.

EXHIBIT E.

TITLE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of titles to final desert entries made from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1904.

County.	Total.		Transferred.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Custer, Mont	38	6,160	3	200
Lewis and Clarke, Mont	65	12,755	14	2,300
Park, Mont	77	11,120	16	1,980
Teton, Mont	317	65,227	98	23,053
Valley, Mont	34	6,872	7	1,492
Bingham, Idaho	56	8,941	7	1,020
Fremont, Idaho	115	31,785	41	12,604
Total	702	142,860	186	42,649

Data as to transfers.

[The deeds conveying the desert lands in Custer County have not yet been recorded, so the dates and consideration can not be given.]

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY, MONT.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Acres.	Consideration.
1886	Sept. 1, 1900	Jan. 12, 1903	Mar. 2, 1903	160	$960
2105	Feb. 7, 1901	Feb. 14, 1902	Feb. 14, 1902	200	1,000
2137	July 8, 1901	Jan. 27, 1903	Feb. 4, 1903	360	900
2138	July 9, 1901	July 13, 1901	Aug. 13, 1901	320	960
1674	Sept. 9, 1899	July 9, 1904	July 18, 1904	160	640
2433	Apr. 4, 1902	(a)	----	----	----
2544	June 17, 1902	June 3, 1903	Sept. 8, 1903	160	1,000
2593	July 16, 1902	Oct. 20, 1903	Oct. 22, 1903	40	200
2625	Aug. 16, 1902	Aug. 19, 1902	Aug. 21, 1902	80	480
2702	June 16, 1903	July 4, 1903	May 2, 1904	160	600
2713	July 27, 1903	Aug. 20, 1903	May 24, 1904	300	1
2767	Oct. 27, 1903	Nov. 3, 1903	Nov. 23, 1903	120	700
2789	Jan. 8, 1904	Jan. 7, 1904	Apr. 6, 1904	160	200

[a] Sold by order of court.

Data as to transfers—Continued.

PARK COUNTY, MONT.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Area.	Consideration.
372	July 8, 1899	Aug. 13, 1902	Aug. 13, 1902	40	$20
381	Sept. 5, 1899	Apr. 10, 1900	Apr. 10, 1900	160	70
382	Sept. 6, 1899	June 19, 1902	June 19, 1902	160	70
395		June 2, 1900	June 7, 1900	80	30
399	Nov. 28, 1899	June 1, 1901	June 4, 1901	120	1,30
403	Feb. 2, 1900	Jan. 23, 1901	June 14, 1901	80	30
426	Sept. 8, 1900	Oct. 8, 1900	Jan. 30, 1901	40	15
433	Oct. 15, 1900	Mar. 16, 1901	Mar. 16, 1901	240	2,00
441	Oct. 24, 1900	Mar. 1, 1901	Mar. 11, 1901	160	1,70
442	Nov. 24, 1900	do	do	120	1,60
451	Mar. 19, 1901	Jan. 9, 1904	Jan. 16, 1904	160	1,30
456		Dec. 19, 1903	Dec. 19, 1903	80	30
469	July 8, 1901	July 11, 1901	July 27, 1901	80	80
476	Aug. 5, 1901	Jan. 10, 1902	Jan. 10, 1902	160	1,00
525	Apr. 24, 1902	Apr. 27, 1903	May 22, 1903	100	1,00
532	Oct. 2, 1902	Apr. 14, 1904	May 6, 1904	120	30
592	June 20, 1903	June 20, 1903	June 22, 1903	40	60

TETON COUNTY, MONT.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Area.	Consideration.
1663	Aug. 25, 1899	Nov. 24, 1903	Nov. 24, 1903	280	$3,50
1686	Sept. 19, 1899	Jan. 28, 1901	Apr. 12, 1901	126	3,00
1715	Oct. 28, 1899	Feb. 6, 1901	Apr. 11, 1901	320	1,50
1717	Nov. 9, 1899	do	do	160	1,00
1727	Nov. 21, 1899	Sept. 13, 1900	Sept. 27, 1900	160	5
1743	Dec. 15, 1899	Dec. 13, 1899	Mar. 20, 1900	80	30
1763	Feb. 1, 1900	May 29, 1901	June 1, 1901	160	4,00
1784	Apr. 6, 1900	July 7, 1900	July 16, 1900	40	7
1807	May 1, 1900	May 12, 1904	May 15, 1904	312	2,50
1821	May 21, 1900	Nov. 8, 1902	Jan. 3, 1903	156	1,00
1838	June 15, 1900	Feb. 25, 1902	Mar. 1, 1902	158	1,70
1844	June 22, 1900	Mar. 30, 1900	Apr. 19, 1900	160	40
1858	Aug. 1, 1900	Sept. 18, 1900	Sept. 27, 1900	40	10
1861	Aug. 22, 1900	Nov. 8, 1902	Jan. 1, 1903	40	1,00
1949	Oct. 19, 1900	Nov. 3, 1900	Nov. 3, 1900	160	50
1958	Oct. 23, 1900	Dec. 18, 1900	Apr. 12, 1901	320	1,40
1995	Nov. 13, 1900	Dec. 7, 1900	Dec. 28, 1900	160	30
2020	June 21, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	120	30
2029	Jan. 29, 1901	Aug. 23, 1902	Nov. 20, 1902	80	1,90
2061	Apr. 10, 1901	Apr. 24, 1901	Apr. 29, 1901	240	1,20
2065	Apr. 24, 1901	June 5, 1901	June 7, 1901	160	50
2107	June 11, 1901	Aug. 24, 1901	Aug. 24, 1901	160	20
2110	June 15, 1901	June 18, 1901	June 19, 1901	160	50
2131	July 2, 1901	Aug. 13, 1901	Jan. 8, 1902	320	1,50
2133	July 6, 1901	do	do	320	1,50
2142	July 12, 1901	June 29, 1901	Oct. 5, 1901	162	30
2143	do	Oct. 3, 1901	Oct. 4, 1901	160	80
2196	Aug. 28, 1901	Sept. 3, 1901	Sept. 3, 1901	155	5
2240	Oct. 8, 1901	Oct. 10, 1901	Oct. 15, 1901	160	60
2253	Oct. 19, 1901	Nov. 12, 1901	Nov. 21, 1901	97	20
2260	Oct. 25, 1901	Jan. 9, 1902	Jan. 14, 1902	311	1,20
2267	Oct. 30, 1901	Nov. 9, 1901	Nov. 18, 1901	160	60
2273	Nov. 5, 1901	Aug. 30, 1901	Jan. 8, 1902	160	1,40
2313	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 10, 1901	do	152	60
2346	Jan. 11, 1902	Feb. 3, 1902	June 2, 1902	120	3,00
2347	do	do	do	240	2,50
2384	Feb. 13, 1902	Feb. 13, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902	160	1
2434	Apr. 4, 1902	Nov. 3, 1903	Dec. 1, 1903	160	1
2447	Apr. 12, 1902	July 22, 1902	Aug. 12, 1902	40	20
2472	May 2, 1902	July 9, 1902	July 12, 1902	80	20
2481	May 6, 1902	June 29, 1903	July 9, 1903	160	2,30
2482	do	July 12, 1902	Aug. 7, 1902	120	
2483	do	do	do	160	
2549	June 20, 1902	Aug. 18, 1902	Sept. 3, 1902	160	30
2568	July 2, 1902	Aug. 5, 1902	Aug. 9, 1902	80	40
2479	July 9, 1902	July 21, 1902	Oct. 9, 1902	160	1,00

GREAT FALLS SERIES.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Area.	Consideration.
21	Aug. 11, 1902	Sept. 13, 1902	Oct. 17, 1902	240	$70
46	Aug. 22, 1902	Jan. 3, 1903	Jan. 17, 1903	144	30
47	Aug. 23, 1902	Aug. 28, 1902	Oct. 25, 1902	160	30
53	Sept. 4, 1902	Jan. 3, 1903	Mar. 27, 1903	160	1,60
70	Sept. 15, 1902	Dec. 26, 1903	July 28, 1904	160	20
71	Sept. 20, 1902	Oct. 17, 1902	Oct. 18, 1902	80	20
79	Sept. 25, 1902	Oct. 11, 1902	Oct. 13, 1902	162	30
81	do	Nov. 3, 1902	Nov. 10, 1902	320	50
122	Oct. 17, 1902	Nov. 8, 1902	Nov. 14, 1902	324	40
124	do	do	do	320	40
125	do	do	Dec. 9, 1902	160	30
133	Oct. 21, 1902	Nov. 3, 1902	Nov. 6, 1902	160	30
134	do	do	do	157	40

Data as to transfers—Continued.

GREAT FALLS SERIES—Continued.

Number of final certificate.	Date of final certificate.	Date of deed.	Date recorded.	Area.	Consideration.
180	Nov. 14, 1902	Nov. 21, 1902	Dec. 3, 1902	320	$800
212	Dec. 18, 1902	Mar. 30, 1903	May 28, 1903	320	1,000
259	Jan. 19, 1903	Mar. 27, 1903	Apr. 14, 1903	160	500
315	Apr. 11, 1903	July 27, 1903	July 27, 1903	160	1,200
352	May 8, 1903	June 15, 1903	July 8, 1903	320	1,600
473	Aug. 5, 1903	July 25, 1903	July 29, 1903	160	1
476	Aug. 6, 1903	Dec. 9, 1903	Dec. 17, 1903	320	1
527	Sept. 5, 1903	Sept. 16, 1903	Oct. 4, 1903	320	1,000
535	do	Sept. 19, 1903	Sept. 28, 1903	240	800
560	Sept. 9, 1903	Oct. 14, 1903	Oct. 19, 1903	160	800
564	do	Oct. 3, 1903	Oct. 6, 1903	80	300
572	Oct. 3, 1903	Oct. 14, 1903	Oct. 29, 1903	160	250
616	Nov. 14, 1903	Nov. 25, 1903	Nov. 25, 1903	163	300
717	Feb. 11, 1904	Feb. 13, 1904	Feb. 18, 1904	160	1,200
VALLEY COUNTY, MONT.					
116	Oct. 15, 1902	Oct. 18, 1902	Oct. 18, 1902	320	$880
345	May 5, 1903	July 20, 1903	July 20, 1903	80	1,670
416	June 23, 1903	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 2, 1904	160	1,000
530	Sept. 9, 1903	May 5, 1903	May 5, 1903	160	3,000
531	do	do	do	320	7,000
51		May 14, 1903	Mar. 15, 1904	160	1
90		Dec. 11, 1901	Dec. 10, 1901	292	2,300
BINGHAM COUNTY, IDAHO.					
969	Dec. 30, 1899	Feb. 27, 1902	Apr. 1, 1902	80	$800
985	Dec. 10, 1900	Apr. 1, 1900	June 4, 1902	120	1,750
1004	May 29, 1900	May 29, 1900	June 1, 1900	80	500
1040	Jan. 2, 1901	May 25, 1897	May 28, 1901	40	800
		Aug. 1, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901	80	600
1074	May 23, 1901	Aug. 20, 1901	Aug. 20, 1901	320	1,800
1128	Nov. 30, 1901	Mar. 11, 1902	Mar. 22, 1902	80	500
1134	Dec. 4, 1901	Dec. 14, 1901	Dec. 30, 1901	120	300
1251	Dec. 17, 1903	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 23, 1903	160	2,000
FREMONT COUNTY, IDAHO.					
945	Aug. 12, 1899	Nov. 12, 1899	Jan. 12, 1900	320	$4,000
947	Aug. 15, 1899	Sept. 10, 1902	Apr. 3, 1902	640	2,600
946	Aug. 12, 1899	Nov. 22, 1900	Dec. 12, 1900	560	7,700
948	Aug. 15, 1899	Aug. 1, 1897	Nov. 2, 1897	320	3,300
957	Aug. 3, 1899	Feb. 28, 1891	May 16, 1891	160	1,500
		do	do	160	1,500
		Nov. 19, 1901	Dec. 13, 1901	160	50
949	Aug. 15, 1899	Sept. 27, 1896	Sept. 20, 1900	160	1,700
		Aug. 1, 1897	Nov. 2, 1897	320	1,700
962	Sept. 8, 1899	Apr. 6, 1897	Nov. 29, 1897	320	1,500
981	Sept. 12, 1899	Sept. 12, 1901	Jan. 3, 1902	640	0
1001	May 17, 1900	May 28, 1900	July 7, 1900	200	1,500
1024	Oct. 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1903	Mar. 10, 1903	160	2,000
1037	Dec. 24, 1900	June 8, 1903	June 12, 1903	160	2,300
1049	Feb. 5, 1901	Apr. 16, 1901	Jan. 3, 1902	424	3,001
1062	Apr. 20, 1901	Nov. 25, 1901	June 22, 1901	156	1,000
1066	May 7, 1901	Nov 13. 1901	Nov. 19, 1901	160	1,000
1073	May 20, 1901	Nov. 12, 1903	Feb. 4, 1904	160	2,000
1097	July 1, 1901	July 13, 1901	Nov. 7, 1902	320	2,000
1112	Sept. 9, 1901	Jan. 5, 1904	June 8, 1904	320	1
1146	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 16, 1902	320	1,000
1155	Mar. 3, 1902	Mar. 14, 1902	Feb. 14, 1903	40	325
1163	May 22, 1902	Sept. 3, 1903	Oct. 27, 1903	160	5,000
1167	June 3, 1902	Aug. 3, 1902	Aug. 14, 1902	160	1,400
1175	July 7, 1902	July 12, 1902	July 19, 1902	306	1
1176	do	do	do	320	1
1178	do	do	do	320	1
1180	do	do	do	320	1
1181	do	do	do	320	1
1182	do	do	do	320	1
1183	do	do	do	320	1
1194	July 23, 1902	Nov. 6, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902	240	1
1196	Aug. 2, 1902	do	do	120	1
1197	do	Sept. 23, 1903	Sept. 25, 1903	160	3,500
1210	Sept. 10, 1902	Oct. 20, 1903	Oct. 27, 1903	320	3,200
1211	Sept. 20, 1902	Sept. 23, 1902	Sept. 23, 1902	320	3,000
1213	Oct. 4, 1902	Dec. 22, 1902	Dec. 24, 1902	160	....
1233	Nov. 26, 1902	Dec. 15, 1903	Aug. 23, 1904	326	2,000
1275	May 4, 1903	Jan. 30, 1904	Feb. 6, 1904	240	1
1299	July 17, 1903	Feb. 15, 1904	Feb. 15, 1904	320	4,000
1316	July 27, 1903	do	do	320	1
1331	Oct. 13, 1903	Oct. 19, 1903	Nov. 18, 1903	160	1,250
1400	June 14, 1904	June 16, 1904	July 22, 1904	320	2,000
1404	do	Sept. 7, 1904	Sept. 7, 1904	320	1,400

OPERATION OF THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE HOMESTEAD ACT IN THE DAKOTAS.

By JOHN H. HATTON,

Forest Assistant, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTORY.

Pursuant to instructions from the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, requesting a study of the commutation clause of the homestead act in the Dakotas, the writer made as thorough an investigation as the time allotted to him would allow. Following are the specific instructions:

> You are instructed to proceed to points in North and South Dakota, where, in connection with the work of the Public Lands Commission, you will gather all possible information relative to the application and practical effects of the commutation clause of the homestead law. * * * After a field study of the actual results of this law you will submit a report which should contain a definite statement as to the advantages and possible faults of the commutation clause as well as suggestions for changes in the law which would tend to bring about an improved condition, always bearing in mind that the object of the law should be to favor in every way the home maker as against the speculator.

The following report will confine itself to the operation of the commutation clause in agricultural or grazing districts, particularly in the Dakotas, without reference to its use in timbered sections, where abuses have been perhaps equal to or even greater than elsewhere. While the earlier use of the clause was such as to materially aid many of the early pioneers of limited means, who, without its provisions, would have found it difficult or impossible to live through the winter or to retain and improve their places, its more recent applications seem to have been more or less speculative, and the commuter has more often taken advantage of the liberal interpretation of the law in order that he might perfect title to a valuable piece of property with a minimum of inconvenience, and often with no intention of making it his permanent abode. Particularly noticeable during the last five years has been the increased use of the clause in the more newly settled portions of the Dakotas.

The rapid increase in land values is making it more and more difficult for this class of entrymen to carry their claims to proof and patent, as shown by the increasingly larger number of contests and relinquishments.[a] However, too much consideration can not be given the fact that, exclusive of relinquishments, 1,936 original entries, aggregating 309,760 acres, were made at the Minot land office between July 1 and December 1, 1904, an average of 51,793 acres per month, or 1,726 acres per day, counting Sundays, in this land district alone. At the present rate of filings all the available lands in Ward and Bottineau counties, N. Dak., would be appropriated in the short space of seventeen months. Considering that nearly 90 per cent of these entries, according to records for the past two years, will be commuted, less than 35 per cent of which will be permanently occupied, the need for prompt remedial measures becomes very patent.

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[a] From July 1 to December 1, 1904, an average of 65 relinquishments per month was shown in the Minot land district.

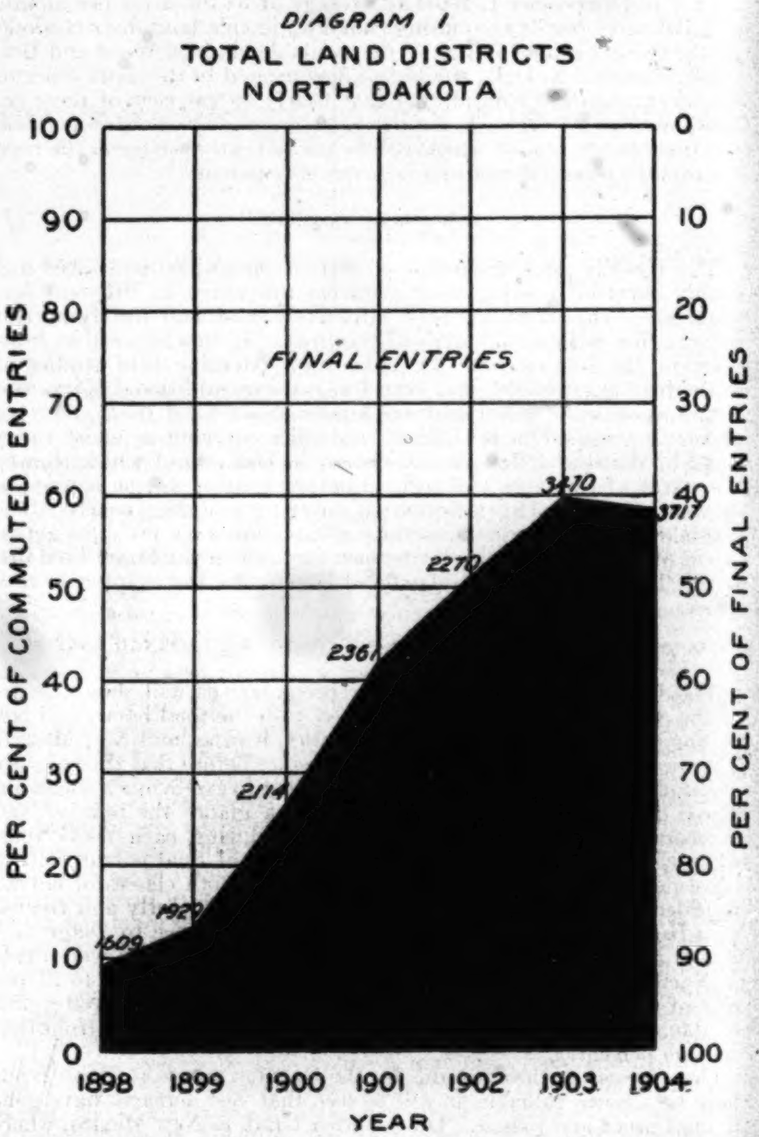
METHOD OF INQUIRY.

The general plan adopted was that of obtaining land office and county records covering representative townships in different sections where the clause has been extensively used, and fortifying this information with actual field observations. It was impossible, however, in the limited time, to make very extensive field studies of individual quarter sections; therefore various additional sources of information were found and employed. Notable of these were 165 abstracts prepared in the Minot land office covering as many townships in Ward and Bottineau counties, N. Dak., 93 of which showed the status of residence and occupation per quarter section entered to November, 1904. This information, covering as it does, nearly 10,000 original entries, permits deductions which show very fully the actual status of residence by initial entrymen throughout the Minot land district. The results will be introduced later under the chapter on residence.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING PROPORTION OF COMMUTED TO FINAL ENTRIES.

The following series of graphic representations will show the use of the commutation clause as compared with the final homestead law in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico. The record is carried back to 1898 only, since before that time the use of the clause in the Dakotas was not sufficient to excite much comment. These diagrams are intended to show at a glance the number and percentage of final entries of each class during each fiscal year. They show a marked falling off in the ratio of final entries with a corresponding increase in commuted entries. Both classes of entries recorded in each fiscal year have been considered jointly and treated on a basis of 100 per cent; for instance, on reference to Diagram I it will appear that 1,609 final and 167 commuted entries were made in North Dakota in 1898, or about 9 per cent of the latter to 91 per cent of the former. For convenience, each entry is considered a unit of 160 acres, since total averages show but slight variation from that acreage per entry.

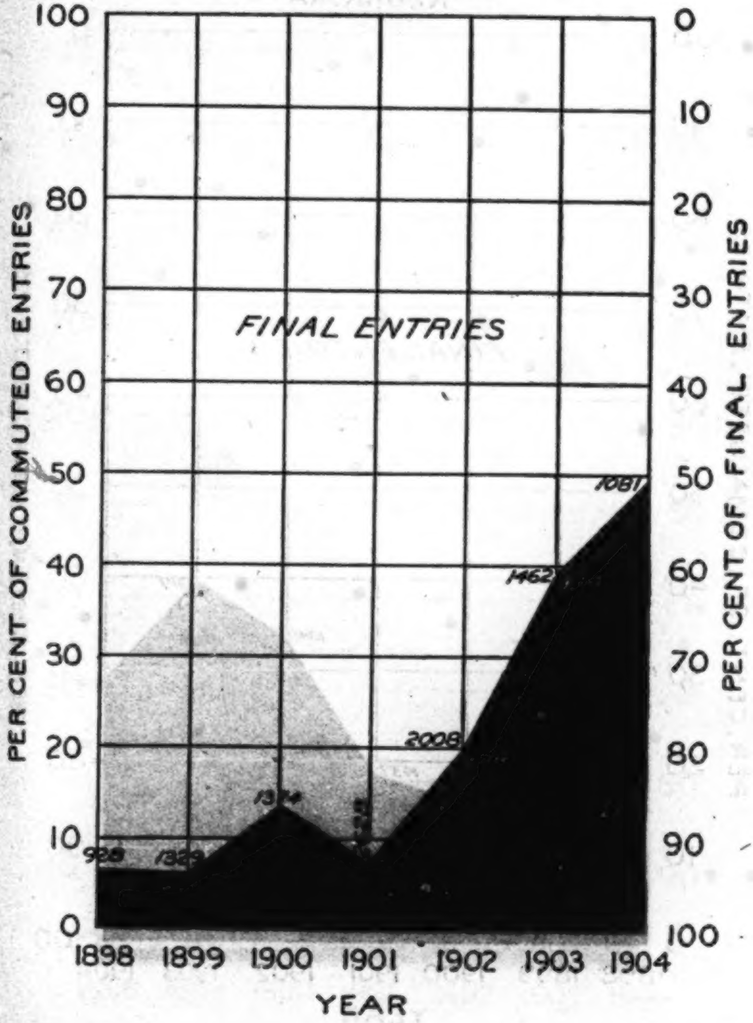
On reference to the diagrams for the Dakotas, where available lands have been more valuable, it will be seen that vast acreages have gone to final proof and patent. On the other hand, in New Mexico, where land values are low and where climatic conditions will not support extensive agriculture, although the proportion of commuted entries has gradually increased, the total acreage acquired is comparatively small. Commuted entries in the arid States are made chiefly for the purpose of getting control of favorable watering places for stock.



While the increase in commuted entries has been general throughout all the land districts of North Dakota, the extreme numbers at Devils Lake and Minot have been chiefly responsible for the extraordinary condition shown in the above diagram.

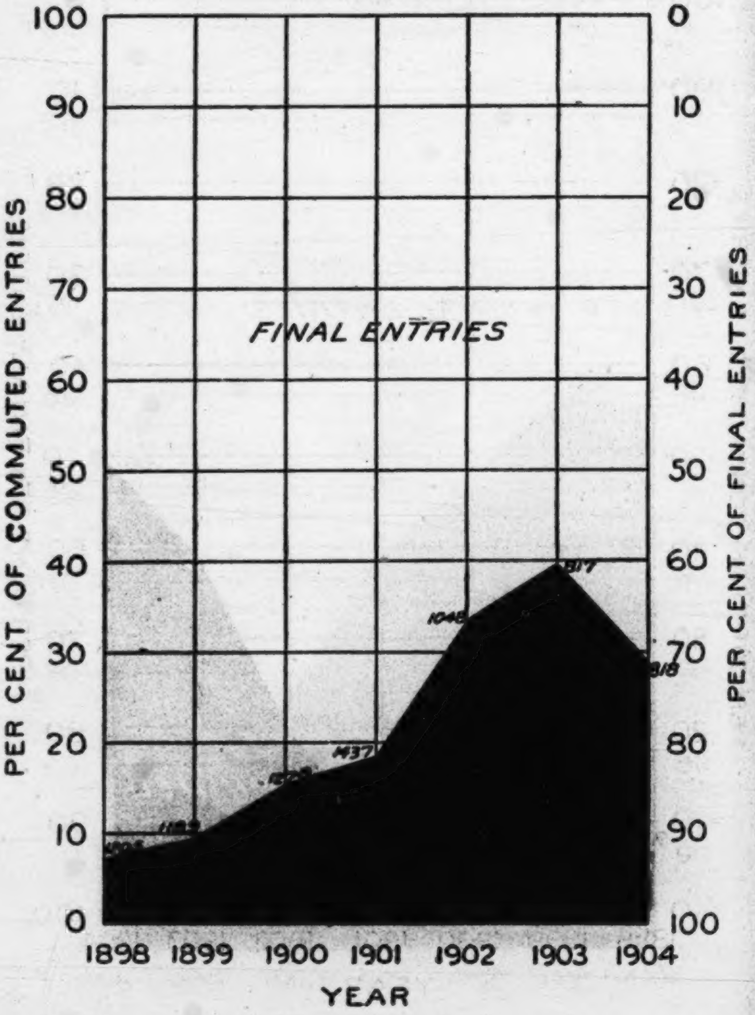
DIAGRAM II

TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
SOUTH DAKOTA

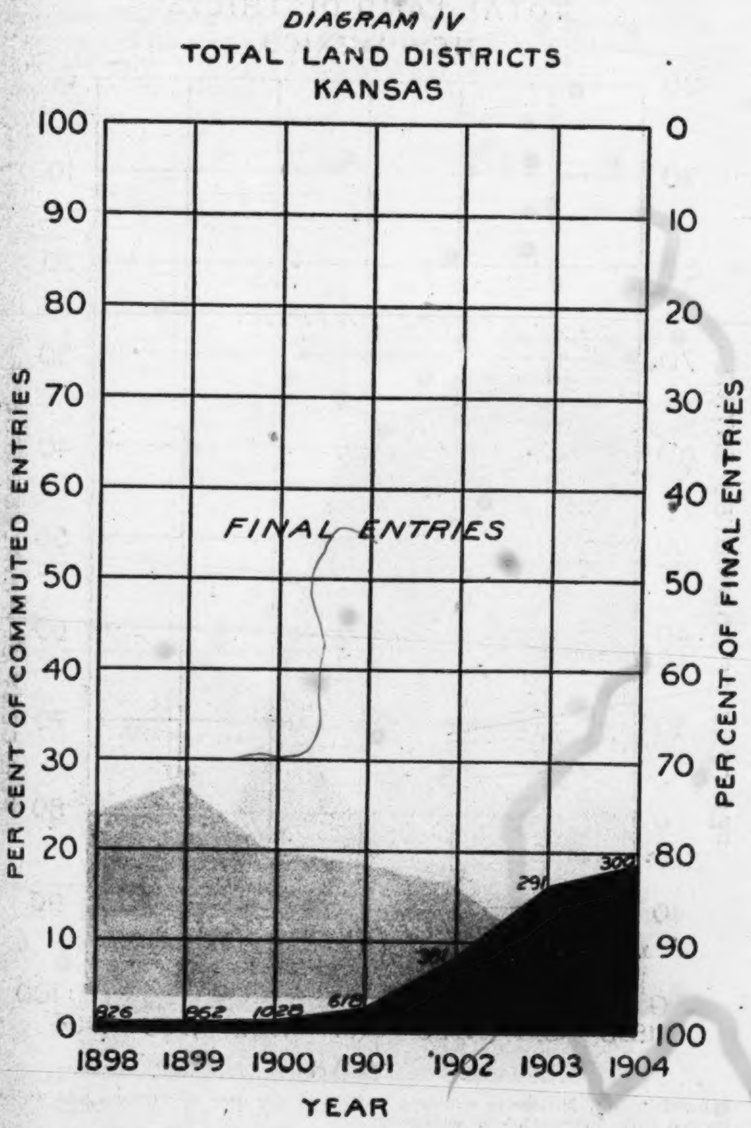


The relative increase in commuted entries for 1900 was partly due to short crops and hard times during 1899 and 1900. The rapid increase from 1902 on was due to a great rush of land seekers, mostly retired farmers, from Iowa and other States, who began about 1901 to examine and invest in Dakota farms. This demand for real estate put a premium on all lands and led various classes to file homesteads where conditions were formerly less attractive.

DIAGRAM III
TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
NEBRASKA

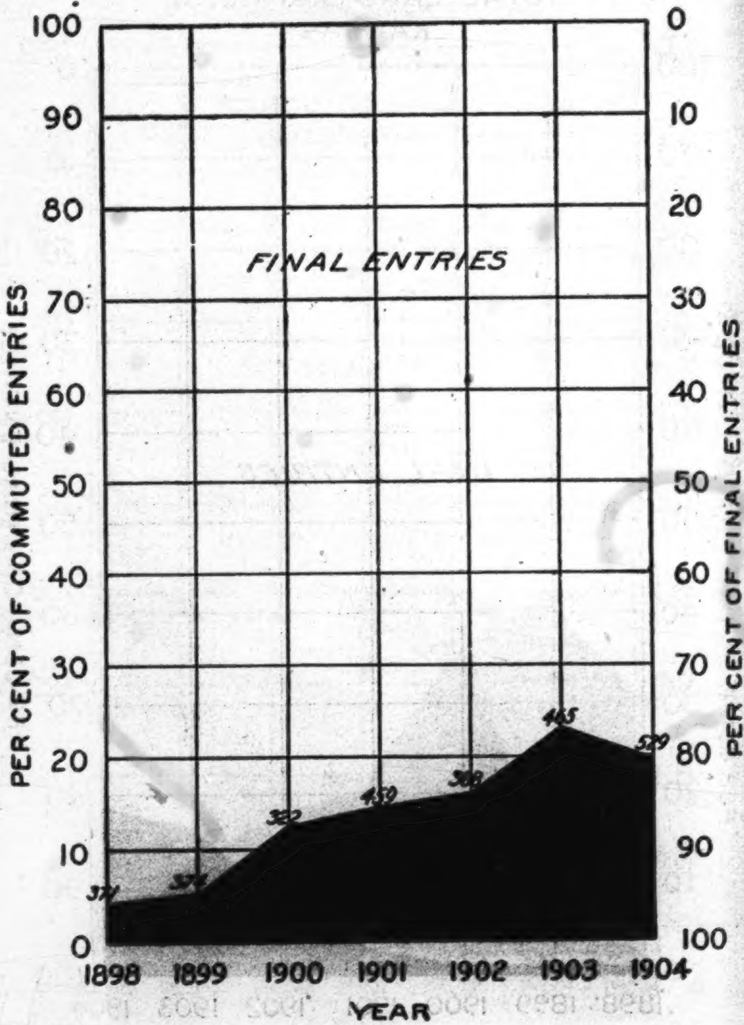


Like the Dakotas, Nebraska was similarly affected by the increase in land values and entries began to extend to the sand hills and other available districts where farming had been heretofore more or less problematical or where land values were low.



Land in Kansas open to settlement during the years covered by the diagram has been chiefly semiarid mesas or sand hills in the western part of the State.

DIAGRAM V
TOTAL LAND DISTRICTS
NEW MEXICO

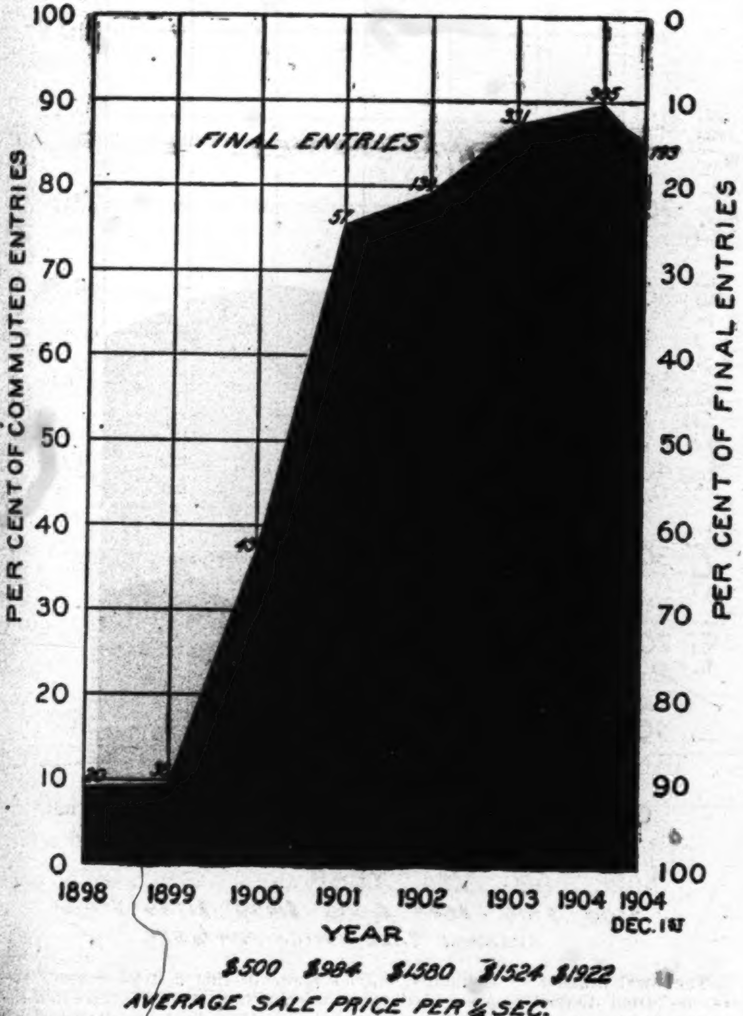


Land in New Mexico is semiarid and, as in the case of western Kansas, ha invited little speculation or settlement.

The following diagrams, representing the Minot, Devils Lake, and Fargo land districts of North Dakota, and the Aberdeen and Huron land districts of South Dakota, are introduced to show the comparative use of commuted and final entries in extreme cases, and are particularly valuable to illustrate some excessive uses of the commutation clause. The recent falling off in the proportion of commuted entries in the Minot and Devils Lake districts is due largely to five and seven year proofs, the original entries of which were made at the time of the early boom. The values inserted under their respective years show the average consideration received for transfers in the country investigated.

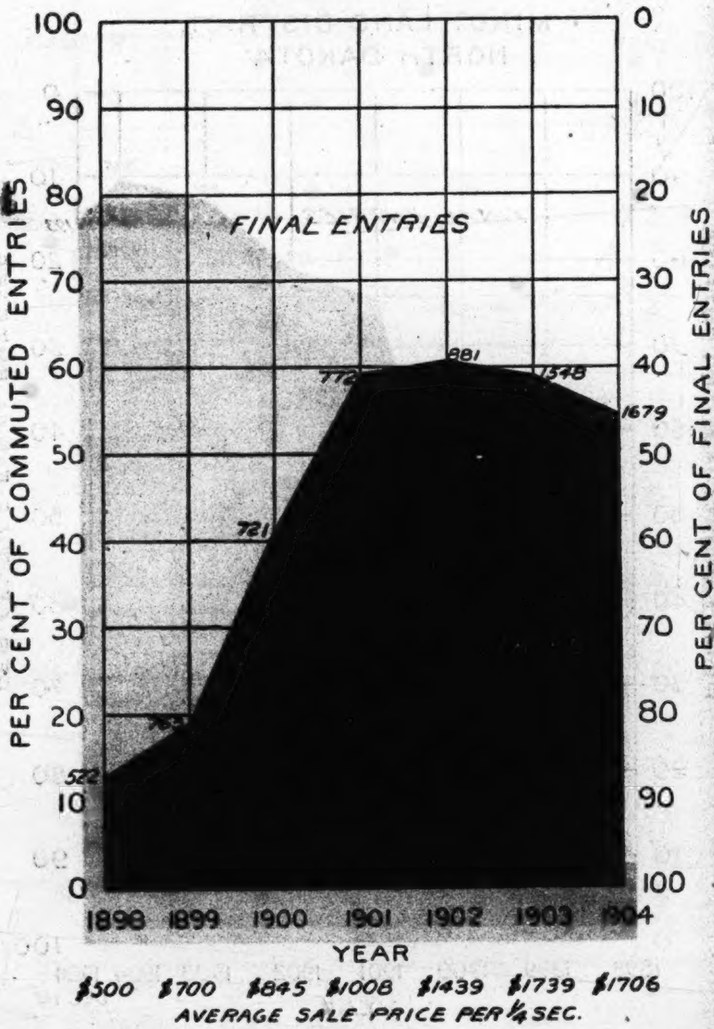
DIAGRAM VI

MINOT LAND DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA



There was practically no settlement in the Minot district previous to 1898. The unparalleled increase in commutation proofs here was almost coincident with the boom in the Devils Lake district and resulted from various caus mentioned later under "some factors affecting the increase in commutati proofs." Register of deeds records for the townships studied showed no tra fers for 1898 and 1899.

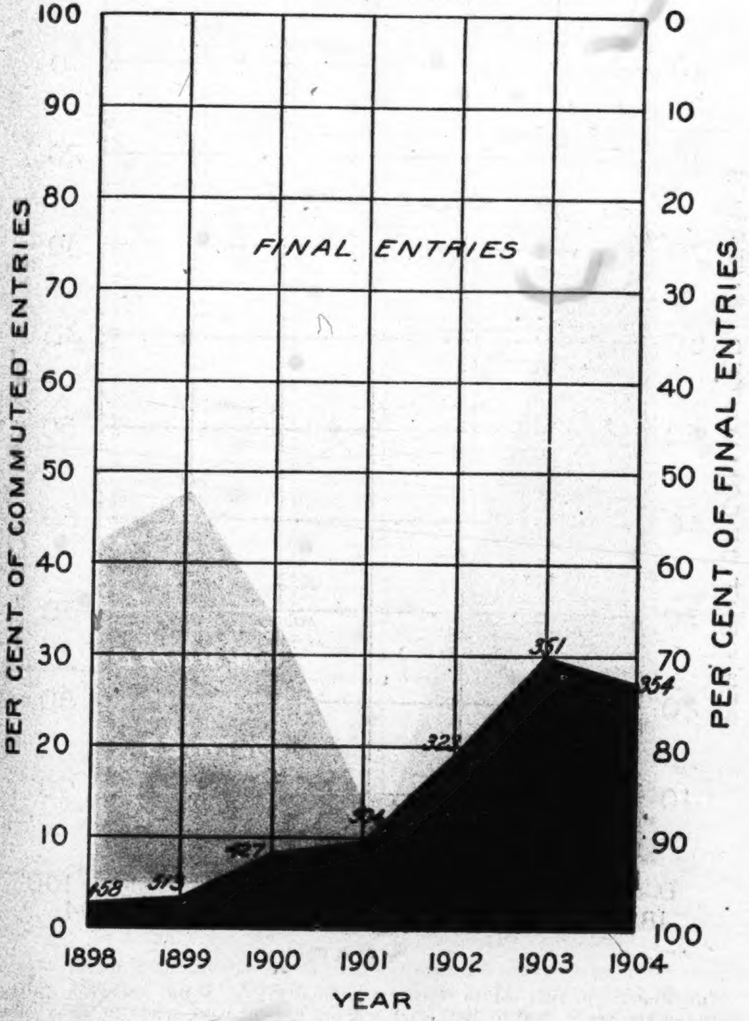
DIAGRAM VII
DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA



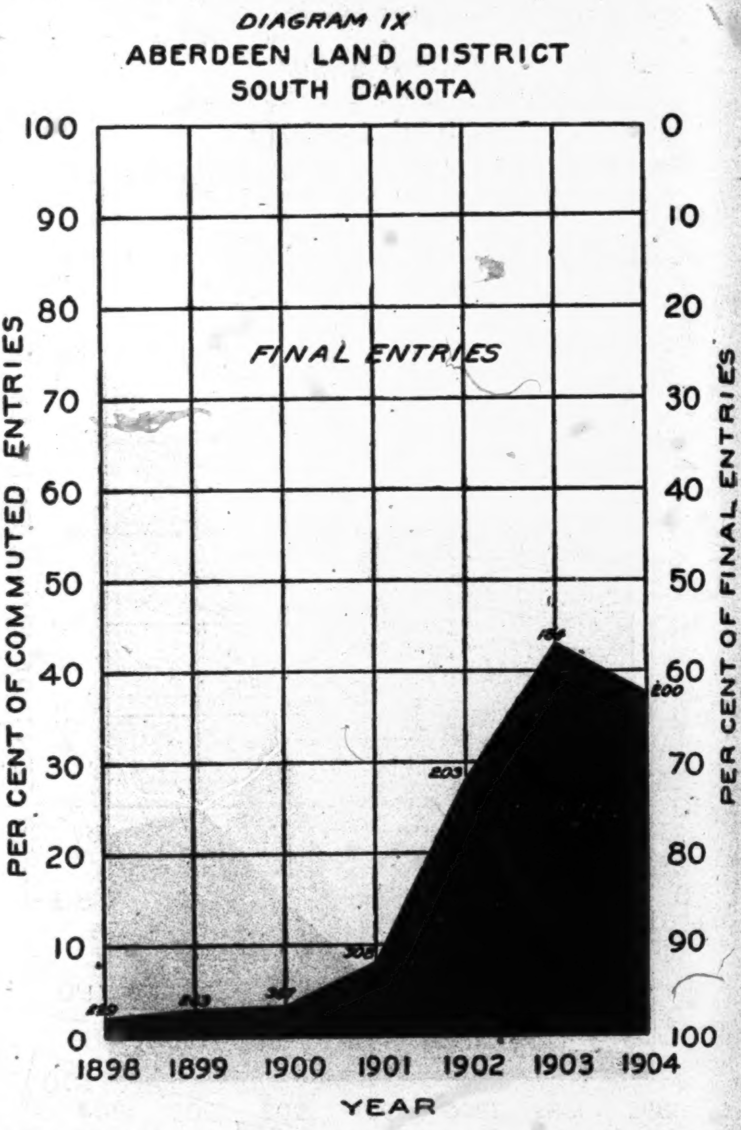
The total number of commuted entries made in this district exceeds tho of the Minot district by years, but shows a relatively smaller proportion sin 1901. Influences giving rise to exaggerated conditions here are discussed lat in the report. The rapid increase in the sale price of quarter sections shown under their respective years since 1898 indicates one of the great incentives to excessive use of the commutation clause.

DIAGRAM VIII

FARGO LAND DISTRICT
NORTH DAKOTA



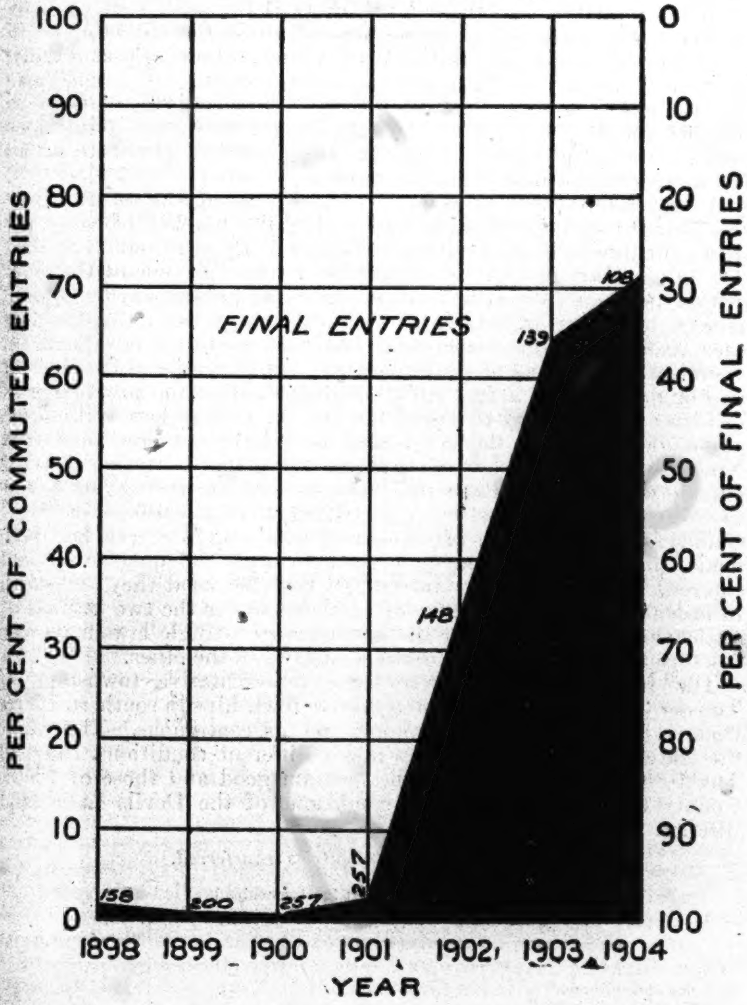
Entries in the Fargo land district show less extremes for the reason that this section is older, and all the best lands were appropriated earlier by settlers who came more distinctively for home or farming purposes.



Investments in real estate were exceptionally rife in the Aberdeen distric between the years 1900 to 1903, and original entries were made in many olde sections where hard times had driven out or discouraged previous settlers, besides in newer portions of the district now penetrated by a railroad.

DIAGRAM X

HURON LAND DISTRICT
SOUTH DAKOTA



The Huron land district shows the most extreme relative use of the commutation clause of any district in South Dakota. This section has been more subject to drought than some others, but with improved methods in farming and a combination of agricultural and stock interests has more recently attracted investments and settlements.

RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, AND CULTIVATION.

Out of a possible 22,440 homestead entries in 159 townships in Ward County, N. Dak., and 6 townships in Bottineau County, 17,367 entries had been made up to November, 1904, making 77.4 per cent of the total available. Of these, 2,121, or 12.21 per cent, were made by women. The status of residence was obtained for 9,723 entries in 93 of the above townships, all in Ward County, showing that original entrymen are living upon 2,842 quarter sections, or 1 entryman for each 3.07 quarter sections taken. Further investigations in Towner and Pierce counties, N. Dak., show 1 entryman living upon each two original entries, but only 30 per cent of residence on all commuted homesteads, including those transferred.

A very interesting comparison is had by taking the returns from the last Presidential election and noting the number of votes per original entry in Ward County, N. Dak., and Brown County, S. Dak. The latter district was selected because it comprises one of the older settled portions of South Dakota, where at present farms contain from 2 to 6 quarter sections or more. It was selected for the further reason that the preemption and timber-culture laws were in operation at the time of settlement, and many availed themselves of two or more rights, a fact which ought to reduce the proportion of residence as compared to Ward County, N. Dak., where settlements are more recent and the last-named laws have not been operative. Nine townships in Brown County, covering representative districts outside of town or village precincts, showed an average of 1 vote to every 3.6 quarter sections entered, while 66 townships in Ward County, outside of town precincts and where 6,116 entries had been made, showed 1,414 votes, or 1 voter to every 4.3 quarter sections entered. These figures are introduced here for what they are worth in order to indicate the status of residence under the two periods of settlement, as well as under the operation of a single law in the one instance and all the original settlement laws in the other.

The following tables cover three representative townships of Towner County and three representative townships in southern Pierce County, N. Dak., selected at random and not contiguous. They show the status of commuted entries under different conditions, those of Towner County representing the medium good and those of Pierce County the more inferior soil conditions of the Devils Lake land district.

TABLE I.—*Commuted entries transferred.*

[Basis of 118 transfers in 6 townships.]

	Transfers.	Per cent.
Occupied and cultivated	20	16.9
Unoccupied and cultivated	79	67.0
Unoccupied and not cultivated	19	16.1
Total	118	100.0

Four under the last two headings are said to have taken land in Canada later.

TABLE II.—*Commuted entries not transferred.*

[Basis of 107 entries in 5 townships.]

	Entries.	Per cent.
Occupied and cultivated	48	44.9
Unoccupied and cultivated	46	43.0
Unoccupied and not cultivated	13	12.1
Total	107	100.0

Eight of the entries under "unoccupied and cultivated" were made by women who married occupants of neighboring quarter sections. Four entry men under the last two headings went to Canada, presumably to take up more land. One death should be recorded under the second heading. Cultivated areas on unoccupied entries are seldom increased until the home farms are brought more completely under the plow. The acreage of the former under cultivation varies from 15 to 120 acres, averaging in Ward County about 17 acres.

In nearly all cases where transfer is made to neighboring farmers the buildings are moved onto the farm of the purchaser. These structures, in the majority of instances, are very simple and in the case of many commuted entries retained and unoccupied, were small shacks merely intended to serve until commutation proof could be made. When composed of sod the wooden framework is removed and the crumbled walls are the only evidences of former occupation. On inquiry and investigation it was found that about half of the cases under the second two headings of Table II had plausible excuse for commutation, due to specific cases of inferior soils, to various forms of adversity, and to marriage in the case of the eight women previously mentioned.

Assessors' returns for 1904 in Ward County, N. Dak., where the clause has been most extensively used, show the average area cultivated per quarter section entered to be about 17 acres, or 10+ per cent. The average amount of grain raised in 1904 on homesteads in the country surrounding Minot was approximately 150 bushels. Figures on grain in the territory from which it was produced were obtained in December, 1904, from local grain dealers in Minot. The total amount marketed was increased 20 per cent to allow for that portion of the crop still held by farmers. Flax constitutes approximately 50 per cent of all grains produced in the county, and averages in a favorable season from 12 to 14 bushels per acre. Wheat in 1904 averaged about 18 bushels per acre throughout the county. An illustration of the productivity of these lands well farmed in a favorable season is shown by the following: A tract of 205 acres 6 miles southwest of Minot produced in 1904 $34.15 per acre. The crop was wheat, early sown, and sold for $1.12 to $1.14 per bushel.

The above prosperity applies to a favorable season and must not be taken as conclusive proof of the average annual productivity of this land, but without doubt indicates a great incentive to use the commutation clause for speculative purposes.

TRANSFERS.

The following table has been prepared from land office and county records and shows by successive periods of three months the number of transfers of commuted quarter sections and their corresponding percentages.

TABLE III.—*Periods of time between proof and transfer, and number of transfers in each period.*

TOWNER AND PIERCE COUNTIES, DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[80 sales in 6 townships.]

Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.	Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.
1 month	23	28.75	2 years	6	7.50
3 months	10	12.50	3 years	4	5.00
6 months	7	8.75	4 years	1	1.25
9 months	9	11.25	4½ years	....	....
1 year	12	15.00			
18 months	8	10.00	Total	80	100.00

WARD COUNTY, MINOT LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[100 sales in 8 townships.]

Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.	Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.
1 month	20	20.00	2 years	5	5.00
3 months	25	25.00	3 years	1	1.00
6 months	14	14.00	4 years	2	2.00
9 months	11	11.00	4½ years	1	1.00
1 year	9	9.00			
18 months	12	12.00	Total	100	100.00

DEVILS LAKE AND MINOT LAND DISTRICTS (COMBINED).

[180 sales in 14 townships.*]

Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.	Period.	Transfers.	Per cent.
1 month	43	23.89	2 years	11	6.11
3 months	35	19.44	3 years	5	2.78
6 months	21	11.67	4 years	3	1.67
9 months	20	11.11	4½ years	1	.55
1 year	21	11.67			
18 months	20	11.11	Total	180	100.00

* 77.78 per cent transferred within one year; 95 per cent within two years.

The following table has been prepared from the same townships to show the lapse between filing and proof, in periods of half years, beginning with eighteen months:

TABLE IV.—*Periods of time between filing and proof and number of proofs in each period.*

WARD COUNTY, MINOT LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[429 proofs in 8 townships.]

Period.	Proofs.	Per cent.	Transfers.
Within 18 months	180	41.96	[illegible]
Within 2 years	89	20.75	[illegible]
Within 2½ years	71	16.55	[illegible]
Within 3 years	47	10.95	[illegible]
Within 3½ years	26	6.06	[illegible]
Within 4 years	13	3.03	[illegible]
Within 4½ years	3	.70	[illegible]
Total	429	100.00	*[illegible]

* 23.3 per cent of total proofs. Average consideration received for 97 of these transfers, $1,414, quarter sections running from $400 to $3,000.

Average period between filing and proof, 25.8 months.

DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT, NORTH DAKOTA.

[196 proofs in 5 townships.]

Period.	Proofs.	Per cent.	Transfers.[a]
Within 18 months	66	33.68	29
Within 2 years	30	15.31	14
Within 2½ years	25	12.75	10
Within 3 years	25	12.75	10
Within 3½ years	30	15.31	10
Within 4 years	15	7.65	11
Within 4½ years	5	2.55	1
Total	196	100.00	[a]85

[a] 43.9 per cent of total proofs. Average consideration received for 87 transfers in the above district, $1,319, quarter sections running from $400 to $2,600.

Average period between filing and proof, 28.5 months.

Of the 85 transfers in the second part of Table IV, 52, or nearly 61.2 per cent, were to neighboring farmers, while 5 (5.9 per cent) were transfers in the family, and the remaining 28 (32.9 per cent) were to bankers, local lumber dealers, and to nonresidents of the State. In order to get transfers on a larger number of entries in the Devils Lake district county records were obtained covering in all 24 townships and aggregating 923 commuted entries. The totals gave 437 transfers, or 47.3 per cent, which may be assumed as representative for the Devils Lake district.

A similar record was obtained on final entries, covering in all 22 townships in the above district and aggregating 793 entries. This showed 222 transfers, or 27.7 per cent, giving a difference of 19.6 per cent in the proportion of transfers between commuted and five-year entries. This record is introduced for a comparative study and to show that the final homestead law is not working out very perfectly in this section, but is accomplishing very much more toward actual home building than the commutation clause.

During the field study a particular instance of corporate speculation in the Devils Lake district was noted, namely, that of the Prowly & Church Cattle Company in southern Pierce County. Certain young men and women were prevailed upon by these parties to perfect titles to eight quarter sections in one township, afterwards receiving $1,000 each for their holdings. The lands are hilly and are used for grazing purposes, inclosed with others by extensive wire fences.

SOME FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCREASE IN COMMUTATION ENTRIES.

(1) INFLUENCE OF LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANIES.

The traveler on visiting any of the towns throughout the newly settled portions of the Dakotas is particularly impressed with the number of conspicuous signs: "Money to loan on farm lands;" "Real estate loans;" "Farms bought and sold;" "Money to let on good security;" "Insurance written," etc., until it would seem that nearly every second door or place of business is directly or indirectly interested in real estate. The farmer on the slightest provocation is afforded an opportunity to borrow, which might or might not result favorably in the development of his place. Somewhat of the enormous amounts loaned to people in these sections is shown from the case of one company of Cincinnati, which is reported to have loaned out over $1,000,000 in North Dakota in 1903. Through glowing circulars, maps, agents, and ways almost innumerable, people have been attracted to lands in the Dakotas.

The aggressiveness of these companies is further shown in the fact that their agents are nearly always present at advertised points when proofs are made, in order to initiate negotiations for loans to the homesteader as soon as possible. United States commissioners, even, are sometimes found to be connected with loan companies, and naturally they have passed proofs which are made to show up well on paper, but would not stand the test of even casual field examination. When agents of the Government have thus invited risk and encouraged loose methods it is not remarkable that a constantly increasing number have shown bad faith, nor is it less remarkable that a large number have used the commutation clause as an apparently legitimate means of acquiring speedy title to 160 acres of land. The writer's attention was drawn to a certain commissioner who had been soliciting proofs and demonstrating the particular merits of a loan company in which said commissioner was personally interested. Others burdened with debt have found a convenient method of canceling their obligations. These observations are submitted in order to show the tendency toward speculation, the susceptibility to perversion, and the extent to which the clause may work badly.

Records upon mortgages were not obtained, hence the proportion of mortgages to commuted entries can not be given here. The writer was told on good authority, however, that they are filed on a large majority of commuted entries. Large loans are as high as $1,500 and small ones $600 to $700, while previous to 1898 it was difficult to obtain over $300 or $400 on a quarter section. If the mortgagee finds it impossible to meet his obligation when due, he either negotiates for a new and larger loan or disposes of his place for a few hundred dollars more than the indebtedness, and his successor takes up the burden. Loans are made for five years' time, and interest payments fall due about December 1. An agent in the Devils Lake district claimed that these payments are met even more promptly than in the Red River Valley country. There has not been sufficient time, however, to demonstrate the final outcome of loans, since the five years in the majority of cases have not elapsed. At present there is an air of activity throughout the more favorable agricultural sections, and with a succession of good crops those who have borrowed for development purposes will easily pull through. On the other hand, with a series of hard years their lands must necessarily be remortgaged or released.

(2) INCREASE IN LAND VALUES THROUGH AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Previous to the year 1898 large areas in the Devils Lake and Minot districts were considered of little value. At about that time, however, sod crops of flax were shown to be especially adapted to general conditions, and in the short space of but a few seasons these lands became famous for the production of that commodity. North Dakota in 1902 produced over 15,000,000 bushels, half the flax grown in the United States for that year. Many instances have been recorded when a single crop has brought values sufficient to buy and improve outright the farm upon which the crop was grown. Again, many lands more or less stony or sandy were formerly counted worthless for any purpose save grazing, and these have since shown special adaptation to wheat and other small grains. With nearly fifteen years of actual farm experience in South Dakota, the writer never saw finer fields of wheat than he observed in southern Pierce County, N. Dak., in July, 1904, on soils which were formerly considered unproductive. These facts not only made the actual settler more or less reckless through forcing the development of his place, but, on the other hand, brought large numbers who came with the distinctive idea of speculation. Thus a veritable multitude of farmers' sons and daughters, day laborers, store clerks, drummers, school-teachers, and servant girls, as well as ne'er-do-wells, have sought lands in the Dakotas.

It is reported that a small army of store clerks, school-teachers, etc., lived about in the different towns and country districts for ten years previous to 1898, never once thinking of using their homestead rights until it became a matter of assured profit. Among this class were many who sought opportunity to provide substantial support against sickness, old age, or to better their present conditions. Intermingling with all these classes are what may be termed the "box-car" or "tramp" variety, and his more genteel relative, the moral tramp, who eagerly grasp every opportunity for distinctive speculation or transitory gain. A few years previous to 1898 deeded lands could be had here for the cost of carrying a homestead to patent, and no incentives to homestead entries were offered. On further reference to Diagrams VI and VII the gradual increase in the average sale prices of quarter sections in the Minot and Devils Lake Districts will be noted.

(3) POVERTY OF MANY WHO ENTER HOMESTEADS, CROP FAILURE, ETC.

The average homesteader in the Dakotas is of limited means. Among those who reside continuously upon their lands are limited numbers who move their families into the country in covered wagons. An invoice of their total possessions would show a team and wagon, a cow, a few household articles, and perhaps a plow, and after paying their filing fees and erecting a shack or sod house, they are able to count their dollars upon the fingers of two hands. This is more often true among the earlier settlers in a new district. While the general policy of this class is to avoid commutation proof and thus evade debt, yet there are some who, expecting their sod buildings to outlast five years of use, find these structures to be growing unsafe or unsatisfactory at about the third or fourth year, and in the event of a short crop, are compelled to get funds. If they do not negotiate loans upon their lands, they will upon chattels, and debts in the latter case are usually contracted for short periods and in small amounts here and there. They are constantly annoyed by petty notes falling due, when the loan agent steps in, offering money at the rate of 8 or 10 per cent on five years' time. Thus the farmer is enabled to cancel his smaller obligations and gain what to him is often an advantage by merging his petty debts into one bearing a lower rate of interest. Single persons without means are often dependent upon their monthly wage for support, and many of these perfect title as soon as possible, in order that they may be permitted to follow their trades. They ofttimes hold their lands in fee until they may be disposed of to the greatest advantage, and then invest the proceeds in their business or in a little house and lot in the vicinity of their occupation.

(4) MISCONCEPTION OF WHAT RESIDENCE WOULD MEAN.

Not a few of the homesteaders in these sections took lands honestly for home purposes, intending to earn title through five or more years of residence and occupation, but they did not stop to consider what that would mean on a bleak Dakota prairie, through a series of long, cold winters, in some cases remote from neighbors or settlements. The fact that the commutation clause existed, however, led a great many to enter lands, knowing that they could avoid residence beyond fourteen months if the climate proved too rigorous for them. Others saw that, in order to make continuous residence, they would be required to lie idle the greater part of the time, since they had not the means with which to make necessary improvements or to bring their places to a state of profitable production.

Among the foregoing instances under "Factors affecting the increase in commutation entries" are some which were controlled by unforeseen circumstances and mention is given them not to favor the clause in its total present results, but to make due allowance for the small minority of cases (representing about 10 per cent of commuted entries) that show necessity or plausible excuse for commutation. As shown repeatedly, however, through tables and in all portions of the report, certain other elements have crept in among all these instances which are very largely defeating bona fide settlements and the general objects of the homestead law.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Certain beneficial results, real and apparent, seem to have followed the history of recent settlements in the Dakotas, and these are indirectly attributed by some to the introduction of wealth and enterprise, thus bringing a larger general acreage earlier under cultivation than would have otherwise ensued. This increase in North Dakota from 1898 to 1904 was over 3,000,000 acres, and the increase in the value of farm products in 1904 over 1898 was nearly $40,000,000; while South Dakota for the same period shows an increase in acreage cultivated of about 1,500,000 acres, and in crop values of about $24,500,000.[a] The total amounts acquired, however, through homestead entries in these States for the same period were 11,778,139.69, and 3,576,784.65 acres, respectively.

The general history of farm loans in the eighties proved disastrous not only to the settler, but to the loan companies themselves. A repetition of this condition will be averted to a certain extent through improved methods and a better knowledge of conditions, and no doubt would be to a large extent averted with successful crop seasons. Of 35 commuted entries made in two townships in Edmunds County, S. Dak., nearly all of which were made in the eighties, 3 only are still occupied and farmed, 24 are abandoned, uncultivated, and with no vestige of former improvements, while 8 are partially cultivated or fenced for pasture. Among the last, 4 had remnants of shacks or houses. All but 4 were transferred and 6 went to sheriff's deed. At that time, however, crop failures in that section were the rule rather than the exception, and many of the sheriff's sales did not satisfy even the small incumbrances upon the land. The same things were true with the early preemption entries about Devils Lake. Many loan companies became bankrupt in consequence and often sold their equities for less than 50 cents on the dollar. Buyers who were optimistic enough to invest extensively in such lands have since become immensely rich.

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[a] Figures compiled from statistics of Department of Agriculture.

The argument advanced by some that 160 acres of land under average Dakota conditions, particularly in grazing sections, is not sufficient for a progressive farmer with a family of boys and girls to educate, and for whom he wishes to provide employment at home, may be met directly and thus properly by a classification of the remaining public lands, increasing locally, if necessary, the size of homesteads. On the other hand, leases could be made which would protect the bona fide settler and lend continued security to his occupation.

With due allowance for all benefits, which in many cases are indirect or only apparent, the facts remain that less than 35 per cent of commuted entries made in the short space of six years are occupied either by the original or by subsequent owners, and by making most liberal allowance for necessity less than 45 per cent have fulfilled the objects of the clause, while from 23.3 per cent, in the Minot land district, including most recent proofs subject to early sale, to 43.9 per cent, in the Devils Lake district, are transferred; that 77.78 per cent of these transfers occur within one year after and 95 per cent within two years after proofs are made. Moreover, fully 55 per cent of commuted entries are made for purely speculative purposes.

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED.

1. A more rigid inspection of commuted entries.

2. Increase the period of residence at least sixteen months, which will make a total of thirty months or more between filing and proof.

3. Forbid absolutely the practice of United States commissioners soliciting proofs or having business relations with loan companies.

4. Require the special agent to make regular trips into his territory and report upon the status of all homestead entries. This would necessitate an increase in the number of special agents.

5. Reject all proofs which do not show at least twenty-four months of continuous residence. The practice now is to pass proofs on eight months of residence covering portions of two years, and many never live upon their claims in the winter time. The average entryman

with the speculative idea will think twice before he puts himself in a position which will require continuous residence through a long cold winter on the bleak prairies of the Dakotas.

6. The great need is to make the law specific and to insure such administration that those who come thereunder will find no opportunity of evading it. If such administration is impossible under the great pressure of business and lack of efficient men, there should be no hesitancy about the absolute repeal of the clause.

It is believed that a proper observance of the clause, amended and administered as above suggested, will result in the greatest total of entries with the bona-fide intention of home building.

METHOD AND DETAIL OF BUSINESS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1905.

SIR: Referring to item 2 of the minutes of the meeting of the Commission on the Public Lands on May 20, 1904, of which the following is a copy:

> **A statement in detail of the methods of business of the General Land Office and of local land offices, to be prepared in the General Land Office—**

the following is submitted as conveying a synopsis of the detail work in the General Land Office and its subordinate offices.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in brief, is given authority under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to execute all duties appertaining to the survey and disposal of the public lands of the United States in accordance with such laws as Congress has enacted in the premises. He is also required to furnish, upon application and proper payment, exemplified copies of patents or other property on file or of record in the General Land Office. He is the custodian of such patents and papers, and copies thereof, authenticated by the seal and certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be evidence equally with the originals thereof. (Secs. 453, 461, 891, R. S.)

The public lands of the United States are situated in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the district of Alaska. But little land now remains vacant in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and there is not situated within either of said States a local public land office. The vacant public lands within these States are entered at the General Land Office, the Commissioner acting in the capacity of or as ex officio register and receiver.

In each of the States and Territories and the district of Alaska, other than the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, there is located one or more local land offices, at which the public lands, within prescribed boundaries, are disposed of. There are, in addition to the local land offices, 17 surveying districts—to wit, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—presided over or directed by a surveyor-general, whose duties, together with those of registers and receivers, will be more fully hereinafter set out.

There are 116 local land offices in the different States and Territories and in Alaska, at each of which there are appointed a register and receiver of public moneys. The system of rectangular surveys now obtaining in this Office had its origin in an ordnance adopted by the Continental Congress, and was the result of the work, primarily, of a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, chairman, Hugh Williamson, David Howell, Elbridge Gerry, and Jacob Read. The present system is an elaboration and extension of that originally reported by the committee of the Continental Congress above referred to, the system and method of section numbers in the township remaining now as it was provided for by the act of May 18, 1796, providing for the appointment of a surveyor-general and directing the survey of the lands northwest of the Ohio River and above the mouth of the Kentucky River, etc. There were a number of acts of Congress bearing upon the question of surveys, modifying the acts previously in force before the exact system now in operation was finally evolved. In 1855 a Manual of Instructions to Surveyors-General was prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, since which time such instructions have been issued from time to time by the Commissioner of this Office and have formed the basis of directions for the surveys in the field of the public lands.

The system consists in the establishment of an initial point from which the lines of the public surveys are to be extended. The loci of such points are selected with great care and with due consideration for their prominence and easy identification and are established astronomically. The initial points having been established, the base line is extended east and west on a true parallel of latitude by the use of transit or solar instruments.

The direction of these base lines conforms to parallels of latitude. The establishment of the base line is followed by that of the principal meridian passing through the initial point. This line is made to conform to a true meridian and is extended from the initial point either north or south, or both, as the conditions may require, by the use of transit or solar instruments. Standard parallels or correction lines are extended east and west from the principal meridian at intervals of 24 miles north and south of the base line. Guide meridians are extended north from the base line or standard parallels at intervals of 24 miles east and west from the principal meridian. Wherever practicable, the township exteriors are established in a block of land 24 miles square, bounded by standard lines, these blocks in turn being subdivided by parallel lines into townships 6 miles square, each block containing 16 townships, each approximating in area 23,040 acres. Corrections are made as required by the law in the tier of sections bounded by the north and west lines of the township. Unless rendered fractional by reason of some stream, reservation, former survey, etc., each of the sections in a township, other than those on the northern and western boundaries, should contain exactly 640 acres.

Surveys made under the supervision of the General Land Office have, with few minor exceptions, been made under the contract system, by which is meant a contract let by the surveyor-general under the supervision and approval of the Commissioner of the General

Land Office, to a deputy surveyor who has shown himself qualified to do the work and who has entered into or given a bond required in such cases for the faithful discharge of his duties. Applications for survey are presented to the surveyor-general by the interested parties. These applications are forwarded to this office by the surveyor-general, together with his report, and if there appears to be a proper demand for the work and if there is an appropriation from which the cost of the same may be met, the applications are approved and the surveyor-general authorized to enter into a contract for the performance of the work. These contracts are submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, together with the bonds of the deputy surveyors, and, if approved, authority is given to the surveyor-general to proceed with the work. After the work has been performed in the field and returns made to the surveyor-general by the deputy surveyors the facts are reported to this office and the matter is put under investigation by special examiners of surveys, employees of the General Land Office. These examiners are required to carefully investigate the work, to make test surveys, and to rerun at least 10 per cent of the lines of such surveys.

If found accurate, upon the report thereof being submitted to this office the surveyor-general is authorized to prepare in triplicate plats of the survey from the field notes furnished by the deputy surveyors. He is required to furnish a copy of such plats to this office, together with a complete copy of the field notes of survey, and he is directed, upon the acceptance by this office, to forward a copy of the plats to the register and receiver of the local land office at which the land is to be disposed of. After receiving the township plats aforesaid, the register and receiver are required to post notice in a conspicuous place in their office, specifying the township that has been surveyed and stating that the plat of survey will be filed in their office on a date to be fixed by them and named in the notice, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of such notice. That on and after such day they will be prepared to receive applications of entry of lands in such townships. They are also required to send copies of such notice to the postmasters of the post-offices nearest the land and a copy to each clerk of a court of record in their district, with the request that the same be conspicuously posted in their respective offices. They are furthermore required to furnish the public press in their district with copies of such notice as a matter of news, and to give such further publicity to the matter in answer to inquiries, for which no charge will be required, and otherwise as they may be able to do without incurring advertising expenses. On the date fixed by the local office in the manner hereinbefore cited the lands embraced by the township plats become subject to entry and appropriation under such laws as are applicable thereto.

Upon the acceptance by this office of the survey in the manner hereinbefore stated tract books are opened by townships in their order as to meridian and base and also as to sections, numerically. Subsequently, when an entry, filing, or application is received, the land which it covers, the name of the party, together with the number of the same, with other data, are noted on such books. The tract books constitute an index as to the disposition of all the public lands, and are so arranged that, knowing the description of any particular tract, its status may be easily and readily determined. A map of each State, showing the number of the tract book or books wherein the entries for any given township are made, is kept in the division having such tract books in charge. From this map the number of the tract book containing the data or entries affecting the lands of the townships are shown or delineated, and the volume being arranged, as before stated, with reference to the section, township and range entries as to any particular tract may be easily ascertained. The township plats are bound in books and are placed in order corresponding substantially to that noted in respect to the tract books. The field notes of survey are also bound and numbered in State series, and from maps or indices kept in the appropriate division the number of the volume in which are bound the plat or field notes of survey, as the case may be, may be easily ascertained, and the arrangement of the volume is such that the data in respect to the field notes or the plat of the survey may be readily obtained.

The questions affecting the public surveys have been gone into at length, because such matters constitute under the law one of the principal duties of the Commissioner of this office, and because it is difficult to enter upon a discussion of the work of the Commissioner of the General Land Office generally without first discussing the manner, methods, etc., of the public surveys. The duties of the surveyor-general are defined and prescribed under Chapter IX, sections 2395-2413, inclusive, Revised Statutes, and the Manual of Survey, etc., issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and it is not believed that that matter need be further mentioned.

The local land officers—that is, the registers and receivers of the different offices—are furnished with practically the same system of tract books and plats of survey as are in use in this office, a description of which has been given above. It is their duty, generally speaking, in the first instance to examine all applications for entries, selections, sale, or other appropriation of the public lands situated within the limits of their respective districts, and in most instances they are required to pass upon the sufficiency of such applications and allow the same, if in due form and if the land applied for or selected, etc., is subject to such application or selection and the fees and commissions provided for have been paid. In some instances, however, they are instructed to note such applications, etc., on the records of their offices and to transmit the same to this office for its action.

At the end of each month they make out and submit to this Office an abstract showing all entries, filings, etc., made during the month, and forward with each abstract such entries or applications. They are further required to submit weekly lists or abstracts of relinquishments filed in their offices under the provisions of the act of May 14, 1880, and to inclose such relinquishments therewith. They act upon and approve final proofs and issue certificates upon which patents are based. They receive moneys for fees and commissions and for sales of the public lands and account for the same by regular systematic reports. They order hearings on contests initiated upon original entries, consider testimony offered at the hearing, and make recommendations as to the disposition of the cases. The local officers have been referred to generally in respect to their duties, because in many of their duties joint action is required. In other cases, however, either one or the other of the officers is required by law to issue the receipt or certificate; but considering in a general way the work of these officers, it is not deemed necessary to enumerate the specific duty which each of them is called upon to perform.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, under and subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, general direction over the work of the surveyors-general and the various local land officers. The work of the General Land Office is divided, in addition to the force immediately under the chief clerk, into twelve separate and independent divisions each of which is in charge of a chief. The designations are as follows: "B," recorder division; "C," public lands; "E," surveying; "F," railroad; "G," private land claims, desert-land, timber-culture and town-site entries, school lands and Indian allotments; "H," contests; "K," swamp land; "L," drafting; "M," accounts; "N," mineral; "P," special service; "R," forestry service.

The recorder is chief of division "B."

In addition to the executive work incident to his office, the Commissioner is required to submit reports and recommendations on all matters of legislation or proposed legislation affecting in any manner the disposal of the public land which may be referred to him for consideration. He is required to consider all matters of appeal from the action of local officers and to determine which of several claimants, in case there is a contention as to disposition thereof, shall be entitled to receive patent to a tract of land. Generally speaking, his decisions and orders are subject to revision by the Secretary of the Interior, but in ex parte matters or rather in cases where rights are asserted by individual claimants, and where such rights are not questioned, contested, or protested by other claimants, his decision in the premises, if favorable to the applicant, is final. A great part of the work of this office is of the character last named. Where applications have been regularly presented to appropriate portions of the public domain to the proper local officers, and have been received and approved by such officers and by them forwarded to this office, and where, in the opinion of this office, a claimant is entitled to a patent to the land by him claimed, a decision to that effect is ordinarily final, as the issuance of the patent deprives the Department of further jurisdiction in the premises. If, however, the action of this office be adverse to the applicant, he has the right, under the rules of practice promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, to file within a prescribed time an appeal to the Department of the Interior.

The work of this office consists in part in the consideration of cases wherein claims are asserted to the same tract of land by two or more different parties. In the enumeration of the divisions into which the work of the office is separated mention is made of the division of contests. Upon this division is devolved the duty of preparing decisions for the consideration and action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in cases between the agricultural claimants where the title to the land is in dispute and in which hearings have been had on contest instituted. The questions involved in these cases are often intricate and difficult. The records presented frequently contain hundreds and in some instances thousands of pages of written matter. It is necessary that a large force of trained and expert clerks and examiners be assigned to duty upon this class of work. Under the provisions of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat., 140), a preference right to enter is granted—

> in all cases where any person has contested, paid the land-office fee, and procured the cancellation of any preemption, desert-land, homestead, or timber-culture entry.

There is, therefore, an inducement given by the statute for any person who observes or has knowledge that the law is not being complied with or that a claim or entry is fraudulently held or obtained to institute a contest, setting forth the facts with a view of obtaining a preference right to enter the land in case his charges are substantiated and a cancellation of the entry results therefrom.

Under section 453, Revised Statutes, the Commissioner is given supervision or direction not only over the public land, but also questions relating to railroad and State grants, private claims of land, and the determination of the rights of parties asserting claims known as private-land claims, as well as location and satisfaction of bounty-land warrants, donation claims, "small holdings," scrip locations, and Indian allotments. Questions affecting this class of cases as a rule are difficult of determination; the testimony obtainable is often unsatisfactory and contradictory.

The laws permitting preemptions, act September 4, 1841 (5 Stat., 455), Chapter IV, sections 2257–2288, inclusive, Revised Statutes, were repealed by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), and the work incident to that class of cases is nearing completion. The act of June 14, 1878 (20 Stat., 113), known as the timber-culture law, was repealed also by the aforesaid act of March 3, 1891, and as the time expires within which proof might be offered, under the provisions of said act, the entries made thereunder are being gradually perfected or canceled for noncompliance with the law. This act in brief provided for the acquisition of title to 160 acres of land to one who would prepare the ground, plant trees, and cultivate for a fixed term of years 10 acres of trees, seedlings, or cuttings. Its object was to secure growth of timber on the treeless plains and western prairies. Owing perhaps to the great difficulty, if not impossibility, of securing a growth of timber in arid regions or semiarid regions without irrigation, the act did not secure the objects for which it was passed, and its repeal followed.

Adjustment of the claims of the various States for lands granted in aid of schools, universities, and other public purposes forms no inconsiderable part of the work of the office. The grants are for specific lands in place and for rights of selection for a prescribed acreage. Where losses occur to the State for lands in place, right to indemnity is recognized, etc.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether lands title to which is asserted by the States under the provisions of swamp-land act of September 28, 1850 (9 Stat., 52), passed thereto under the provisions of said act. A division of this office has in charge exclusively the consideration of all claims arising under the provisions of said act.

The reservation, sale, and disposal of town sites under Chapter VIII, sections 2380–2394, inclusive, are under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and as there is frequently involved in applications under said act property of very great value the matters comprised in such applications frequently involve extended and bitter controversies and demand careful consideration.

Maps of the United States and Territories and of the different States and Territories are compiled and issued by direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Material for the compilation of these maps is obtained chiefly from the plats of survey on file in this office. Additional data is obtained from other authentic sources. From the Post-Office Department is secured the information as to the location of new post-offices. The names of counties and county boundaries are ascertained from the legislative enactments of the different States. Changes in the coast lines and locations of lighthouses are found in the records of the Coast Survey, while the maps of the Mississippi River Commission supply information as to the changes in the course of that stream. It is doubtless true, however, that the chief value of the compiled maps furnished by this office consists in the fact that the same are made from the official records on file in this office.

The matter of surveys has been mentioned at some length in this letter, and it is not deemed necessary to discuss the subject further except to state in a general way that this office examines all contracts for survey, writes letters of approval or disapproval, notes the surveys to be made under contracts let on maps kept for that purpose, prepares instructions to surveyors-general in the seventeen surveying districts and to examiners of surveys, and passes upon the sufficiency of the bonds of deputy surveyors.

Interesting questions are often presented for the consideration of this office in the matter of applications for the survey of dry lake beds or where the waters have receded for considerable distances if they have not totally disappeared. Questions of riparian ownership, always interesting to students of law, assertions of right by the State in which the land is situated by virtue of its sovereignty, and claims of individual settlers maintaining that the title is in the General Government and insisting upon a survey of the land, that they may place their claims of record, are frequently presented.

Titles to land under the provisions of the mineral laws and the coal-land laws are also perfected and patents thereto issued under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. A division in this office is given exclusive control over claims presented under the aforesaid laws. Chapter VI, sections 2318–2352, inclusive, Revised Statutes, contains the principal provisions under which these claims are asserted. The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 525), extended the coal-land laws to Alaska. The acquisition of title under the mining laws differs radically from that of the other methods of disposition of the public domain. The right is obtained and maintained by location of the mining claim by recording notice thereof in the manner required by the rules of the miners of the district or laws of the State in which the claim is located, and by performing certain development work each year. Claims of great value are frequently maintained to mineral lands, and development work involving considerable outlay of capital carried on for years without any application to this office for patent, or anything put of record therein to indicate the existence of such claim. Again, the right of possession is determined not by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but where there is a contention in reference thereto by the determination of a court of competent jurisdiction. The manner, time when, the disposal of the "adverse," the proceeding through which the matter is brought into court need not be here recited, and mention is only made thereof in order to call attention to the fact that a different method is provided in reference to these claims to those obtaining under other forms of disposal of the public domain.

During the civil war and for a number of years immediately thereafter there were granted by Congress to different railroads proposing transcontinental and other lines vast areas of the public domain. There were in all 79 land-grant railroads, and it is estimated that the acreage covered by these grants as originally made was nearly 200,000,000 acres, but by reason of forfeitures by Congress because of the failure of the grantees to construct the roads as required by the granting acts this amount was reduced to such an extent that the acreage at this time is estimated at 155,000,000 acres. The rights, the privileges, the penalties and forfeitures, in short all the conditions upon which these several grants were made, differ so widely in the various grants no general summary thereof is practicable and a specific enumeration thereof in this report would be unprofitable. This office, however, considers the claim of each road with reference to the acts under which it originated, adjusts and determines the conflicts which arise between the various railroads under overlapping grants or otherwise and of individual settlers adverse to such roads.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is also required to pass upon all applications for rights of way over the public land for railroads, reservoirs, canals, ditches, pipe lines, and other conduits for irrigation, domestic, and other beneficial uses, for oil pipe lines, tramroads, telegraph and telephone lines, etc., and examines and decides all conflicts and contests arising under applications for such right-of-way privileges.

Accounts of receivers of public moneys, which embrace a monthly account current from each receiver showing the sales of public lands, amounts received as fees and commissions, and the amount deposited by the receiver in the United States Treasury on account of such sales, etc., for the month, and also such other accounts and statements as the receiver is, under law, required to submit, as well as those of surveyors-general, are adjusted by this Office.

It is also necessary to have kept ledgers, in which are entered the different appropriations made by Congress, the expenditure of which is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner. In brief, a general system of accounts is kept involving the expenditure and receipt of moneys under the supervision of the Office. A division of the Office has this subject-matter in charge.

Public lands are also disposed of under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), known as the timber and stone law, and under the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat., 377), as amended by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), known as the desert-land law. But, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year 1904, considerably more land is entered under the provisions of the homestead law, act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat., 392), Chapter V, Revised Statutes, sections 2289 to 2317, inclusive, than under all the other laws providing for the sale and disposal of the public lands combined. To illustrate: There were entered during the year mentioned, under the provisions of the homestead laws, lands aggregating 10,171,265.97 acres, while under all the other forms of disposal there were but 6,087,636.97 acres disposed of.

By the act of April 28, 1904, homesteads of 640 acres were permitted to be made sixty days thereafter in certain portions of Nebraska, under the operation of which 9,070 entries were made from June 28 to November 30, 1904, inclusive, aggregating 4,202,741.11 acres. The lands so entered are of such a character that they can not be cultivated without irrigation, and in the absence of any available water they are fit only for grazing purposes. The law as to residence was not changed, but no cultivation is required. It is too early at this time to form an opinion as to the ultimate value of the law or the benefit the settler or entryman may derive from the act.

There are also, under the supervision of the Commissioner of this office, a field force of 70 special agents, whose duty it is to investigate all matters relating to fraudulent entries or claims and to depredations upon the public land and the unlawful fencing of such land. It is the duty of these agents to investigate cases wherein there has been an apparent unlawful cutting or removal of timber from the public land, and where inclosures thereof have been made not permitted by law.

If the subject-matter under investigation be an entry under any of the public land laws, if the report of the special agent warrants such action the entry is suspended and the entryman notified that he will be given a prescribed time in which to apply for a hearing, at which the Government will assume the burden of proof for the purpose of establishing certain charges preferred against his entry. In short, it is the duty of these agents to report to this office any case of depredation or trespass on the public land or fraud against the Government in the appropriation thereof brought to their attention, and should the matters reported upon by them be of such a nature as to require criminal prosecution, the agents are expected to assist the court officials to the extent of their ability in the prosecution of the cases.

Under the provisions of the twenty-fourth section of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), the President of the United States was authorized to set apart and reserve public reservations in any State or Territory having public land, bearing forests, wholly or in part covered by timber or undergrowth. Pursuant to the authority conferred by this act, there have been set aside by Executive proclamations forest reserves so created aggregating 62,763,494 acres on June 30, 1904.

It was provided by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), that in cases in which a tract covered by an unperfected bona-fide claim or by a patent is included within the limits of a public forest reservation, the settler or owner thereof may, if he desires to do so, reconvey the tract to the Government and may select in lieu thereof a tract of vacant land open to settlement. The foregoing act was amended by that of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 614), providing that selections shall be confined to vacant surveyed nonmineral public lands which are subject to homestead entry. Prior to the act of June 4, 1897, providing for the exchange of lands situated within the reserve for those without the reserves, the work in connection with the forestry service was comparatively unimportant. Because of lack of legislation no system of policing, protecting, or caring for the reserves had been inaugurated, although those created prior to that date were of great importance and aggregated many million acres of the public domain. At this time the work incident to the administration of forest reserves and to the adjustment and investigation of selections made in lieu of lands situated within such reserves, requires the attention in this office of a force of near fifty clerks, a chief of division having in charge the administrative features of the forestry work and an examiner in active charge of the lieu-selection work. There are employed, including superintendents, supervisors, inspectors, rangers, assistants, etc., 505 people who are engaged in protecting the reserves and in supervising the privileges, licenses, and permits granted to those who apply for privileges therein.

During the season ending June 30, 1904, the Department allowed 1,811,750 sheep to enter 21 reservations for specific periods, grazing to be confined to certain areas. During the same season 620,657 head of cattle and horses were allowed in 38 of the reservations.

In the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, attention was called to the fact that, under the present system of forest supervision, the area over which forest fires have burned has greatly decreased, and it was observed that “the decreasing area burned over speaks well for the attention to duty and the efficiency of the forestry force.”

As yet, but little has been done in the matter of reforestation or of increasing the forest growths. The efforts of this office have been directed, in the main, to organizing, instructing, and equipping the forest reserve force so that they are better able to protect the timber within their reserves from trespass and to deal with the fires arising within their reserves or to dispose of the many questions of interest to settlers within the reserves who have privileges to ask or rights to be enforced. In short, within the limited period in which an attempt has been made to carry into effect the objects for which reserves were created, it has not been possible to more than organize the work with a view of future developments. Things most pressing, that is, the protection of the timber now growing on or being within the reserves, have received first consideration; but it is hoped that, at no distant day, such progress will have been made with the work in hand that effort may be directed not only at protecting the timber now in the reserves, but in creating and securing new growths, to the end that the objects had in view in the creation of such reserves may be more fully realized.

In a general way the enormous increase in the work of this bureau within the last few years deserves mention. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, there were received 120,709 letters, while it is shown from the official report of the Commissioner for the year ending June 30, 1904, there were received a total of 224,054 letters, and it may be stated that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the total last named will be considerably exceeded. The increase may be accounted for partially by the development of the forestry service. Where, some six or seven years ago, the whole question of forest reserves was disposed of practically by a single employee of this office, and such protection as the reserves received in the field was from the efforts of a limited number of special agents, who investigated such matters incidentally in connection with their own work, at this time, as before observed, there is an office force of near fifty clerks engaged upon the administrative feature thereof and in the examination of selections made in lieu of lands situated within forest reserves, while over 500 are engaged actively in the care and protection of such reserves in the field. This matter, however, can not, except to a limited degree, account for the large mass of work that is now coming before this office.

It would appear that the disposal of the public lands follows much the same course as transactions relating to business generally. During periods of domestic depression public lands of the Government, like those belonging to private owners, do not seem to be in demand, while during periods of great commercial and business activity the demand for the public lands keeps pace with the volume of business transacted. Moreover, as the area of the public domain constantly decreases by the appropriation thereof the demands for the remaining lands increase, contentions more frequently arise as to its disposition, and the claims asserted thereto are prosecuted with greater zeal and earnestness.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Secretary Commission on the Public Lands,
Washington, D. C.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND ITS DISPOSITION TO JUNE 30, 1904.

Page
TABLE I.—The original public domain, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions 13
II.—Confirmed private land claims 14
III.—Wagon-road construction land grants 14
IV.—Canal construction land grants 14
V.—River improvement land grants 14
VI.—Railroad construction land grants 14
VII.—Swamp lands 15
VIII.—Grants of land to States and Territories 15
IX.—Scrip 15
X.—Allotments to individual Indians 16
XI.—Land ceded by certain tribes of Indians and sold through the Office of Indian Affairs 16
XII.—Mineral land 16
XIII.—Final homesteads 17
XIV.—Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto 18
XV.—Final timber-culture entries 18
XVI.—Lands sold under timber and stone acts 18
XVII.—Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903 18
XVIII.—Where over 25 per cent of timber and stone entries, made during the calendar year 1903, have been transferred 19
XIX.—Reservoir rights of way 19
XX.—Forest reserves 19
XXI.—State reclamation land grants 19
XXII.—Land withdrawn for national reclamation purposes 19
XXIII.—Land disposed of for cash under various acts 19
XXIV.—Entries pending (estimated) 2
XXV.—National parks in the public-land States 2
XXVI.—Military, naval, light-house, and similar reservations 2
XXVII.—Indian reservations 2
XXVIII.—The unappropriated public lands of the United States 30
XXIX.—Summary of the disposition of the public domain 3
XXX.—Public land entered or disposed of from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1903 (map) .... Face 3
XXXI.—Work of special agents in the General Land Office 3

TABLE 1.—*The original public domain, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions.*

State or Territory.	Date of acquisition.	Source of acquisition.	Date of admission.	Date of act permitting organization of Territorial legislature.	Approximate area of timber land.	Approximate area of agricultural land.	Total land area.	Total area, including water surface.
					Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	1783	Territory of the original 13 States	Dec. 14, 1819		30,023,000	2,634,920	32,657,920	33,128,840
Arizona	1848	Ceded by Mexico		Feb. 24, 1863	7,279,000	65,513,320	72,792,320	72,876,800
	1853	Gadsden purchase						
Arkansas	1803	Louisiana purchase	June 15, 1836		31,020,000	2,523,680	33,543,680	34,065,920
California	1848	Ceded by Mexico	Sept. 3, 1850		62,000,000	37,969,920	99,969,920	101,269,120
Colorado	1803	Louisiana purchase	Aug. 1, 1876		34,540,000	31,808,160	66,348,160	66,540,160
	1848	Ceded by Mexico						
Florida	1819	Ceded by Spain	Mar. 3, 1845		32,959,760	2,112,880	35,072,640	37,749,760
Idaho	1846	Oregon discovery		July 3, 1890	12,000,000	41,298,440	53,298,440	53,649,920
Illinois	1783	Territory of the original 13 States	Dec. 3, 1818		17,312,000	18,530,560	35,842,560	37,346,560
Indiana	1783	do	Dec. 11, 1816		2,000,000	20,950,400	22,950,400	23,415,680
Indian Territory	1803	Louisiana purchase		July 27, 1868	5,000,000	14,714,560	19,714,560	19,994,240
Iowa	1803	do	Dec. 28, 1846		2,300,000	33,346,080	35,646,080	36,012,800
Kansas	1803	do	Jan. 29, 1861		200,000	52,182,720	52,382,720	52,631,040
Louisiana	1803	do	Apr. 30, 1812		9,750,000	19,305,360	29,055,360	31,760,640
Michigan	1783	Territory of the original 13 States	Jan. 26, 1837		27,300,000	9,519,200	36,819,200	62,718,600
Minnesota	1783	do	May 11, 1858		38,000,000	13,196,080	51,198,080	55,254,400
	1803	Louisiana purchase						
Mississippi	1783	Territory of the original 13 States	Dec. 10, 1817		27,065,000	2,600,120	29,685,120	30,028,160
Missouri	1803	Louisiana purchase	Aug. 10, 1821		39,800,000	3,995,840	43,795,840	44,247,680
Montana	1803	do		Feb. 22, 1889	46,000,000	47,593,600	93,593,600	94,119,040
	1846	Oregon discovery						
Nebraska	1803	Louisiana purchase	Mar. 4, 1867		50,000	49,087,280	49,137,280	49,619,840
Nevada	1848	Ceded by Mexico	Oct. 31, 1864		1,000,000	69,336,640	70,336,640	70,834,560
New Mexico	1848	do		Sept. 9, 1850	17,000,000	61,428,800	78,428,800	78,519,680
North Dakota	1803	Louisiana purchase		Feb. 22, 1889	100,000	44,810,080	44,910,080	45,362,560
Ohio	1783	Territory of the original 13 States	Nov. 29, 1802		15,060,000	11,002,720	26,062,720	28,456,960
Oklahoma	1803	Louisiana purchase		May 2, 1890	700,000	24,018,720	24,718,720	24,877,440
Oregon	1846	Oregon discovery	Feb. 4, 1859		18,459,520	42,817,920	61,277,440	61,976,320
South Dakota	1803	Louisiana purchase		Feb. 22, 1889	1,200,000	48,006,400	49,206,400	49,651,200
Utah	1848	Ceded by Mexico		July 16, 1894	18,350,000	34,191,440	52,541,440	54,858,920
Washington	1846	Oregon discovery		Feb. 22, 1889	21,916,800	20,830,080	42,746,880	45,167,360
Wisconsin	1783	Territory of the original 13 States	May 29, 1848		24,100,000	11,174,880	35,274,880	42,115,200
	1803	Louisiana purchase						
Wyoming	1846	Oregon discovery		July 10, 1890	15,840,000	46,593,280	62,433,280	62,641,920
	1848	Ceded by Mexico						
Total					558,345,080	883,091,080	1,441,436,160	1,500,376,320

TABLE II.—*Confirmed private land claims.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Number of claims.	Area of claims.
		Acres.
Alabama	[a]448	251,602.04
Arizona	[b]95	295,212.19
Arkansas	248	110,090.39
California	588	8,850,143.56
Colorado	6	1,297,885.79
Florida	[c]869	2,711,290.89
Illinois	936	185,774.27
Indiana	862	188,303.40
Iowa	1	5,760.00
Louisiana	[d]9,302	4,347,891.31
Michigan	942	280,672.86
Mississippi	1,154	773,087.14
Missouri	[e]3,748	1,130,051.62
New Mexico	[f]504	9,899,021.67
Ohio	111	51,161.14
Oregon	[g]7,432	2,614,082.24
Utah	60	8,876.58
Washington	[g]1,011	306,795.91
Wisconsin	175	32,778.82
Total	28,492	[h]33,440,482.00

[a] Includes 160 lots in the town of Mobile, aggregating 100 acres.

[b] Includes Baca Float No. 3, unsurveyed, approximating 100,000 acres; also 86 donations under the act of February 5, 1875 (18 Stats., 306), totaling 1,751.21 acres.

[c] Includes the township granted Major-General Lafayette by the act of December 28, 1824 (6 Stats., 320), and the township granted Dr. Henry Perrine by the act of July 7, 1838 (5 Stats., 302).

[d] Exclusive of 458 confirmed claims which have not been surveyed or otherwise satisfied, their aggregate area approximating 180,000 acres.

[e] Includes about 1,500 town and village lots in the towns of St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, St. Ferdinand, Carondelet, New Bourbon, à Robert, Portage des Sioux, New Madrid, Little Prairie, and Mine à Breton, embracing all the land covered by said towns, several thousand acres which, however, are not included in the aggregate area of claims.

[f] Includes the Antoine Seroux grant, unsurveyed, with an estimated area of 125,000 acres; also 29 donations under the act of July 22, 1854 (10 Stats., 308), with a total area of 4,640 acres, and 311 small holding claims, or donations, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), with a total area of 11,785.40 acres.

[g] Donations under the act of September 27, 1850 (9 Stats., 496).

[h] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE III.—*Wagon-road construction land grants.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Wagon road.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Indiana			170,580.24	170,580.24		
	Lake Michigan to Ohio River via Indianapolis.	Mar. 2, 1827	170,580.24	112,717.90		1835
				57,862.34		1839
Michigan			221,013.35	88,534.97	132,478.38	
	Fort Wilkins and Copper Harbor.	Mar. 3, 1863	221,013.35	9,371.42	38,587.43	1870
				43,253.01	52,704.90	1872
				35,910.54	41,186.05	1873
Ohio			80,773.54	80,773.54		
	From Miami of Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve: Perrysburg to Crogansville.	Feb. 28, 1823	49,177.45	49,177.45		1830
	Columbus to Sandusky	Mar. 2, 1827 Apr. 17, 1828	31,596.09	31,596.09		1839
Oregon			2,453,932.82	1,976,738.26	115,438.14	
	Oregon Central Military road	July 2, 1864 Dec. 26, 1866	845,536.30	19,153.73		1867
				261,138.48	33,116.80	1871
				23,456.48	4,469.94	1873
				40,363.82		1888
				6,797.99		1891
				240.00		1892
				50,142.84	7,368.07	1893
				31,912.79		1894

TABLE III.—*Wagon-road construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Wagon road.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
				Certified or patented.		
			Total.	Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Oregon—Continued.	Corvallis and Yaquina Bay wagon road.	July 4, 1866	90,240.00	36,628.01	....	1870
				20,878.88	....	1871
				19,485.14	....	1880
				4,121.19	....	1904
	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain wagon road.	July 5, 1866	861,504.00	46,814.45	....	1871
				61,127.83	....	1872
				440,856.52	....	1882
				161,274.42	....	1894
				35,342.44	....	1897
				44,614.56	....	1898
				15,180.22	....	1899
				35,491.24	....	1900
				2,237.05	....	1901
				17,344.99	....	1902
				1,328.17	....	1903
	Dalles military road	Feb. 25, 1867	556,832.67	58,423.14	....	1871
				68,487.09	....	1872
				....	597.02	1898
				168,316.98	....	1900
				128,574.81	....	1901
				62,568.02	....	1902
				24,847.38	25,243.88	1903
	Coos Bay and wagon road	Mar. 3, 1869	99,819.35	17,865.15	11,617.77	1873
				4,875.64	8,258.37	1874
				37,687.06	24,504.48	1876
				150.84	271.81	1877
Wisconsin	....	....	302,930.96	113,329.74	189,601.22	......
	Fort Wilkins and Copper Harbor.	Mar. 3, 1863	302,930.96	9,761.46	9,440.44	1866
				28,447.03	29,154.27	1867
				36,951.53	35,181.94	1868
				4,569.07	....	1869
				2,006.60	110,092.81	1870
				31,594.06	5,782.26	1871
Total	....	....	3,229,230.41	[a]2,429,956.75	[a]437,517.74	

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IV.—*Canal construction land grants.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Canal.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
				Certified or patented.		
			Total.	Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Illinois	....	....	....	285,629.17	38,653.57	......
	Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal.	Mar 2, 1827 Aug 29, 1842 Aug. 3, 1854	324,282.74	285,629.17	....	1830
				....	5,755.26	1843
				....	27,709.60	1855
				....	5,188.71	1856
Indiana	....	....	....	1,480,438.87	....	......
	Wabash and Erie Canal	Mar. 2, 1827 May 29, 1830 Feb. 27, 1841 Aug. 29, 1842 Mar. 3, 1845 May 9, 1848	1,480,408.87	263,809.33	....	1830
				29,552.50	....	1831
				283,568.31	....	1844
				113,492.22	....	1850
				789,996.51	....	1852
Michigan	....	....	....	1,251,235.85	....	......
	St. Mary's Ship Canal	Aug. 26, 1852	750,000.00	749,983.03	....	1855
				160.00	....	1874

TABLE IV.—*Canal construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Canal.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Michigan—Continued.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.	Mar. 3, 1865 July 3, 1866	400,000.00	281,290.92	....	1868
				44,317.69	....	1869
				50,254.52	....	1871
				19,090.02	....	1872
				5,628.00	....	1873
	Sac La Belle Harbor improvement	July 3, 1866	100,000.00	100,011.67	....	1867
Ohio........	....	....	....	1,204,113.89	....	......
	Wabash and Erie Canal..	Mar. 2, 1827 June 30, 1834	265,815.45	265,815.45	....	1842
	Miami and Dayton Canal.	May 24, 1828 Apr. 2, 1830 Mar. 2, 1855	438,301.32	377,967.57	....	1851
				60,333.75	....	1855
	Canals generally in Ohio.	Sec. 5, act of May 24, 1828	500,000.00	499,997.12	....	1851
Wisconsin ...	....	....	....	338,626.97	....	......
	Milwaukee and Rock River Canal.	June 18, 1838	138,995.99	138,995.99	....	1839
	Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Co.	Apr. 10, 1866	200,000.00	199,630.98	....	1867
Total ..	....	....	4,597,804.37	[a]4,560,044.75	[a]38,653.57	

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE V.—*River improvement land grants.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State.	Improvement.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Alabama	....	....	400,000.00	400,016.19	....	......
	Muscle shoals in Tennessee and other rivers.	May 23, 1828	400,000.00	400,016.19	....	1829
Iowa	....	....	1,162,513.29	1,162,513.29	....	......
	Navigation of Des Moines River, etc.	Aug. 8, 1846 July 12, 1862	1,162,513.29	321,422.33	....	1848
				81,707.98	....	1851
				143,908.37	....	1852
				45,955.94	....	1853
				509,551.40	....	1866
				12,468.16	....	1867
				37,589.66	....	1874
				1,225.01	....	1875
				6,596.57	....	1876
				440.41	....	1879
				147.21	....	1881
				240.00	....	1884
				140.70	....	1885
				40.00	....	1888
				40.00	....	1901
				40.00	....	1902
Wisconsin ..	....	....	683,722.43	683,722.43	....	......
	Fox and Wisconsin rivers.	Aug. 8, 1846	683,722.43	132,966.21	....	1849
				1,274.60	....	1851
				73,824.83	....	1852
				381,084.84	....	1857
				84,947.37	....	1859
				9,624.58	....	1860
Total ..	....	....	2,246,235.72	[a]2,246,251.91	....	

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Area of the grant.		
	Total.	Certified or patented.	
		Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	3,193,718.85	922,926.40	1,822,790.98
Arizona	9,804,800.00	1,529,120.22	92,082.84
Arkansas	3,836,594.51	700,099.92	1,878,354.60
California	13,218,895.35	6,227,874.07	1,841,376.47
Colorado	4,171,183.81	3,823,107.44	....
Florida	2,497,718.75	828,571.15	1,364,901.68
Idaho	2,160,989.62	597,316.90	96,578.20
Illinois	2,595,133.00	1,197,166.82	1,397,966.18
Iowa	6,405,659.51	1,599,989.98	2,559,399.42
Kansas	10,860,149.42	6,636,672.07	1,646,894.66
Louisiana	3,446,175.12	677,769.59	775,641.52
Michigan	3,783,918.52	1,313,302.58	1,512,834.89
Minnesota	13,624,090.86	5,389,006.37	4,473,955.35
Mississippi	1,285,748.32	419,582.52	655,812.50
Missouri	3,137,366.38	1,496,409.15	831,356.14
Montana	17,402,[illegible]2.38	5,971,565.55	1,107,650.60
Nebraska	7,665,763.02	7,439,937.58	200,087.10
Nevada	5,187,073.17	3,354,354.46	....
New Mexico	4,035,653.12	847,144.53	62,675.16
North Dakota	9,091,285.34	7,450,551.79	1,686,550.64
Oregon	4,812,298.64	2,027,305.20	1,118,550.48
South Dakota	354.30	221,322.62	221,989.16
Utah	2,331,703.23	1,985,193.78	....
Washington	10,241,176.20	7,331,452.12	893,069.91
Wisconsin	5,160,507.88	1,990,780.67	1,695,118.29
Wyoming	5,323,281.43	5,136,180.57	....
Total	[a]155,273,560.73	[b]76,614,654.00	[b]27,935,638.37

Calendar year—	Certified or patented.		Calendar year—	Certified or patented.	
	Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.		Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1852-53	1,196,197.30	1,896,923.10	1880	813,102.92	360,916.71
1853	455,540.00	701,118.78	1881	474,962.97	200,585.45
1854	994,731.59	774,113.33	1882	125,226.41	166,480.22
1856	13,103.16	43,169.50	1883	424,128.13	14,252.55
1857	756,076.80	1,039,646.08	1884	670,000.92	10,577.86
1858	923,393.67	1,599,282.75	1885	635,947.33	236,216.39
1859	1,398,492.46	1,767,873.18	1886	165,699.98	117,332.07
1860	1,185,565.39	935,423.64	1887	894,925.87	467,256.27
1861	336,789.37	445,372.68	1888	39,187.90	43,856.11
1862	514,641.22	406,232.41	1889	77,077.84	630,757.88
1863	738,808.57	213,722.63	1890	788,616.59	145,498.07
1864	196,604.99	328,954.60	1891	2,465,752.48	316,566.63
1865	46,030.54	156,450.84	1892	1,029,571.34	433,532.67
1866	42,085.49	....	1893	730,772.72	1,041,573.57
1867	313,864.34	109,468.56	1894	3,464,457.22	858,293.92
1868	291,274.11	773,428.99	1895	8,007,974.77	1,613,646.54
1869	179,135.74	227,716.24	1896	10,065,152.48	1,046,425.18
1870	1,123,416.84	763,355.67	1897	3,425,328.00	402,078.31
1871	1,218,082.03	821,770.06	1898	202,357.43	92,883.48
1872	3,737,224.12	1,063,557.84	1899	1,161,746.11	73,739.32
1873	3,610,764.81	1,958,522.54	1900	1,120,378.86	71,451.99
1874	1,754,137.09	1,378,907.00	1901	3,191,784.14	578,034.10
1875	1,600,618.61	842,661.32	1902	4,093,367.26	461,050.62
1876	805,477.51	226,890.04	1903	5,340,792.24	400,075.87
1877	921,259.22	43,407.77	1904	2,026,109.60	132,419.75
1878	74,716.78	4,401.51			
1879	702,230.79	5,765.76	Total	76,614,654.00	27,935,638.37

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[a] Of this area it has been estimated in the General Land Office that, in addition to the land "certified or patented," there have been located and withdrawn from settlement and entry at least 13,000,000 acres. This amount has therefore been used in making Table XXIX.

[b] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
				Certified or patented.		
			Total.	Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Alabama	....	....	3,193,718.85	922,926.40	1,822,790.98	......
	Mobile and Ohio	Sept. 28, 1850	419,528.44	167,045.05	252,483.39	1853
	Alabama and Florida, now Mobile and Montgomery.	May 17, 1856	439,972.58	150,839.84	243,683.15	1859
				2,643.93	1,855.92	1866
	Tennessee and Coosa.	June 3, 1856	96,033.12	36,409.68	31,375.28	1860
	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly Wills Valley and Northeast and Southwestern.	June 3, 1856	832,698.62	208,464.36	253,991.73	1860
				11,489.26	63,816.34	1874
				468.72	13,136.82	1875
				....	2,188.21	1876
				1,025.90	719.57	1880
				....	47,669.50	1881
				28,780.69	6,005.31	1884
				440.25	2,039.40	1886
				120.20	2,169.48	1896
				....	160.44	1898
				....	521.55	1899
	Mobile and Girard.	June 3, 1856	302,181.16	....	[a]302,181.16	1893
	South and North Alabama.	June 3, 1856	594,689.60	118,750.50	189,433.37	1872
				13,459.27	61,854.34	1874
				22,164.57	24,839.31	1875
				2,706.95	400.50	1876
				40.18	3,267.39	1881
				759.26	1,238.36	1884
				1,964.98	....	1895
				525.10	3,521.49	1896
				....	241.21	1897
				90.19	189.46	1899
	Selma, Rome and Dalton.	June 3, 1856	506,620.33	142,282.67	286,963.81	1859
				1,122.98	10,230.70	1860
				831.88	15,683.33	1875
				399.99	850.42	1896
				....	40.20	1897
				....	39.84	1898
Arizona	....	....	9,804,800.00	1,529,120.22	92,082.34	......
	Atlantic and Pacific.	July 27, 1866	[b]9,804,800.00	373,099.38	....	1898
				101,930.80	....	1899
				121,882.15	....	1900
				754,255.68	....	1902
				142,900.70	92,082.34	1903
				35,051.51	....	1904
Arkansas	....	....	3,836,594.51	700,099.92	1,878,354.60	......
	Cairo and Fulton, now St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	Feb. 9, 1853 July 28, 1866	1,946,112.00	336,820.26	732,409.14	1857
				6,369.11	19,810.90	1859
				1,836.98	107,448.97	1872
				....	88,606.70	1874
				1,098.32	2,269.75	1875
				480.00	6,946.68	1876
				....	2,760.00	1877
				....	320.00	1883
				1.76	....	1894
				....	2,464.95	1895
				....	876.56	1896
				....	6,012.72	1897
				....	1,174.03	1901
				....	320.00	1903
				....	442.96	1904
	Little Rock and Fort Smith.	Feb. 9, 1853 July 28, 1866	1,052,082.51	290,816.67	259,703.51	1857
				....	112,836.37	1871
				319.28	136,412.93	1874
				....	110,518.65	1875
				....	140,287.37	1882
				....	1,192.73	1884
	Memphis and Little Rock.	Feb. 9, 1853 July 28, 1866	838,400.00	41,679.47	47,533.48	1857
				19,162.12	18,863.49	1859
				1,054.60	5,407.80	1873
				334.16	7,563.04	1875
				132.19	1,208.23	1889
				....	31,192.24	1890
				....	1,080.00	1811
				....	8,950.78	1895
				....	496.23	1896

[a] Recertified under act of September 29, 1890, on account of constructed road, and not separated as to limits.

[b] Area estimated, not adjusted.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Arkansas—Continued.	Atlantic and Pacific.	July 27, 1866	....	....	a18,682.61	1871
					a5,167.33	1891
California	....	....	13,218,895.35	6,227,874.07	1,841,376.47	......
	Western Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	1,349,758.96	12,562.47	....	1867
				4,943.46	....	1868
				53,097.29	....	1869
				209,849.83	....	1870
				....	187,275.55	1893
				40,521.91	240,311.80	1894
				227,710.84	16,429.63	1895
				853,898.06	54,191.25	1896
				3,956.51	....	1897
				20,033.95	9,325.26	1898
				4,119.13	280.00	1899
				219.70	40.00	1900
				76,990.09	....	1901
				2,218.09	320.00	1902
				80.00	442.04	1903
				39,305.49	240.00	1904
	Southern Pacific, main line.	July 27, 1866	3,218,904.10	4,240.00	....	1873
				305,274.38	26,066.61	1874
				11,060.33	65,738.44	1875
				273,738.73	320.00	1876
				253,100.78	....	1877
				....	40.00	1878
				13,017.73	....	1879
				2,473.41	82,839.70	1880
				....	2,519.92	1882
				437,291.00	....	1891
				....	275,148.26	1892
				502,090.45	107,794.04	1894
				25,414.71	11,260.68	1895
				135,145.03	129,682.50	1896
				6,182.26	6,504.82	1897
				2,253.82	1,381.60	1898
				2,720.00	370.50	1899
				35,980.86	561.64	1900
				25,339.17	1,158.40	1901
				11,796.09	7,788.04	1902
				130,591.69	15,610.94	1903
				15,011.38	4,168.63	1904
	Southern Pacific, branch line.	Mar. 3, 1871	4,044,054.54	32,243.55	8,934.68	1876
				54,315.42	....	1879
				....	5,737.85	1880
				3,211.83	289.02	1882
				37,069.97	10,586.34	1883
				33,529.96	2,141.46	1884
				480.00	....	1888
				109,267.57	....	1891
				1,280.00	72,380.69	1892
				41,648.56	30,899.45	1894
				206.83	....	1895
				33,923.39	80,019.42	1896
				14,353.32	160.00	1897
				19,741.19	....	1871
				77,588.35	....	1872
				34,405.99	....	1874
				11,371.28	....	1875
				2,534.46	....	1876
				154.63	....	1877
				120.00	....	1878
				2,009.40	....	1879
				3,586.20	....	1880
				3,994.31	....	1881
				10,812.56	....	1882
				1,537.38	....	1884
				2,166.69	....	1889
				1,345.15	....	1895
				160.00	....	1899
				1,523.73	....	1901
				3,053.12	....	1902
				40.00	....	1903

a No primary limits in Arkansas.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
California—Continued.	Central Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	1,339,449.20	45,990.54	....	1865
				42,085.49	....	1866
				57,423.24	....	1867
				117,138.70	....	1870
				9,480.52	....	1871
				68,490.18	....	1875
				4,617.37	....	1876
				767.54	....	1877
				12,572.51	....	1881
				59,944.72	....	1883
				82,964.68	....	1884
				19,252.37	....	1885
				17,427.56	....	1886
				109,293.97	....	1895
				42,074.02	....	1896
				1,852.28	....	1897
				12,151.01	....	1898
				1,925.15	....	1899
				293.47	....	1900
				195,304.15	....	1901
				6,780.87	....	1902
				11,176.65	....	1903
				459.63	....	1904
	California and Oregon of California.	July 25, 1866	3,266,728.55	105,048.75	54,907.72	1872
				237,923.57	96,179.19	1875
				33,207.32	12,633.58	1877
				10,904.62	....	1878
				397,890.70	....	1879
				117,821.76	263,868.79	1880
				12,410.94	3,716.21	1883
				7,674.12	440.00	1898
				30,228.20	....	1899
				111,936.10	....	1900
				6,115.36	....	1901
				4,522.51	....	1902
				2,111.86	721.87	1903
				758.16	....	1904
Colorado	....	....	4,171,183.81	3,823,107.44	....	......
	Union Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	665,998.34	640.00	....	1880
				488,525.55	....	1897
				27,907.08	....	1898
				26,025.11	....	1899
				9,005.25	....	1900
				81,670.51	....	1901
				45,392.63	....	1902
				240.00	....	1903
	Denver Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	1,129,300.17	49,811.59	....	1875
				36,345.14	....	1881
				78,484.78	....	1883
				44,627.72	....	1892
				234,378.24	....	1897
				9,621.09	....	1898
				3,725.27	....	1901
				114,270.84	....	1902
				234,727.73	....	1903
				200.00	....	1904
	Kansas Pacific, now Union Pacific.	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	2,375,885.30	10,943.23	....	1875
				12,950.43	....	1879
				2,319.92	....	1881
				19,704.79	....	1883
				10,441.40	....	1891
				8,506.81	....	1892
				126,959.38	....	1897
				192.43	....	1898
				24,082.51	....	1901
				589,281.10	....	1902
				533,535.66	....	1903
				998,591.26	....	1904
Florida	....	....	2,497,718.75	828,571.15	1,364,901.68	......
	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central, and Pensacola and Georgia.	May 17, 1856	1,315,496.22	16,768.74	11,009.23	1858
				114,065.15	172,337.82	1859
				422,280.18	572,129.63	1860

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Florida—Continued.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
	Florida R. R., subsequently Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit, and Florida Rwy. and Navigation Co., now Florida Central and Peninsular.	May 17, 1856	1,034,279.72	73,268.43	203,150.68	1858
				2,953.36	2,611.70	1860
				93,359.58	233,200.69	1893
				17,419.27	20,008.94	1895
				707.30	62,712.14	1896
				....	5,295.93	1897
				569.08	270.04	1898
				....	960.88	1899
				479.66	1,043.74	1900
				....	79.58	1902
				....	160.00	1904
	Alabama and Florida of Florida.	May 17, 1856	147,942.81	86,760.40	....	1857
				....	79,930.68	1858
Idaho.........	....	....	2,160,989.62	597,316.90	96,578.20	.....
	Central Pacific.....	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	[a]22,720.00	8,094.24	....	1897
				1,451.35	....	1904
	Northern Pacific...	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	[b]2,138,269.62	91,414.02	....	1894
				82,877.42	21,840.43	1896
				18,796.16	11,479.36	1897
				11,000.16	5,630.94	1898
				152,423.02	4,408.38	1899
				20,173.59	896.30	1900
				115,432.06	24,254.09	1901
				47,745.86	19,612.77	1902
				....	4,202.40	1903
				47,909.03	4,318.53	1904
Illinois	....	....	2,595,133.00	1,197,166.82	1,397,966.18	.....
	Illinois Central	Sept. 28, 1850	2,595,133.00	1,196,197.30	1,396,923.10	1852 1853
				889.52	1,043.08	1852
				80.00	....	1878
Iowa	....	....	6,405,659.51	1,599,989.93	2,559,399.42	.....
	Burlington and Missouri River.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864	1,046,062.73	90,156.02	140,677.22	1859
				21,740.01	28,034.11	1862
				1,578.47	5,020.51	1863
				78,153.93	22,341.19	1869
				320.00	200.53	1872
				80.00	930.99	1874
				....	120.00	1875
				....	280.00	1876
				196.78	....	1885
				40.00	40.00	1886
				80.00	....	1889
	Mississippi and Missouri River, now Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864	1,228,526.96	141,985.07	211,446.06	1858
				17,627.16	17,162.39	1859
				19,903.08	38,685.09	1862
				12,071.78	23,613.71	1863
				160.00	144,069.71	1870
				80.00	16,068.39	1871
				....	1,439.71	1874
				....	160.00	1875
				....	80.00	1898
				....	80.00	1899
				....	40.00	1901
				....	40.00	1902
				....	40.00	1904
	Iowa Central Air Line, afterwards Cedar Rapids and Missouri River R. R., now Iowa Railroad Land Co.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864	1,025,795.67	236,684.99	394,450.60	1856
				12,824.01	22,887.74	1859
				46,898.78	62,858.12	1863
				120.00	327,241.71	1868
				916.10	17,280.37	1869
				....	906.41	1872
				40.00	480.00	1873
				....	2,838.69	1874
				2,625.00	4,507.65	1875
				8,240.21	1,913.70	1877
				1,836.60	120.00	1881
				508.20	720.14	1901
				80.00	240.00	1903

[a] Estimated; no adjustment.

[b] Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Iowa—Cont'd.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
	Dubuque and Pacific, now Dubuque and Sioux City and Iowa Falls and Sioux City.	May 15, 1856 June 2, 1864	1,207,145.51	458,796.92	698,252.40	1858
				57,855.74	21,061.91	1863
				159.60	....	1864
				2,915.15	550.67	1874
				360.00	709.22	1875
				....	80.00	1876
				444.06	748.79	1877
				1,002.56	120.00	1879
				....	1,177.72	1881
				....	195.81	1888
				33.54	....	1903
	Sioux City and Pacific, now Missouri Valley Land Co.	July 1, 1862	333,540.65	3,141.51	....	1872
				400.00	....	1875
				161.60	....	1877
				640.00	....	1878
	Sioux City and St. Paul.	May 12, 1864	[a] 279,437.16	98,650.16	92,813.88	1872
				112,897.50	92,477.26	1873
				520.00	10,391.41	1874
				....	160.00	1877
	McGregor and Missouri River, now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.	May 12, 1864	1,285,150.83	48,386.75	85,072.66	1870
				2,376.36	1,721.38	1874
				112,778.55	....	1879
				6,774.74	....	1880
				....	64,469.60	1881
				....	1,323.88	1885
				....	600.00	1887
				320.00	160.89	1888
				....	80.00	1889
				....	160.00	1891
				80.00	160.00	1892
				179.30	78.88	1895
				....	203.30	1896
				160.00	....	1897
				80.00	....	1898
				89.60	80.00	1899
				403.65	....	1900
				446.56	....	1901
				....	40.00	1902
				40.00	....	1903
Kansas	....	....	10,860,149.42	6,636,672.07	1,646,394.66	....
	Kansas Pacific, now Union Pacific.	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	5,400,352.84	55,914.52	....	1873
				379,068.80	....	1874
				49,444.74	....	1875
				46,505.67	....	1876
				225,366.85	....	1877
				15,491.08	....	1878
				48,760.37	....	1879
				78,835.09	....	1881
				26,488.55	....	1885
				779,858.55	....	1890
				718,586.89	....	1891
				48,794.87	....	1893
				1,439.74	....	1895
				475,498.19	....	1897
				160.00	....	1898
				2,055.80	....	1899
				359,615.16	....	1900
				225,068.11	....	1901
				32,202.52	....	1902
				250,497.81	....	1903
	Central Branch, Union Pacific.	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	259,281.48	184,138.25	....	1872
				1,154.71	....	1880
				30,802.09	....	1886
				3,705.55	....	1887
				356.36	....	1889
				157.10	....	1900
				211.41	....	1901
	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.	Mar. 3, 1863	485,545.69	181,510.40	....	1872
				58,346.71	....	1873
				12,091.24	....	1874
				2,377.78	....	1875
				120.00	....	1877

[a] From this total, 407,910.21 acres must be deducted, 40 acres patented twice, and 25,571.16 acres in primary, and 59,886.24 acres in indemnity limits reconveyed by State, recovered in suit, and patented by State to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, leaving net area patented 322,412.81. See docket 6-5427.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant. Total.	Area of the grant. Certified or patented. Within the primary limits.	Area of the grant. Certified or patented. Within the indemnity limits.	Calendar year.
Kansas—Con.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.	Mar. 3, 1863	2,885,496.43	1,554,111.65	907,838.91	1873
				4,469.67	5,630.47	1874
				1,321.37	1,314.40	1875
				280,717.88		1881
				189,384.39		1888
	Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	Mar. 3, 1863	1,121,784.18	52,390.21	39,629.21	1871
				147,736.55	268,585.92	1872
				44,032.91	206,905.70	1873
				55,664.88	64,492.99	1874
				1,577.17	69,294.07	1875
				1,958.43	20,251.66	1876
					1,782.48	1877
				560.00		1881
					160.00	1891
					1,399.67	1897
					280.00	1898
					240.00	1899
					400.00	1900
					200.00	1901
					56.52	1903
	St. Joseph and Denver City.	July 23, 1866	707,688.80	17,248.48	36,227.54	1874
					13,962.14	1876
				668.19	2,076.05	1878
				2,082.25	2,708.68	1879
				3,008.68	3,983.25	1880
					240.00	1881
					160.00	1882
				40.00		1884
				120.00	40.00	1885
					40.00	1903
Louisiana			3,446,175.12	677,769.59	775,641.52	
	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas.	June 3, 1856	699,220.90	88,875.66	254,337.02	1859
				22,973.90	77,678.86	1874
				2,954.04	5,826.34	1896
	New Orleans Pacific	Mar. 3, 1871 Feb. 8, 1887	2,746,954.22	444,435.18	234,852.51	1885
				35,693.97	41,519.30	1888
					79,152.39	1890
				70,807.36		1892
					48,878.89	1895
				9,681.26	16,190.02	1896
					8,269.58	1897
					561.96	1898
				1,064.36	4,459.73	1899
				888.18	2,165.58	1900
				311.27	1,171.56	1901
				84.46	337.02	1902
					240.84	1903
Michigan			3,783,913.52	1,313,302.58	1,512,834.89	
	Bayde Moquet and Marquette.	June 3, 1856 Mar. 3, 1865	128,000.00	4,989.36		1862
				52,437.17		1871
				70,874.52		1873
	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.	June 3, 1856 Mar. 3, 1865	305,929.59	[a] 312,813.86		1860 1866 1871 1873 1877
	Ontonagon and Brule River.	June 3, 1856	35,679.79	18,865.48	17,832.21	1896
				870.42	1,661.45	1904
	Chicago and Northwestern.	June 3, 1856 Mar. 3, 1865	680,033.87	47,796.84	62,904.88	1871
				144,726.43	259,929.60	1873
				674.50	1,876.90	1875
				46.00		1880
	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.	June 3, 1856	1,053,138.67	21,557.04	1,355.12	1859
				313,669.31	148,980.84	1861
				10,931.98	206,477.05	1862
					580.09	1863
				1,752.07	14,247.47	1864
					1,923.02	1866
				160.00		1869
					40.00	1870
				26.46	21,584.85	1871
					502.27	1872

[a] To separate into classes and years would necessitate reexamination of adjustment and take several months.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Michigan—Continued.	Grand Rapids and Indiana.	June 3, 1856 June 7, 1864	954,373.83	351,081.84	112,216.39	[illegible]
				......	30,459.24	[illegible]
				......	115.62	[illegible]
				1,720.98	133,687.53	[illegible]
				141.72	208,961.73	[illegible]
				......	1,265.10	[illegible]
				6,841.28	......	[illegible]
				120.00	319.87	[illegible]
				2,848.57	......	[illegible]
				......	7,704.57	[illegible]
				......	84.99	[illegible]
	Port Huron and Lake Michigan.	June 3, 1856	37,467.44	1.66	......	[illegible]
				6,289.20	24,609.56	[illegible]
				855.09	5,613.50	[illegible]
	Flint and Pere Marquette.	June 3, 1856	589,290.83	230,094.21	241,528.67	[illegible]
				28,481.79	144.74	[illegible]
				423.10	11,040.63	[illegible]
				40.00	......	[illegible]
				886.56	673.65	[illegible]
				......	40.00	[illegible]
				......	23.26	[illegible]
Minnesota	......	......	13,624,090.86	5,389,006.37	4,478,955.35	......
	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, including Brainerd Branch and St. Vincent Extension.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	a 3,675,934.25	318,489.74	......	[illegible]
				22,480.06	296,391.84	[illegible]
				54,968.84	......	[illegible]
				2.78	59,206.77	[illegible]
				34,524.11	36,321.21	[illegible]
				4,492.27	109,468.56	[illegible]
				297,002.08	144,152.42	[illegible]
				181,061.56	98,839.75	[illegible]
				14,977.87	200.00	[illegible]
				461,483.65	415,162.78	[illegible]
				80.00	12,379.42	[illegible]
				......	8,436.09	[illegible]
				......	6,254.67	[illegible]
				121,502.31	264.70	[illegible]
				358,507.25	2,507.26	[illegible]
				34,323.98	84,098.96	[illegible]
				68,100.85	329,620.41	[illegible]
				4,633.71	8,461.61	[illegible]
				......	261.58	[illegible]
				8,902.20	160.00	[illegible]
				......	12,334.64	[illegible]
				6,833.09	1,461.09	[illegible]
				7,177.85	73,699.96	[illegible]
				12,009.55	9,489.29	[illegible]
	St. Paul and Sioux City, formerly Minnesota Valley.	Mar. 3, 1857 May 12, 1864	1,126,075.55	49,145.35	......	[illegible]
				121,521.89	10,501.14	[illegible]
				175,352.54	......	[illegible]
				......	266,178.32	[illegible]
				......	1,240.00	[illegible]
				112,818.04	136,960.62	[illegible]
				20,285.41	108,767.87	[illegible]
				76.25	22,205.76	[illegible]
				1,211.33	2,713.24	[illegible]
				123.00	72,617.29	[illegible]
				1,980.59	3,556.64	[illegible]
				......	18,131.36	[illegible]
				......	508.94	[illegible]
				20.00	......	[illegible]
				......	160.00	[illegible]
	Minnesota Central, formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	583,705.71	44,878.13	65,084.60	[illegible]
				19,828.55	44,290.63	[illegible]
				......	424.10	[illegible]
				......	1,605.89	[illegible]
				......	320.00	[illegible]
				200.00	638.06	[illegible]
				20.00	112.03	[illegible]
				40.00	2,292.30	[illegible]

a See also North Dakota, South Dakota.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Minnesota—Continued.	Winona and St. Peter.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	1,551,289.50	56,413.91	....	[a] 1860
				31,867.42	104,432.18	1862
				4,978.05	34,032.97	1864
				40.00	....	1867
				....	166,234.83	1869
				....	380.00	1870
				....	214,007.88	1871
				89.70	2,947.18	1872
				456,068.57	145,478.47	1873
				1,940.65	1,150.57	1874
				2,029.05	80.00	1875
				2,336.86	9,400.43	1877
				761.08	2,168.44	1879
				380.00	400.00	1881
	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, formerly Southern Minnesota and Southern Minnesota Extension.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865 July 4, 1866	[b] 1,686,459.11	45,457.70	....	1860
				4,240.32	39,260.43	1864
				63,903.82	....	1867
				61,487.12	....	1868
				5,508.59	30,678.93	1871
				2,994.18	45,119.65	1872
				....	53,725.75	1873
				1,700.76	....	1874
				1,919.57	9,008.20	1875
				4,874.94	4,935.27	1876
				169,553.12	....	1880
				....	1,810.86	1891
				3.30	376.81	1892
				120.00	151.75	1895
				40.00	6.00	1896
				113.62	....	1897
				40.00	40.00	1899
				160.00	....	1900
	Lake Superior and Mississippi, now St. Paul and Duluth.	May 5, 1864	934,835.92	224,723.53	11,377.01	1868
				....	183,498.40	1869
				75,825.36	39,555.64	1870
				22,038.00	3,862.08	1872
				36,824.64	88,298.18	1873
				....	68,211.43	1874
				1,034.89	155,606.93	1875
				118.53	....	1903
	Northern Pacific...	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	2,865,272.04	743,573.44	....	1873
				290,968.99	....	1887
				....	261,775.81	1889
				2,055.84	....	1893
				....	221,863.50	1894
				....	16,752.74	1895
				53,582.70	23,938.92	1896
				115,663.83	....	1897
				8,909.49	15,986.33	1898
				892.16	....	1899
				....	13,617.06	1900
				....	3,966.20	1901
				7,313.89	21,412.12	1902
				719.85	12,132.75	1903
				460.38	2,749.94	1904
	Hastings and Dakota.	July 4, 1866	1,250,528.78	....	24,958.94	1873
				144,312.07	160.00	1874
				....	480.00	1875
				....	160.00	1876
				....	160.00	1877
				144,815.90	....	1880
				36,346.61	....	1892
				....	5,449.73	1894
				999.16	....	1896
				....	6,785.30	1897
				....	8,425.87	1900
				80.45	2,726.13	1901
				....	1,507.34	1902
Mississippi	....	....	1,285,743.82	419,532.52	655,812.50	......
	Mobile and Ohio...	Sept. 28, 1850	737,130.29	288,494.95	448,635.34	1853

[a] In adjustment of grant no computation was made of the areas in Minnesota and South Dakota separately.

[b] Area of grant from La Crescent to Houston estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Mississippi—Continued.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
	Southern, now Vicksburg and Meridian.	Aug. 11, 1856	409,499.81	72,371.60	99,178.99	1860
				2,968.54	23,509.28	1872
				518.16	283.96	1886
				....	80.02	1900
				190.96	....	1903
	Gulf and Ship Island.	Aug. 11, 1856	139,113.22	14,148.71	25,661.81	1895
				40,599.09	27,819.55	1896
				240.51	30,209.13	1897
				....	434.42	1904
Missouri	....	....	3,137,366.38	1,496,409.15	831,858.14	......
	Hannibal and St. Joseph.	June 10, 1852	778,550.04	232,194.84	378,576.54	1864
				207.43	304.54	1866
				40.00	....	1868
	Southwest Branch, Pacific.	June 10, 1852	1,159,080.38	762,536.75	395,536.79	1864
				....	3,130.97	1871
				80.00	....	1872
	Cairo and Fulton, now St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	Feb. 9, 1853 July 28, 1866	500,384.44	12,896.73	42,864.96	1866
				2,420.94	4,473.44	1869
				640.00	....	1881
				....	240.00	1886
				....	1,506.14	1888
				....	80.00	1889
	Atlantic and Pacific.	July 27, 1866	699,351.57	475,096.85	....	1870
				1,596.47	....	1871
				....	1,578.24	1872
				2,988.99	1,043.94	1873
				....	949.13	1874
				3,744.06	....	1875
				642.94	....	1876
				40.00	....	1880
				1,284.05	1,078.45	1881
Montana	....	....	[a]17,402,332.38	5,971,565.55	1,107,650.60	......
	Northern Pacific...	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	17,402,332.38	303,201.55	....	1894
				174,406.83	499,570.72	1895
				2,789,106.10	57,768.23	1896
				446,875.16	270,906.48	1897
				968.60	200.00	1898
				616,283.57	120.00	1899
				4,137.02	....	1900
				240.00	201,158.33	1901
				872,220.81	15,194.03	1902
				734,877.65	43,975.69	1903
				529,259.26	18,762.12	1904
Nebraska	....	....	7,665,763.02	7,439,937.56	290,087.10	......
	Union Pacific......	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	4,394,240.98	639,024.00	....	1871
				15,396.20	....	1872
				10,452.26	....	1873
				33,913.28	....	1874
				859,651.69	....	1875
				218,356.33	....	1876
				4,508.47	....	1877
				1,078.23	....	1878
				67,921.08	....	1882
				475,056.11	....	1884
				159,074.49	....	1885
				16,293.47	....	1886
				469,884.98	....	1887
				820,390.89	....	1891
				18.22	....	1895
				995,455.99	....	1896
				999.92	....	1897
				240.00	....	1898
				160.10	....	1899
				313.65	....	1900
				89,679.31	....	1901
				50.33	....	1902
				1,303.20	....	1903
				596.96	....	1904
	Central Branch, Union Pacific.	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	2,560.08	2,560.08	....	[illegible]

[a] Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Nebraska—Continued.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
	Sioux City and Pacific, now Missouri Valley Land Co.	July 1, 1862	284,285.78	26,602.87	....	1872
				10,452.26	....	1873
				447.22	....	1896
				80.00	....	1897
				200.00	....	1900
				445.49	....	1902
				80.00	....	1903
	Burlington and Missouri River.	July 2, 1864	2,361,984.00	2,370,653.16	....	1872
				3,437.61	....	1875
	St. Joseph and Denver City.	July 23, 1866	642,692.23	172,092.92	....	1873
				678.07	86,534.42	1874
				4,637.75	109,776.98	1876
				1,877.97	2,285.46	1878
				160.00	....	1879
				689.17	1,170.29	1880
				....	320.00	1881
				80.00	....	1900
Nevada........	....	....	....	3,354,354.46	....	......
	Central Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	5,187,073.17	182,740.72	....	1876
				164,537.33	....	1877
				14,543.18	....	1878
				56,502.69	....	1886
				68,421.59	....	1894
				206,433.38	....	1895
				35,277.07	....	1896
				9,235.04	....	1897
				4,564.56	....	1898
				32,867.27	....	1900
				24,156.16	....	1901
				1,142,090.04	....	1902
				1,196,038.42	....	1903
				152,984.99	....	1904
New Mexico...	....	....	....	347,144.53	62,675.16	......
	Atlantic and Pacific R. R.	July 27, 1866	4,035,653.12	23,037.36	....	1891
				294,575.00	....	1892
				17,811.73	....	1893
				200.00	....	1897
				11,520.44	....	1902
				....	62,675.16	1903
North Dakota ..	....	....	9,091,285.34	7,450,551.79	1,686,550.64	......
	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, including Brainerd Branch and St. Vincent Extension.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	94,244.77	([a])	([a])	......
	Northern Pacific...	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	[b] 8,997,040.57	....	302,094.90	1891
				425,023.90	....	1892
				1,288,661.57	160.00	1894
				879,674.21	690,850.65	1895
				3,711,650.33	294,371.91	1896
				....	5,221.14	1897
				4,479.78	3,076.52	1898
				118,964.48	480.00	1899
				....	360.00	1900
				361,331.97	3,885.27	1901
				399,299.87	288,188.15	1902
				261,475.72	15,088.00	1903
				....	82,774.01	1904
Oregon	....	....	4,812,298.64	2,027,305.20	1,118,550.48	......
	Northern Pacific...	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	602,664.94	422.75	....	1892
				157,899.50	....	1896
				160.00	....	1898
				201.82	106,656.01	1901
				....	80.00	1902
				8,246.54	15,127.31	1903

[a] See Minnesota.

[b] Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant. Total.	Certified or patented. Within the primary limits.	Certified or patented. Within the indemnity limits.	Calendar year.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Oregon—Continued.	Oregon and California	July 25, 1866	3,821,901.80	32,517.21	....	1870
				72,325.58	47,991.93	1871
				42,729.16	26,332.47	1872
				8,070.46	6,559.21	1873
				86,622.71	....	1877
				....	292,486.90	1893
				222,943.52	152,409.43	1894
				438,107.65	120,610.75	1895
				635,501.02	74,268.97	1896
				23,367.81	13,864.09	1897
				50,369.56	19,644.46	1898
				95,115.06	57,598.74	1899
				13,665.45	27,486.63	1900
				9,146.50	51,320.10	1901
				6,164.13	30,002.07	1902
				653.28	35,784.80	1903
				27,372.93	121.20	1904
	Oregon Central	May 4, 1870	387,711.90	79,059.25	12,349.64	1895
				7,465.22	24,783.02	1896
				1,908.00	480.00	1897
				....	72.75	1898
				....	520.00	1899
				270.14	....	1900
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, including Brainerd Branch and St. Vincent Extension.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	354.30	(a)	(a)	......
	Winona and St. Peter.	Mar. 3, 1857 Mar. 3, 1865	(a)	221,322.62	221,999.16	1855
Utah	....		2,331,703.23	1,985,193.78	....	......
	Union Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	851,562.76	1,144.50	....	1876
				27,821.06	....	1877
				11,280.93	....	1884
				40.00	....	1886
				286,465.29	....	1897
				14,967.32	....	1898
				5,115.24	....	1899
				160.00	....	1900
				203,495.55	....	1901
				79,337.35	....	1902
				171,525.14	....	1903
				1,739.08	....	1904
	Central Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	1,480,140.47	76,101.91	....	1884
				12,868.61	....	1885
				42,193.87	....	1886
				75,382.16	....	1889
				232,086.01	....	1894
				419,142.12	....	1895
				157,299.00	....	1896
				160.00	....	1897
				562.99	....	1898
				1,200.00	....	1899
				131,895.41	....	1900
				10,923.08	....	1901
				480.00	....	1902
				19,661.59	....	1903
				2,195.57	....	1904
Washington	....		10,241,176.20	7,331,452.12	893,069.91	......
	Northern Pacific	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	b10,231,285.94	3,016.06	....	1880
				147,897.89	85,466.91	1882
				479,219.83	571.65	1883
				490,126.86	99,405.97	1884
				5,217,601.34	126,860.12	1885
				345,678.04	223,970.20	1886
				133,161.61	34,023.15	1887
				1,763.40	35,120.36	1888
				666.25	3,395.08	1889
				50,448.86	4,179.98	1890
				185,268.43	169,275.50	1891
				177,125.30	76,279.54	1892
				53,515.54	27,515.25	1893
				44,292.56	7,057.29	1894

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[a] See Minnesota.

[b] Area of unsurveyed land estimated.

TABLE VI.—*Railroad construction land grants*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Railroad.	Date of the grant.	Area of the grant.			Calendar year.
			Total.	Certified or patented.		
				Within the primary limits.	Within the indemnity limits.	
Washington—Continued.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
	Oregon Central	May 4, 1870	9,890.26	1,630.11	40.00	1895
				40.00		1896
Wisconsin	....	....	5,160,507.88	1,990,780.67	1,696,118.39	....
	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly West Wisconsin. Wisconsin Farm Land Mortgage Co. La Crosse and Milwaukee and Tonah and Lake St. Croix.	June 3, 1856 May 5, 1864	1,298,404.09	324,704.78	....	1863
				51,443.38	151,709.42	1870
				146,907.77	119,009.36	1872
				14,632.61	27,915.70	1873
				240.00	....	1874
				1,112.57	1,911.50	1876
				....	120.00	1877
				....	115,252.67	1886
				....	9,509.50	1887
				....	12,357.10	1889
	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior and Bayfield Branch.	June 3, 1856 May 5, 1864	1,376,916.04	341,758.74	....	1862
				289,307.09	16,656.34	1863
				6,598.19	....	1864
				....	156,450.84	1865
				106,068.43	323,400.14	1867
				6,558.11	25,716.88	1869
				7,608.37	30,894.60	1890
				441.80	3,837.28	1891
	Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, now Chicago and Northwestern.	June 3, 1856	500,605.87	78,665.99	132,397.03	1859
				3.04	....	1864
				46,808.42	53,856.28	1869
				93,652.91	117,183.88	1873
				1,129.50	23,048.90	1875
				160.25	40.00	1897
	Portage, Winnebago and Superior, now Wisconsin Central.	May 5, 1864	1,232,562.24	9,718.64	23,980.48	1873
				208,708.59	156,849.72	1874
				280.00	320.00	1875
				12,644.14	15,911.24	1876
				112,783.25	7,389.18	1877
				29,398.51	....	1878
				43,280.99	23,223.92	1882
				18,003.52	133,746.63	1887
				1,159.67	4,258.84	1890
				2,866.77	1,706.26	1896
				29,036.75	884.00	1897
				2,788.83	80.00	1898
				41.58	....	1899
				77.18	....	1900
				....	120.00	1903
	Northern Pacific	July 2, 1864 May 31, 1870	722,019.64	2,195.30	6,872.25	1901
Wyoming	....	....	5,323,281.43	5,136,180.57	....	....
	Union Pacific	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	5,194,516.34	35,791.84	....	1874
				30,695.64	....	1875
				11,468.00	....	1876
				1,086.55	....	1877
				640.00	....	1883
				176,839.40	....	1894
				97,706.14	....	1895
				995,198.53	....	1897
				11,539.78	....	1898
				640.00	....	1899
				225,319.15	....	1900
				1,571,505.43	....	1901
				285,775.84	....	1902
				1,576,882.18	....	1903
				115,590.09	....	1904
	Denver Pacific[a]	July 1, 1862 July 2, 1864	128,765.09	....	....	....

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[a] In conflicting limits with Union Pacific; all patents to Union Pacific.

TABLE VII.—*Swamp lands.*

State.	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Rejected.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	534,190.04	418,157.74	417,352.12	46,640.00
Arkansas	8,656,372.39	7,695,477.26	7,684,935.88	1,166,012.16
California	2,004,661.67	2,017,691.83	1,924,026.80	54,640.00
Florida	22,298,965.64	20,433,326.65	20,006,704.56	1,114,850.00
Illinois	3,961,784.10	1,496,692.05	1,457,044.66	740,693.16
Indiana	1,377,727.70	1,205,955.75	1,254,110.73	45,481.91
Iowa	4,571,851.28	940,511.51	870,189.09	899,566.29
Louisiana	[a]11,990,834.98	[b]9,195,675.41	[c]9,127,276.02	[d]1,210,374.65
Michigan	7,293,278.98	5,780,984.28	5,654,868.76	65,240.00
Minnesota	5,331,486.83	4,254,811.96	4,099,874.17	614,212.91
Mississippi	3,604,795.93	3,337,079.17	3,278,664.99	145,339.50
Missouri	4,843,676.09	4,498,248.26	3,344,702.90	358,687.68
Ohio	117,992.00	26,271.95	26,251.95	22,480.00
Oregon	526,908.63	351,743.16	249,244.82	152,151.41
Wisconsin	4,569,712.12	3,352,787.86	3,250,602.34	273,152.54
Total	81,699,225.33	[e]65,015,414.86	62,645,909.28	6,908,992.64

State.	Cash indemnity paid.		Land indemnity awarded.	
	Amount.	Basis.	Certified	Patented.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	$18,505.44	33,308.04	20,009.36	19,796.16
Arkansas	374,450.00	209,160.00		
Florida	[f]67,045.63	[f]78,705.08	[g]95,324.35	[h]85,423.27
Illinois	470,970.81	445,979.18	101,984.90	2,309.07
Indiana	39,080.14	29,973.63	8,434.84	4,880.30
Iowa	584,284.58	468,521.71	341,682.97	321,845.23
Louisiana	53,118.65	49,588.98	32,546.83	31,727.64
Michigan	15,922.06	13,384.31	24,639.43	24,088.69
Mississippi	17,786.56	21,910.05	47,888.73	47,846.88
Missouri	193,870.15	189,343.80	83,126.74	80,936.69
Ohio	29,027.76	23,441.67		
Wisconsin	185,278.91	154,348.09	106,042.08	105,047.99
Total	2,049,840.64	1,717,644.54	861,630.23	[e]723,850.82

[a] Act of 1849, 11,216,831.33 acres, and act of 1850, 774,003.65 acres.
[b] Act of 1849, 8,781,518.44 acres, and act of 1850, 414,156.97 acres.
[c] Act of 1849, 8,733,038.57 acres, and act of 1850, 394,237.45 acres.
[d] Act of 1850.
[e] Used in making Table XXIX.
[f] Acts of 1855 and 1857.
[g] Acts of 1855 and 1857, 88,172.76 acres, and Palatka indemnity, 7,151.59 acres.
[h] Acts of 1855 and 1857, 80,959.09 acres, and Palatka indemnity, 4,464.18 acres.

NOTE.—No account of the acreage of the claims rejected prior to 1892 has been kept, so it is impossible to state the amount of the pending claim of each State with any degree of exactness, and while the difference between the amounts selected and the totals of those approved, those patented, and those rejected may show an apparent claim for a large amount, that amount would probably be largely decreased if account had been kept of the rejections prior to 1892. Besides, quite a large part of the allowances under the indemnity laws was based upon lands reported to this office as swamp lands in place claims.

TABLE VIII.—*Grants of land to States and Territories.*

[To November 1, 1904.]

State or Territory.	For common schools.		For charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions.		For internal improvements.	
	Section No.	Area.	Granted.	Selected.	Granted.	Selected.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	16	907,164.00	96,560.00	96,560.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Arizona	16, 36	4,044,018.00	46,080.00	38,330.14	....	....
Arkansas	16	931,769.00	[a]48,177.43	48,177.43	500,000.00	500,000.00
California	16, 36	5,553,884.00	196,080.00	196,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Colorado	16, 36	3,686,009.00	168,080.00	168,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Florida	16	974,240.00	[b]114,668.65	114,668.65	500,000.00	500,000.00
Idaho	16, 36	2,960,747.00	636,080.00	631,741.63	....	....
Illinois	16	995,627.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Indiana	16	637,511.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Iowa	16	990,169.00	286,080.00	286,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Kansas	16, 36	2,910,151.00	136,080.00	136,080.00	[c]503,922.06	503,922.06
Louisiana	16	807,008.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Michigan	16	1,022,755.00	286,080.00	286,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Minnesota	16, 36	2,844,338.00	212,160.00	212,160.00	[d]520,000.00	520,000.00
Mississippi	16	824,586.00	138,240.00	138,240.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Missouri	16	1,216,551.00	376,080.00	376,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Montana	16, 36	5,199,644.00	486,080.00	481,858.12	[e]640.00	640.00
Nebraska	16, 36	2,729,849.00	148,880.00	148,880.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Nevada	16, 36	2,061,967.00	148,880.00	148,880.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
New Mexico	16, 36	4,357,156.00	711,080.00	709,557.50	[f]600,000.00	429,067.06
North Dakota	16, 36	2,495,004.00	586,080.00	586,028.45	....	....
Ohio	16	723,964.00	69,120.00	69,120.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Oklahoma	16, 36	1,385,174.00	327,458.00	327,458.00	....	....
Oregon	16, 36	3,404,802.00	136,080.00	136,080.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
South Dakota	16, 36	2,733,638.00	616,720.00	616,690.33	[e]640.00	640.00
Utah	2, 16, 32, 36	5,837,938.00	1,006,080.00	921,428.94	[g]500,000.00	449,563.44
Washington	16, 36	2,374,826.00	536,080.00	536,060.93	....	....
Wisconsin	16	979,858.00	332,160.00	332,160.00	500,640.00	500,640.00
Wyoming	16, 36	3,468,516.00	556,080.00	554,746.14	[h]5,640.00	5,456.26
Total	....	[i]69,058,443.00	8,539,464.08	8,435,546.26	10,631,482.06	10,409,968.84

State or Territory.	For public buildings.		For salt springs and contiguous tracts.		Total.		Remainder due the State.
	Granted.	Selected.	Granted.	Selected.	Granted.	Selected.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	1,620.00	1,620.00	23,040.00	23,040.00	621,220.00	621,220.00	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	46,080.00	38,330.14	7,749.86
Arkansas	10,600.00	10,600.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	604,857.43	604,857.43	....
California	6,400.00	6,400.00	....	....	702,480.00	702,480.00	....
Colorado	32,000.00	32,000.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	746,160.00	746,160.00	....
Florida	5,120.00	5,120.00	....	....	619,788.65	619,788.65	....
Idaho	32,000.00	32,000.00	....	....	668,080.00	663,741.63	4,338.37
Illinois	2,560.00	2,560.00	121,029.00	121,029.00	669,669.00	669,669.00	....
Indiana	2,560.00	2,560.00	23,040.00	23,040.00	571,680.00	571,680.00	....
Iowa	3,200.00	3,200.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	835,360.00	835,360.00	....
Kansas	6,400.00	6,400.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	692,482.06	692,482.06	....
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	546,080.00	546,080.00	....
Michigan	3,200.00	3,200.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	835,360.00	835,360.00	....
Minnesota	6,400.00	6,400.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	784,640.00	784,640.00	....
Mississippi	1,253.16	1,253.16	....	....	639,493.16	639,493.16	....
Missouri	2,560.00	2,560.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	924,720.00	924,720.00	....
Montana	182,000.00	169,879.83	....	....	668,720.00	652,377.95	16,342.05
Nebraska	12,800.00	12,800.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	707,760.00	707,760.00	....
Nevada	12,800.00	12,800.00	....	....	661,680.00	661,680.00	....
New Mexico	32,000.00	31,512.32	....	....	1,343,080.00	1,170,156.90	172,923.10
North Dakota	82,000.00	74,722.74	....	....	668,080.00	660,751.19	7,328.81
Ohio	....	....	24,216.00	24,216.00	593,336.00	593,336.00	....
Oklahoma	327,458.00	327,458.00	....	....	654,916.00	654,916.00	....
Oregon	6,400.00	6,400.00	46,080.00	46,080.00	688,560.00	688,560.00	....
South Dakota	82,000.00	82,000.00	....	....	699,360.00	699,330.33	29.67
Utah	64,000.00	57,487.14	....	....	1,570,080.00	1,428,499.52	141,580.48
Washington	132,000.00	132,000.00	....	....	668,080.00	668,060.93	19.07
Wisconsin	6,400.00	6,400.00	....	....	839,200.00	839,200.00	....
Wyoming	107,000.00	106,969.82	....	....	668,720.00	667,172.22	1,547.78
Total	1,162,731.16	1,136,303.01	606,045.00	606,045.00	20,939,722.30	[i]20,587,863.11	351,859.19

[a] Includes 2,097.43 acres granted Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

[b] Includes 22,506.65 acres granted Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

[c] Includes 3,922.06 acres granted for bridge over the Republican River.

[d] Includes 20,000 acres granted for forestry purposes.

[e] Camp and parade grounds.

[f] Water reservoirs, 500,000 acres; improvement of bed of Rio Grande River, 100,000 acres.

[g] Water reservoirs.

[h] Fish hatchery.

[i] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Private land claims.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

	Under general acts of—				Under special individual acts.		
	June 2, 1858.			June 22, 1860.			
	By the surveyor-general of Louisiana.	By the surveyor-general of Missouri.	By the surveyor-general of Florida.	By the Commissioner of the General Land Office.	Fernando de la Maza Arrendanda.	La Mana and Las Ormigas.	Charles Gayarre.
STATUS.							
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Issued	557,041.40	120,370.34	6,250	627,008.00	58,000	15,372.44	680.56
Located	363,584.98	117,107.19	5,260	567,880.00	58,000	15,372.44	680.56
Outstanding	36,664.12	3,263.15	990	10,916.76			
WHERE LOCATED.							
Arkansas	24,310.25			920.00			
California	7,354.48	850.69		16,280.00		160.00	
Colorado	30,799.32		560	34,640.00			
Florida	200.56			1,040.00	58,000		
Idaho				720.00			
Illinois				80.00			
Indiana				80.00			
Iowa		18,288.68		960.00		80.00	
Kansas	2,315.85	92,209.06	160	52,680.00			
Louisiana	83,425.54		240	8,400.00			680.56
Michigan	15,408.88		2,100	189,520.00		12,652.44	
Minnesota	46,644.93			52,440.00		480.00	
Mississippi	1,785.88			1,840.00			
Missouri		920.00				80.00	
Montana	1,894.09			800.00			
Nebraska	71,070.78	2,240.00		9,760.00		160.00	
North Dakota	1,733.75	400.00	160	43,320.00			
Oregon	880.00			4,320.00			
South Dakota	10,886.79		880	67,720.00			
Utah	320.00		480	4,920.00			
Washington	2,480.00	560.00		5,920.00			
Wisconsin	112,413.98	1,638.76	680	71,520.00		1,760.00	
Wyoming	160.00						

	Under special-individual acts.						
	Pascal L. Cerre.	John Huertas.	Charles F. Sibbald.	Charles Seaton.	Louis Reggio.	Benjamin Matoyer.	Mackey Wherry.
STATUS.							
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Issued	3,004.51	3,332.30	2,000	2,999.15	330.97	123.12	1,361.12
Located	3,004.51	3,292.30	1,960	2,999.15	330.97	123.12	1,361.12
Outstanding		40.00	40				
WHERE LOCATED.							
Alabama							1,361.12
Arkansas						43.12	
Florida		3,292.30	1,960	2,999.15			
Louisiana					330.97		
Michigan						40.00	
Missouri	3,004.51						
South Dakota						40.00	

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Private land claims*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

	Under special-individual acts.						Total.
	Israel Dodge.	Walter Fenwick.	Samuel Ware.	Joseph Gerard.	Thos. B. Valentine.	Wyandot treaty of Mar. 17, 1842.	
STATUS.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Issued	6,002.50	8,507	640	1,920	13,316	924.40	1,429,183.81
Located	5,762.50	8,507		1,320	7,560	240.00	[a]1,164,345.84
Outstanding	240.00		640	600	5,756	684.40	59,834.43
WHERE LOCATED.							
Alabama							1,361.12
Arizona					440	80.00	520.00
Arkansas							25,273.37
California					2,680	80.00	27,405.17
Colorado					200		66,199.32
Florida					160		67,652.01
Idaho					160	40.00	920.00
Illinois							80.00
Indiana							80.00
Iowa				1,280			20,606.68
Kansas							147,364.91
Louisiana		6,587					49,664.07
Michigan	40.00				80		219,841.32
Minnesota	40.00				120		99,724.93
Mississippi							3,625.88
Missouri	680.00	1,920					6,604.51
Montana					520		3,214.09
Nebraska	1,040.00						84,270.73
New Mexico	721.95				280	40.00	1,041.95
North Dakota	121.95				1,200		46,985.70
Oregon							5,200.00
South Dakota	1,320.00				1,240		81,586.79
Utah					280		6,000.00
Washington	1,358.60				200		10,518.60
Wisconsin							188,012.69
Wyoming	440.00			40			640.00

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Sioux half-breeds.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

Amount issued to Indians of Lake Pepin under act of July 17, 1854. (*10 Stats., 304.*)

	40-acre pieces.		80-acre pieces.		160-acre pieces.		Total.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
STATUS.								
Issued	1,360	54,400	641	51,280	1,354	216,640	3,355	322,320
Located	1,312	52,480	624	49,920	1,299	207,840	3,235	[a]310,240
Outstanding	48	1,920	17	1,360	55	8,800	120	12,080
WHERE LOCATED.								
Arizona	1	40	1	80	1	160	3	280
California	65	2,600	32	2,560	64	10,240	161	15,400
Colorado	15	600	5	400	3	480	23	1,480
Idaho	1	40			1	160	2	200
Indiana			1	80	6	960	7	1,040
Iowa	9	360	5	400	9	1,440	23	2,200
Kansas	5	200	2	160	2	320	9	680
Michigan	1	40					1	40
Minnesota	1,023	40,920	497	39,760	1,025	164,000	2,545	244,680
Montana	3	120	2	160	2	320	7	600
Nebraska	6	240	1	80	13	2,080	20	2,400
Nevada	60	2,400	27	2,160	65	10,400	152	14,960
New Mexico	9	360	6	480	4	640	19	1,480
North Dakota	24	960	8	640	26	4,160	58	5,760
Oregon			1	80			1	80
South Dakota	44	1,760	19	1,520	40	6,400	103	9,680
Utah	1	40	1	80	1	160	3	280
Washington	3	120			1	160	4	280
Wisconsin	41	1,640	16	1,280	36	5,760	93	8,680
Wyoming	1	40						40

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Chippewa half-breeds.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

	80-acre pieces to Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, under treaty of Sept. 30, 1854. (10 Stats., 1109.)		160-acre pieces to Indians of Red Lake and Pembina, under treaty of Apr. 12, 1864. (13 Stats., 689.)		Total.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
STATUS.						
Issued	926	74,080	477	76,320	1,403	150,400
Located	537	42,960	422	67,520	959	[a]110,480
Outstanding	389	31,120	55	8,800	444	39,920
WHERE LOCATED.						
California	16	1,280			16	1,280
Colorado	14	1,120			14	1,120
Michigan	5	400			5	400
Minnesota	290	23,200	223	35,680	513	58,880
Nebraska	1	80			1	80
North Dakota			199	31,840	199	31,840
South Dakota	8	640			8	640
Utah	1	80			1	80
Wisconsin	202	16,160			202	16,160
Total	2,389	191,120	1,376	220,160	3,765	411,280

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE IX.—*Scrip—Agricultural college.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Area of scrip.		State or Territory.	Area of scrip.	
	Issued.	Located.		Issued.	Located.
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	240,000		New Hampshire	150,000	
Arizona		960	New Jersey	210,000	
Arkansas	150,000	1,920	New Mexico		3,680
California		1,397,760	New York	990,000	
Colorado		238,560	North Carolina	270,000	
Connecticut	180,000		North Dakota		4,800
Delaware	90,000		Ohio	630,000	
Florida	90,000	160	Oregon		70,240
Georgia	270,000		Pennsylvania	780,000	
Idaho		160	Rhode Island	120,000	
Illinois	480,000		South Carolina	180,000	
Indiana	390,000		South Dakota		195,040
Iowa		259,040	Tennessee	300,000	
Kansas		874,240	Texas	180,000	
Kentucky	330,000		Utah		91,200
Louisiana	210,000	160	Vermont	150,000	
Maine	210,000		Virginia	300,000	
Maryland	210,000		Washington		62,400
Massachusetts	360,000		West Virginia	150,000	
Michigan		957,440	Wisconsin		1,131,200
Minnesota		940,000	Wyoming		3,040
Mississippi	210,000	480			
Missouri		201,120	Total	7,830,000	[a]7,672,800
Montana		97,440			
Nebraska		1,139,200	Outstanding	157,200	
Nevada		2,560			

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

Table X.—*Allotments to individual Indians.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Number of allotments.	Area of allotments.	State or Territory.	Number of allotments.	Area of allotments.
		Acres.			*Acres.*
Alabama	6,400	2,145,128.00	Mississippi	3,050	2,798,065.00
Arizona	339	44,712.53	Montana	232	41,982.35
Arkansas	12	2,320.00	Nebraska	5,30[illegible]	522,128.20
California	3,138	410,511.31	Nevada	6[illegible]	97,291.17
Colorado	441	75,511.51	New Mexico	848	129,722.76
Florida	2	958.20	North Dakota	2,179	230,697.72
Idaho	2,196	206,585.65	Oklahoma	12,061	1,846,568.38
Illinois	72	50,250.00	Ohio	40	23,547.00
Indiana	371	224,737.30	Oregon	4,280	585,167.45
Indian Territory	1,627	176,517.44	South Dakota	11,710	2,080,450.35
Iowa	2	1,280.00	Washington	4,197	404,667.91
Kansas	4,527	717,206.76	Wisconsin	4,902	312,708.44
Michigan	2,631	299,221.45			
Minnesota	7,794	629,422.96	Total	78,986	[a]13,967,359.86

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

Table XI.—*Land ceded by certain tribes of Indians and sold through the Office of Indian Affairs.*

State.	Acres.
Kansas	945,129.83
Minnesota	143,241.75
Nebraska	27,666.61
Total	[a]1,116,038.19

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.		Total.
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.	
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	1883-1901								327.95	239.40	567.35
Arizona	1872-1904	9,049.64	1,146.07		7,897.32	1,976.62			36,397.78		56,467.43
Arkansas	1881-1904	138.37	34,938.38		41.32	11,791.12			62,292.21		109,201.40
California	1867-1904	14,596.09	64,609.72	8,717.12	6,785.94	12,545.64			250,532.37	3,169.80	355,906.77
Colorado	1868-1904	20,141.64	40,308.81		12,379.06	9,817.21		23,480.78	290,591.42	125,890.38	522,104.25
Florida	1892-1903		200.95			39.93			1,065.34		1,306.22
Idaho	1876-1904	5,861.82	5,171.60		3,600.62	3,725.72			39,472.40	280.00	58,112.16
Kansas	1876								160.00		160.00
Montana	1867-1904	6,495.08	12,797.11		4,858.91	2,909.80		240.00	137,867.83	31,320.85	196,484.58
Nevada	1866-1904	5,906.48	9,087.51		2,806.60	858.40		160.00	24,470.54	480.00	43,269.53
New Mexico	1874-1904	1,695.72	1,040.76		1,168.23	142.70		2,186.18	17,550.74	13,335.64	37,119.97
North Dakota	1886-1904							307.00		2,388.20	2,695.20
Oklahoma	1902-1903		240.00	160.00		300.00			370.00		1,070.00
Oregon	1871-1904	2,404.56	2,908.82		2,017.01	1,094.55		398.70	17,580.43	4,785.02	31,184.09
South Dakota	1877-1904	4,438.58	3,118.31		9,249.91	2,514.21			45,663.77		64,984.78
Utah	1871-1904	7,886.21	1,879.01		6,683.74	383.63		720.00	64,471.10	25,167.14	106,690.83
Washington	1874-1904	2,478.20	582.72		2,747.60	702.81		160.00	15,610.52	38,598.96	60,880.81
Wyoming	1874-1904	1,625.15	800.00		2,035.83	3,006.92	1,599.87	5,948.12	22,958.99	45,096.22	83,070.60
Total		82,717.49	178,319.77	8,877.12	62,217.09	50,809.26	1,599.87	33,600.78	1,027,383.39	290,751.65	[a]1,731,275.92

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

Year in which applications were made or patents issued.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.		Total.
	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1866	26.34									26.34
1867	587.83	160.00								747.83
1868	411.80	30.00		0.46				9.65		451.91
1869	45.17							268.83		314.00
1870	514.85							789.71		1,304.56
1871	2,145.31	800.42						2,400.90		5,346.63
1872	2,688.16	903.11						9,898.05		13,489.32
1873	319.32	4,831.01						6,546.02		11,696.35
1874	432.50	3,979.42		30.83	16.08			13,698.11	281.63	18,438.52
1875	1,021.91	2,646.98		20.63				17,050.18	920.00	21,659.70
1876	294.11	2,576.61			16.89			16,028.59	2,282.97	21,199.17
1877	749.71	2,397.36						15,288.89	265.18	18,701.14
1878	593.94	2,196.57						13,564.95	1,040.00	17,395.46
1879	424.06	2,103.33						12,494.18	160.00	15,181.57
1880	567.94	2,200.75						18,108.88	2,663.28	23,540.85
1881	661.54	5,415.14		3.52				18,554.80	2,233.68	26,868.68
1882	1,229.59	5,732.41		20.66	47.50			33,517.39	7,298.81	47,845.86
1883	946.39	4,750.30		5.17	160.00	1,440.00		27,597.73	4,094.45	38,994.04
1884	466.52	1,450.78		21.68				18,921.13	5,076.74	25,936.85
1885	781.44	1,464.19		9.84	120.00			4,829.16	1,945.23	9,149.86
1886	368.34	6,022.63	640.00	34.14				14,276.49	4,302.51	25,644.11
1887	543.80	678.69		14.40				33,033.96	4,200.00	38,470.85
1888	654.50	1,740.61		25.27				15,605.64	21,720.43	39,746.45
1889	652.77	4,726.78		56.07	1.89		80.00	22,478.29	26,875.04	54,870.84
1890	788.27	1,661.03		167.21	71.48			32,811.59	45,544.83	80,988.86
1891	821.26	1,018.95		46.86				53,331.89	16,999.02	72,217.97
1892	1,167.76	3,140.72		85.58	.82			80,933.14	8,419.12	93,747.14
1893	969.06	2,279.55		5.06				42,848.50	15,585.84	61,688.00
1894	829.13	10,068.33		4.17				37,509.68	8,696.62	57,107.93
1895	888.57	4,347.31			3.08			32,418.44	6,578.84	44,231.19
1896	2,456.28	5,049.48		88.50	197.28			34,453.64	5,387.00	47,629.18
1897	2,014.77	8,741.83		397.40			40.00	28,160.37	5,817.36	44,671.73
1898	2,492.87	7,260.79	1,306.21	312.47	939.78			41,303.65	4,251.12	57,875.89
1899	13,344.86	19,125.26	40.64	107.17	698.37		40.00	42,762.64	7,713.20	83,827.14
1900	5,061.08	14,231.85	60.08	964.70	927.18		40.00	44,351.46	12,306.26	77,942.61
1901	3,880.44	7,767.66		3,171.65	2,282.19		360.00	50,734.76	11,562.26	79,758.96
1902	3,942.80	8,131.43	160.00	8,409.92	12,967.24		7,119.32	58,203.23	23,188.55	122,117.49
1903	11,208.99	15,967.17	550.19	32,174.04	18,872.20	159.37	19,325.01	61,527.52	23,817.20	183,101.69
1904	15,781.52	12,712.37	1,120.00	16,044.70	13,492.43		6,506.45	71,071.85	10,580.58	147,349.85
Total	82,717.49	178,319.77	3,877.12	62,217.09	50,809.26	1,599.37	33,600.78	1,027,383.39	290,751.65	[a] 1,731,275.92

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama									327.95	239.40
	1883								139.62	
	1887								188.33	
	1901									239.40
Alaska		2,894.08	588.32		876.17	92.73			4,368.62	
	1888								56.50	
	1889								332.47	
	1890								281.80	
	1891					6.52			421.77	
	1892				19.00				178.82	
	1893		29.30							
	1894	40.62							525.70	
	1895	43.13							872.71	
	1896								112.64	
	1897	4.38							15.43	
	1898								25.66	
	1899	249.36	5.54						75.13	
	1900	433.20			53.55				142.85	
	1901	23.52	38.62		298.53				458.45	
	1902	103.82	119.64		25.59	67.50			516.95	
	1903	1,667.58	35.45		305.79	18.71			317.96	
	1904	328.47	359.77		173.71				533.69	
Arizona		9,049.64	1,146.07		7,897.32	1,976.62			36,397.78	
	1872								9.15	
	1873								9.21	
	1874								116.76	
	1875	19.76							50.90	
	1876								87.21	
	1877								371.38	
	1878	35.50							111.66	
	1879	18.77							70.37	
	1880	44.12							185.20	
	1881	79.07							350.57	
	1882	181.70			20.66				1,751.57	
	1883	48.08							832.82	
	1884								1,138.87	
	1885	68.18							271.09	
	1886	40.33							1,405.07	
	1887	37.36							400.52	

	1888	33.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	288.08	....
	1889	44.44	....	....	24.98	....	....	....	275.46	....
	1890	59.88	....	....	73.95	....	....	....	590.93	....
	1891	26.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	678.58	....
	1892	20.66	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,275.72	....
	1893	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	918.90	....
	1894	235.54	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,423.46	....
	1895	19.68	962.10	....	....	....	....	....	621.54	....
	1896	40.23	120.00	....	20.66	....	....	....	754.74	....
	1897	68.79	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,003.19	....
	1898	156.23	....	....	17.25	....	....	....	1,075.74	....
	1899	1,269.47	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,622.00	....
	1900	1,073.51	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,174.73	....
	1901	113.70	....	....	160.93	....	....	....	3,014.41	....
	1902	206.25	15.27	....	657.70	....	....	....	2,302.87	....
	1903	2,068.00	30.54	....	4,413.42	1,762.79	....	....	3,728.19	....
	1904	3,023.34	18.16	....	2,507.82	213.83	....	....	5,491.94	....
Arkansas	....	138.37	34,938.38	....	41.32	11,791.12	....	....	62,242.21	....
	1881	59.73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1882	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.66	....
	1892	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,107.11	....
	1893	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	260.00	....
	1894	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,532.35	....
	1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	739.84	....
	1896	37.32	....	....	....	....	....	....	461.83	....
	1897	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	637.26	....
	1898	....	680.00	....	....	....	....	....	220.00	....
	1899	....	12,141.82	....	....	....	....	....	952.19	....
	1900	41.32	5,102.48	....	....	....	....	....	6,072.28	....
	1901	....	2,784.45	....	....	360.00	....	....	6,578.59	....
	1902	....	2,760.15	....	....	80.00	....	....	10,758.25	....
	1903	....	7,613.22	....	....	4,657.23	....	....	12,710.12	....
	1904	....	3,906.26	....	41.32	6,693.89	....	....	19,241.73	....
California	....	14,596.09	64,609.72	3,717.12	6,735.94	12,545.64	....	....	250,532.37	3,169.89
	1867	285.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1868	63.66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1869	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49.98	....
	1870	441.24	....	....	....	....	....	....	132.74	....
	1871	2,004.83	244.56	....	....	....	....	....	1,634.43	....
	1872	2,505.21	855.11	....	....	....	....	....	7,622.02	....
	1873	216.82	2,989.81	....	....	....	....	....	5,707.58	....
	1874	268.78	3,222.70	....	15.33	16.03	....	....	8,878.82	....
	1875	559.02	2,381.16	....	20.63	....	....	....	10,316.45	....
	1876	92.51	2,164.46	....	....	16.89	....	....	11,004.06	....
	1877	314.56	2,137.75	....	....	....	....	....	7,892.30	160.00
	1878	55.62	2,004.08	....	....	....	....	....	9,286.51	320.00
	1879	252.97	1,795.91	....	....	....	....	....	8,278.24	....
	1880	93.24	866.79	....	....	....	....	....	9,529.57	....
	1881	91.50	3,037.89	....	....	....	....	....	6,568.72	....
	1882	59.33	2,771.88	....	....	....	....	....	10,780.14	....
	1883	99.20	2,960.65	....	....	....	....	....	8,304.98	200.00
	1884	41.30	1,180.83	....	....	....	....	....	2,850.80	120.00

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
California (continued)	1885	40.63	1,183.87			120.00			1,062.51	
	1886	19.36	5,831.63	640.00					3,327.70	240.00
	1887	40.71	368.11						13,905.25	120.00
	1888	105.70	685.23						4,764.68	
	1889	98.42	745.10		23.23	1.89			5,018.10	400.00
	1890	29.69	305.04		84.38	71.43			8,352.99	800.00
	1891	246.98	401.03						17,774.75	160.00
	1892	72.02	1,642.22						14,393.48	40.00
	1893		565.08		5.05				4,621.29	
	1894	224.98	3,583.43		3.45				7,445.77	160.00
	1895	13.73	903.97						5,197.89	80.00
	1896	1,111.84	1,241.70		59.41	197.28			5,091.24	
	1897	114.06	3,482.42		18.89				3,263.61	40.00
	1898	764.08	4,633.41	1,306.21	29.21	54.07			5,050.60	
	1899	534.26	2,360.45	40.64	98.07	21.45			6,337.26	
	1900	357.13	2,786.88	60.06	277.94	379.13			5,746.80	289.89
	1901	275.70	1,105.23		49.17	195.29			6,292.17	
	1902	256.65	259.02		931.91	4,618.22			9,987.92	40.00
	1903	1,733.08	683.22	550.19	3,556.85	4,525.77			8,535.40	
	1904	1,111.33	3,230.20	1,120.00	1,562.42	2,828.19			5,517.58	
Colorado		20,141.64	40,303.81		12,379.06	9,817.21		23,480.78	290,591.42	125,890.33
	1868	6.61								
	1869								27.35	
	1870	11.22							44.66	
	1871	28.05							104.67	
	1872	11.22							114.45	
	1873	13.09							156.22	
	1874	18.24							1,291.52	
	1875	1.72							754.04	
	1876	29.01							1,708.33	
	1877	387.88							1,980.26	80.00
	1878	179.45	20.00						1,756.17	
	1879	59.16							1,232.84	
	1880	170.50	566.82						4,028.48	200.00
	1881	227.89	1,906.63		2.52				7,230.04	799.79
	1882	817.91	915.90			47.50			14,484.45	2,078.16
	1883	607.69	1,771.05		5.17	160.00			9,986.45	360.00
	1884	250.82	98.22		10.32				10,085.63	1,989.89
	1885	252.01	280.82		9.84				2,218.98	920.00

	1886	126.51	156.02		2.58				5,680.17	1,529.49
	1887	181.76	810.58		14.40				11,862.88	1,300.00
	1888	274.61	995.88		14.27				5,982.62	11,649.17
	1889	147.13	1,344.96		7.91				7,745.81	14,806.63
	1890	125.30	112.73		.77				9,630.37	28,786.01
	1891	112.98	131.83		18.38				17,221.07	5,844.27
	1892	478.56	256.18			.82			21,160.16	3,546.77
	1893	410.25	460.00						11,212.19	5,000.65
	1894	218.51	6,124.99		.72				9,258.55	1,906.74
	1895	256.06	1,840.90			3.03			11,602.62	1,781.64
	1896	934.97	1,775.41		3.43				12,977.65	591.09
	1897	1,076.27	598.57		60.28				11,483.18	919.74
	1898	756.65	1,020.43		159.85	106.01			13,989.14	560.56
	1899	2,276.67	3,319.42		4.65	518.39		40.00	12,068.87	1,067.20
	1900	1,143.61	4,900.58		98.45	70.00			11,729.24	2,511.32
	1901	1,312.67	2,967.66		298.50	555.65			16,471.44	6,078.41
	1902	1,541.66	2,705.61		1,426.56	2,480.50		7,079.32	14,752.50	18,891.50
	1903	2,028.40	4,316.97		6,194.11	3,490.26		13,186.82	13,822.18	11,209.08
	1904	3,727.61	1,409.65		4,046.37	1,885.15		8,224.64	15,401.94	6,540.82
Florida			200.95			39.93			1,065.34	
	1892								40.00	
	1893								106.86	
	1895		80.30						244.67	
	1896								490.06	
	1897		120.65						40.94	
	1899								20.08	
	1900								40.65	
	1901					39.93				
	1903								92.15	
Idaho		5,861.82	5,171.60		3,600.62	3,725.72			39,472.40	280.00
	1876								10,62	
	1880								36.15	
	1881								65.06	
	1882	37.79							420.47	
	1883	20.64							519.45	
	1884	85.00	148.02						882.06	
	1885	291.30							307.62	
	1886	17.44							562.83	
	1887	68.68							1,127.07	
	1888	17.12							441.07	
	1889	25.98							272.48	
	1890	51.64	167.53						910.75	
	1891	44.00			10.35				1,497.60	80.00
	1892	77.63							2,[illegible]22.51	
	1893								4,891.17	
	1894								2,080.47	
	1895	462.88							1,474.33	
	1896	6.82	1,350.00						2,136.85	
	1897	58.32			185.19				735.74	
	1898	276.41	724.44						2,032.20	
	1899	1,108.49	497.91						1,471.36	
	1900	526.35	821.92		42.68	125.98			2,886.06	

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Idaho (continued)	1901	450.98	437.00		155.00				2,182.34	
	1902	436.69	689.93		485.12	859.07			3,166.72	200.00
	1903	631.71	651.65		1,717.07	2,305.79			2,197.47	
	1904	1,166.00	193.20		1,005.21	434.88			4,442.45	
Kansas									160.00	
	1876								160.00	
Montana		6,495.03	12,797.11		4,858.91	2,909.80		240.00	137,867.83	31,320.85
	1867	10.84								
	1868	79.61			.46				5.06	
	1869								50.06	
	1870								67.73	
	1871		70.00						522.89	
	1872		48.00						1,449.65	
	1873	4.97	1,801.78						330.71	
	1874	62.04	606.72						2,112.81	
	1875	41.30	224.82						4,303.06	
	1876	12.14	412.15						1,427.05	
	1877	3.30	217.22						3,455.65	
	1878		172.54						1,000.75	
	1879		298.77						1,593.89	
	1880	37.32	287.81						1,952.83	
	1881	38.09	450.62		1.00				2,510.12	
	1882	23.09	24.63						2,780.32	480.00
	1883	20.18	18.60						2,977.22	
	1884								1,913.53	20.96
	1885								429.29	670.23
	1886				12.15				1,744.68	1,154.64
	1887								2,359.88	560.00
	1888								2,933.61	2,817.58
	1889	129.40	96.72						3,973.96	615.57
	1890	75.37	590.99		8.11				8,662.57	3,282.28
	1891	301.09	179.62		18.13				7,223.47	2,805.08
	1892	204.36	197.67						19,032.41	320.00
	1893	198.42	214.05						9,128.09	3,365.56
	1894	85.34	159.91						4,797.29	2,062.58
	1895	131.23	560.04						6,120.08	1,509.71
	1896	77.26	397.34						6,266.31	1,356.95
	1897	82.69	280.00		17.90				4,758.34	947.51
	1898	17.44	211.51			15.08			2,942.82	1,574.46

	1899	1,771.09	552.13						5,789.05	2,461.08
	1900	458.47	471.17		315.15	281.75		40.00	4,945.94	2,251.78
	1901	219.63	248.61		67.89	186.09		160.00	5,154.54	160.00
	1902	264.22	124.17		419.83	1,514.71			3,667.85	360.37
	1903	955.87	1,895.33		2,579.90			40.00	5,197.18	1,200.95
	1904	1,195.27	1,899.19		1,418.39	962.22			4,287.65	1,396.61
Nevada		5,906.48	9,087.51		2,806.60	358.40		160.00	24,470.54	480.00
	1866	26.34								
	1867	291.04	160.00							
	1868	261.92	30.00						4.60	
	1869	45.17							141.44	
	1870	62.39							544.58	
	1871	55.43							120.80	
	1872	99.64							65.79	
	1873	54.47							194.95	
	1874	62.78			15.50				581.11	
	1875	352.57							900.58	
	1876	122.65							723.25	
	1877	78.03							826.86	
	1878	806.70							852.64	
	1879	71.88							590.97	
	1880	76.01							1,167.94	
	1881	71.31							724.14	
	1882	68.29	1,920.00						1,350.89	
	1883	37.19							1,172.09	
	1884	17.42							645.29	
	1885	82.18							298.83	
	1886	45.94			19.43				230.08	
	1887	60.15							1,068.58	
	1888	33.66							375.38	
	1889	6.92	2,540.00						120.94	
	1890	12.26							688.98	
	1891	27.54							1,387.27	
	1892	18.99							1,777.13	
	1893	253.19							215.55	
	1894								879.90	
	1895								463.09	
	1896								712.55	
	1897		4,265.19						429.87	
	1898								417.45	
	1899	1,970.65							441.30	
	1900	108.68			34.25				1,092.44	
	1901	54.23			43.40				653.12	160.00
	1902	80.28	172.32		637.40	320.00			544.30	
	1903	795.01			1,587.33			160.00	1,178.48	320.00
	1904	195.57			469.29	38.40			1,442.43	
New Mexico		1,695.72	1,040.76		1,168.23	142.70		2,186.18	17,550.74	13,835.64
	1874								10.33	
	1875								6.89	
	1877								27.46	
	1878								20.66	
	1879								31.01	

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
New Mexico (continued)	1880		159.83							288.01
	1881								8.05	
	1882	40.41							38.32	
	1883	42.00							1,160.20	
	1884	20.66			11.36				438.37	
	1885	43.27							52.55	
	1886	57.61							382.67	
	1887	141.38							811.13	40.00
	1888	118.13	60.00						223.12	1,653.52
	1889	139.64							391.08	162.94
	1890	152.15							731.36	478.95
	1891								1,440.17	690.90
	1892	27.20			85.58				2,436.49	40.00
	1893		621.50						663.12	678.81
	1894								1,821.01	970.23
	1895								1,005.45	619.13
	1896	212.81	4.99						357.40	160.00
	1897	82.38			16.58				280.94	2,610.11
	1898	77.37							349.75	840.00
	1899	96.49							1,172.49	320.00
	1900	78.44	40.00		20.56				525.85	480.00
	1901	20.02			136.29			160.00	760.89	1,240.00
	1902	10.53			24.02				441.26	394.52
	1903	129.93			508.79	142.70		1,946.18	950.89	1,108.52
	1904	205.30	154.44		365.05			80.00	1,012.38	560.00
North Dakota								307.00		2,388.20
	1886									225.07
	1887									80.00
	1888									278.50
	1893									80.00
	1894									40.00
	1896									40.00
	1897									80.00
	1899									134.51
	1901									291.50
	1902									404.50
	1903							198.20		617.82
	1904							108.80		116.80
Oklahoma			240.00	160.00		300.00			370.00	

	1902		240.06	160.00		140.00			210.00	
	1903					160.00			160.00	
Oregon		2,404.56	2,903.82		2,017.01	1,094.55		398.70	17,560.48	4,785.02
	1871	57.00	279.48							
	1872	42.90							576.11	
	1873		39.92						18.57	
	1874		60.00						458.50	
	1875	20.00	41.00						478.56	
	1876								451.12	
	1877		34.56						475.97	25.18
	1878								482.75	
	1879								160.00	
	1880								354.05	
	1881	20.00	20.00						151.90	
	1882		100.00						40.00	
	1883								375.78	
	1884		23.66						241.82	157.06
	1885									160.00
	1886		34.98							
	1887								38.49	
	1888				11.00				17.54	
	1889	58.89						80.00	80.00	
	1890		80.00						471.00	
	1891	8.16							1,578.60	
	1892	12.63	120.00						970.27	
	1893								333.76	
	1894		200.00						471.76	
	1895								1,010.27	
	1896								407.81	200.00
	1897				98.56				583.95	
	1898								1,601.65	
	1899	27.04	20.00						660.11	160.00
	1900	278.69	190.00						142.84	
	1901	105.74	130.00		.89				818.18	170.70
	1902	20.16			238.69	322.41			1,388.18	
	1903	523.59	429.07		1,460.65	722.14		318.70	1,298.49	3,598.58
	1904	1,229.76	1,101.15		207.22	50.00			1,378.46	318.50
South Dakota		4,438.58	3,118.81		9,249.91	2,514.21			45,668.77	
	1877		7.83							
	1878								18.39	
	1879	21.28	8.65						62.00	
	1880	23.96							121.77	
	1881	47.37							101.94	
	1882								360.91	
	1883	23.83							206.29	
	1884								164.02	
	1885								47.06	
	1886	9.83							108.73	
	1887								250.57	
	1888	28.15							196.68	
	1889								1,040.95	
	1890	20.15	414.74						473.11	

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
South Dakota (continued)	1891		306.47						946.51	
	1892	140.59	122.65						3,581.56	
	1893		258.97						5,096.58	
	1894	13.49							2,215.73	
	1895								1,746.99	
	1896	4.14							2,301.69	
	1897								1,217.94	
	1898	4.75							4,340.19	
	1899	1,668.35			4.45				3,780.05	
	1900	181.58	385.93		20.42				3,147.14	
	1901	284.43	29.71		1,710.82	789.18			2,127.59	
	1902	29.09	1,104.96		1,605.86	1,598.46			3,328.74	
	1903	644.93	296.81		4,060.17	126.57			3,609.57	
	1904	1,342.66	179.59		1,848.60				4,982.07	
Utah		7,886.21	1,379.01		6,683.74	383.63		720.00	64,471.10	25,167.14
	1871		206.88						20.11	
	1872	29.19							60.88	
	1873	29.97							128.83	
	1874	20.66							308.76	
	1875	27.54							244.70	
	1876	37.80							196.95	
	1877	16.44							250.03	
	1878	16.67							535.42	720.00
	1879								474.86	120.00
	1880	122.79	320.00						712.44	862.00
	1881	27.08							677.31	1,120.52
	1882	1.07							1,309.00	998.22
	1883	47.63							697.17	2,261.06
	1884	51.32							561.24	351.47
	1885	3.87							89.96	
	1886	61.32							863.90	328.71
	1887	13.76							780.60	
	1888	43.83							362.88	40.70
	1889	1.96							1,254.78	1,120.00
	1890	48.67							883.36	2,732.69
	1891	58.70							1,617.12	1,844.20
	1892	115.12							6,498.21	1,235.94
	1893	75.82	160.00						2,626.03	960.00
	1894	3.56							1,681.90	1,208.52

	1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	980.29	364.98
	1896	15.91	100.58	....	....	....	....	....	1,183.95	677.75
	1897	516.11	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,314.43	160.00
	1898	281.64	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,707.63	....
	1899	2,348.16	40.00	....	....	....	....	....	5,305.21	1,770.41
	1900	254.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,033.39	3,212.76
	1901	732.56	120.00	....	20.66	....	....	....	4,694.25	320.00
	1902	501.76	60.00	....	1,099.84	182.97	....	....	5,883.29	1,807.71
	1903	873.42	30.41	....	4,349.20	20.00	....	480.00	4,698.67	640.00
	1904	1,522.60	341.64	....	1,214.04	180.66	....	240.00	5,984.05	820.00
Washington....................		2,478.20	582.72	....	2,747.60	702.81	....	160.00	15,610.52	38,598.96
	1874	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	161.63
	1878	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,122.97
	1879	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40.00
	1880	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,313.15
	1881	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	313.37
	1882	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,821.93
	1883	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,116.17
	1884	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,817.36
	1886	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	760.00
	1887	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.66	280.00
	1888	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	915.94
	1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,600.00
	1890	158.16	....	....	....	....	....	....	81.88	7,871.34
	1891	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,146.89
	1892	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,395.00	1,606.66
	1893	31.38	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,810.45	4,308.00
	1894	52.72	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,249.41	1,280.00
	1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	585.40	520.00
	1896	16.98	59.46	....	....	....	....	....	613.54	1,115.20
	1897	16.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	440.48	120.00
	1898	141.53	....	....	....	....	....	....	521.78	596.10
	1899	223.85	193.53	....	....	153.53	....	....	2,098.07	840.00
	1900	183.81	32.89	....	155.25	70.32	....	....	977.92	1,200.06
	1901	241.08	....	....	443.97	....	....	....	1,001.67	472.17
	1902	346.55	....	....	65.28	60.00	....	....	758.76	200.00
	1903	323.06	17.95	....	1,033.33	418.96	....	....	2,111.00	2,566.03
	1904	742.93	278.89	....	1,049.77	....	....	160.00	944.50	....
Wyoming....................		1,625.15	800.00	....	2,035.88	3,006.02	1,599.37	5,948.12	22,956.99	45,096.22
	1874	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120.00
	1875	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	920.00
	1876	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	260.00	160.00
	1877	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.80	....
	1880	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.00	....
	1881	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	171.95	....
	1882	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	180.66	1,920.00
	1883	....	....	....	....	....	1,440.00	....	1,225.66	157.22
	1884	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120.00
	1885	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41.32	195.00
	1886	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.66	69.60
	1887	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	220.00	1,920.00
	1888	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.53	4,365.02

TABLE XII.—*Mineral land*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Calendar year.	Pending mineral applications.			Pending mineral and coal entries.				Issued mineral and coal patents.	
		Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Lode and mill site.	Placer.	Oil.	Coal.	Lode, mill site, placer, and oil.	Coal.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wyoming (continued)	1889								2,306.28	8,082.50
	1890								1,334.34	6,698.06
	1891								1,966.75	2,427.68
	1892		800.00						4,543.09	1,630.76
	1893								965.58	1,197.82
	1894								657.08	1,071.60
	1895								675.98	1,708.98
	1896								709.08	1,245.98
	1897							40.00	20.55	440.00
	1898	16.77			106.16	764.67			2,014.70	680.00
	1899	50.34							49.65	960.00
	1900	875.19							836.68	2,360.45
	1901	119.75			84.63	206.15		40.00	990.62	2,669.48
	1902	251.96			817.71	790.90		40.00	1,062.59	645.55
	1903	491.99			718.22	539.99	159.37	3,045.11	1,657.78	2,061.72
	1904	319.15			314.11	705.21		2,783.01	999.67	1,278.80

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	34,109	3,882,489.49
Arizona	2,169	309,279.61
Arkansas	46,259	5,178,300.09
California	35,409	4,954,572.57
Colorado	20,719	3,095,259.72
Dakota Territory	33,951	5,244,347.29
Florida	17,436	2,119,389.45
Idaho	13,013	1,902,482.11
Illinois	72	5,624.72
Indiana	28	1,781.63
Iowa	8,835	902,000.62
Kansas	76,311	10,959,524.61
Louisiana	16,725	2,040,248.63
Michigan	17,775	2,114,391.10
Minnesota	67,973	8,368,785.26
Mississippi	18,395	2,163,057.28
Missouri	30,164	3,244,221.90
Montana	12,396	1,804,308.27
Nebraska	73,121	10,235,825.78
Nevada	438	60,949.81
New Mexico	6,966	1,019,069.30
North Dakota	27,435	4,221,197.81
Ohio	108	7,708.05
Oklahoma	43,985	6,697,549.61
Oregon	23,888	3,493,637.24
South Dakota	23,941	3,095,087.52
Utah	7,802	1,097,906.99
Washington	29,156	4,193,269.04
Wisconsin	24,332	2,641,749.07
Wyoming	5,888	826,020.75
Total	718,819	[a]96,495,030.32

Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
1868	2,772	355,086.04
1869	3,965	504,301.97
1870	4,041	519,727.84
1871	5,087	629,162.25
1872	5,917	707,409.83
1873	10,311	1,224,890.93
1874	14,129	1,585,781.56
1875	18,293	2,068,537.74
1876	22,530	2,590,562.81
1877	19,900	2,407,828.19
1878	22,460	2,662,980.82
1879	17,391	2,070,842.39
1880	15,441	1,938,234.89
1881	15,077	1,928,004.76
1882	17,174	2,219,458.80
1883	18,998	2,504,414.51
1884	21,843	2,945,574.72
1885	22,066	3,032,679.11
1886	19,356	2,668,531.83
1887	19,886	2,749,037.48
1888	22,413	3,175,400.64
1889	25,549	3,681,708.80
1890	28,080	4,060,592.77
1891	27,666	3,954,567.77
1892	22,822	3,259,897.07
1893	24,204	3,477,231.63
1894	20,544	2,929,947.41
1895	20,922	2,980,809.30
1896	20,099	2,790,242.55
1897	20,115	2,778,404.20
1898	22,281	3,095,017.75
1899	22,812	3,134,149.44
1900	25,278	3,477,687.49
1901	37,544	5,240,779.82
1902	31,618	4,342,486.25
1903	26,343	3,575,761.30
1904	23,912	3,282,292.66
Total	718,819	[a]96,495,030.32

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama									20	1,564.85
Arkansas							11	824.55	72	3,947.10
California	79	12,285.56	246	38,569.77	171	26,231.86	212	30,512.45	146	21,399.94
Colorado			57	8,837.48	77	11,669.12	88	13,222.88	70	10,580.36
Dakota Ter	29	4,602.36	28	4,391.95	20	3,200.00	33	5,199.06	73	11,448.02
Florida									23	1,288.12
Illinois					2	78.16			2	80.00
Iowa	80	8,107.12	115	12,765.19	248	29,652.12	348	39,891.49	320	33,505.57
Kansas	456	68,602.51	393	48,571.19	252	37,143.63	309	39,346.59	532	65,086.30
Louisiana									9	708.07
Michigan	485	61,402.42	617	78,139.18	351	43,061.96	681	84,021.69	856	106,559.55
Minnesota	913	113,800.16	1,344	164,843.73	1,609	212,387.78	1,458	189,647.46	1,493	181,677.94
Mississippi									9	538.60
Missouri			21	1,974.38	166	13,743.67	716	65,490.27	698	66,988.10
Nebraska	139	20,536.27	277	41,687.92	285	42,134.42	437	61,465.88	649	91,446.90
Nevada					10	1,440.00	1	160.00	3	440.00
Ohio	3	200.00	13	1,107.19	9	559.11	5	261.06	4	256.57
Oregon	17	4,068.22	63	9,528.57	103	15,871.17	159	23,498.89	183	26,971.45
Washington	59	9,270.37	225	35,127.30	134	20,960.31	101	15,896.03	92	14,097.66
Wisconsin	512	52,211.06	566	58,758.12	610	62,074.53	539	59,723.97	663	69,829.73
Total	2,772	355,086.04	3,965	504,301.97	4,041	519,727.84	5,087	629,162.25	5,917	707,409.83

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	62	4,593.66	150	13,177.70	442	43,735.16	906	99,292.15
Arkansas	211	14,746.71	828	68,655.11	1,344	122,299.46	1,963	188,617.54
California	265	39,513.58	194	27,263.91	575	68,282.21	2,062	206,579.74
Colorado	104	15,044.53	99	13,572.69	197	24,533.36	296	35,461.81
Dakota Ter	160	27,206.00	371	54,326.49	407	62,342.31	653	90,922.64
Florida	32	2,136.65	443	32,053.13	336	31,661.00	273	28,387.77
Idaho	11	1,582.68	18	2,750.16	31	4,411.40	46	7,113.92
Illinois	....	....	....	....	4	360.00	2	199.92
Indiana	....	....	....	....	8	760.00	2	120.00
Iowa	741	75,862.88	771	84,596.87	1,328	137,199.87	1,236	131,744.29
Kansas	1,202	156,269.57	1,638	216,673.76	2,578	344,880.30	3,404	457,593.31
Louisiana	5	402.25	38	3,872.53	177	21,093.86	256	30,355.72
Michigan	1,103	132,773.49	991	108,666.13	906	98,849.57	1,010	112,501.04
Minnesota	2,124	255,647.70	2,871	318,318.85	3,368	353,295.59	3,203	363,074.40
Mississippi	162	8,590.56	162	12,123.15	162	13,706.69	211	20,002.51
Missouri	1,241	127,328.89	941	95,005.56	1,510	148,567.95	1,286	128,689.60
Montana	1	154.95	3	480.00	54	8,481.91	137	21,806.49
Nebraska	1,658	220,420.98	2,818	321,743.77	2,828	344,845.57	3,590	418,962.30
Nevada	2	320.00	....	....	10	1,437.04	16	1,990.56
New Mexico	4	640.00	1	160.00	8	1,284.19	37	5,540.97
Ohio	3	224.05	12	772.71	17	1,439.81	14	1,080.00
Oregon	263	39,542.33	260	36,9[illegible].81	328	47,619.89	318	44,795.50
Utah	....	....	200	30,175.60	194	26,907.47	168	23,165.62
Washington	104	15,969.18	94	14,162.62	178	27,874.59	285	38,839.76
Wisconsin	853	85,918.29	1,226	130,226.01	1,300	137,694.54	1,148	132,235.17
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	3	480.00	13	1,480.00
Total	10,311	1,224,890.93	14,129	1,565,781.56	18,293	2,068,537.74	22,530	2,590,552.81

State or Territory.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	610	59,540.64	584	60,077.87	544	55,608.97	399	43,834.21
Arizona	5	800.00	5	800.00	6	958.53	14	1,889.62
Arkansas	1,735	177,853.52	1,808	185,030.29	987	103,675.27	986	110,195.14
California	605	80,276.84	1,070	120,398.17	1,001	110,423.29	854	111,065.48
Colorado	211	26,489.13	280	37,478.91	317	42,403.94	418	58,442.36
Dakota Ter	563	88,003.93	845	122,153.24	1,186	162,999.27	1,147	159,650.33
Florida	171	17,693.80	216	23,856.33	214	22,583.72	271	33,042.97
Idaho	43	5,959.07	54	7,424.88	91	9,784.22	200	27,399.27
Illinois	1	28.94	47	4,006.69	1	40.00	....	....
Indiana	3	272.28	2	120.00	....	....	....	....
Iowa	1,182	118,182.88	979	92,349.84	539	49,994.85	218	18,116.35
Kansas	4,190	568,153.48	5,058	670,337.41	3,739	514,816.57	3,531	496,713.23
Louisiana	352	43,432.04	406	51,339.52	334	41,045.58	197	25,280.00
Michigan	772	90,094.54	1,047	124,988.17	622	71,710.94	621	74,583.80
Minnesota	2,401	286,019.27	2,645	302,651.21	2,485	262,967.94	1,915	219,931.56
Mississippi	192	20,446.84	386	40,193.30	309	35,709.49	95	10,768.92
Missouri	1,230	135,142.20	999	104,943.98	449	47,672.98	360	39,502.90
Montana	149	23,323.64	126	19,344.72	72	10,514.72	30	4,441.39
Nebraska	3,507	422,147.76	3,897	456,075.41	2,960	349,373.27	2,559	315,501.47
Nevada	29	3,984.51	35	4,658.38	41	5,202.68	15	1,761.80
New Mexico	7	1,039.82	8	1,159.06	9	1,258.98	15	2,000.00
Ohio	13	838.51	5	262.25	2	197.91	2	120.00
Oregon	412	58,289.64	422	54,749.09	295	36,024.76	338	39,873.50
Utah	236	29,200.93	236	31,588.12	99	12,746.60	161	19,762.78
Washington	270	36,820.61	330	37,140.94	409	38,561.58	322	35,795.50
Wisconsin	1,005	112,913.42	963	108,943.04	725	83,813.24	758	86,484.63
Wyoming	6	880.00	7	960.00	5	753.09	15	2,077.68
Total	19,900	2,407,828.19	22,460	2,662,960.82	17,391	2,070,842.39	15,441	1,938,234.89

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads.*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	626	63,826.41	884	96,896.07	1,066	118,625.39	1,217	131,965.08
Arizona	15	2,080.00	34	5,314.71	43	6,178.27	36	4,584.56
Arkansas	862	89,534.56	755	77,243.76	1,118	117,023.73	1,281	135,067.49
California	1,178	162,186.40	1,354	185,223.90	1,199	170,545.61	1,132	159,577.69
Colorado	492	70,764.19	543	78,574.52	722	107,092.15	435	64,303.25
Dakota Ter	911	135,728.97	1,430	210,087.15	1,735	264,843.27	2,559	397,817.19
Florida	564	69,272.76	762	91,726.66	767	90,201.35	593	68,812.91
Idaho	109	15,098.61	115	17,548.74	177	26,694.26	218	32,921.07
Illinois	......	......	6	376.75	......	......	......	......
Iowa	89	8,017.24	69	5,481.75	60	5,066.35	48	3,618.33
Kansas	3,274	477,247.06	3,499	499,300.12	3,517	506,061.49	4,786	698,271.96
Louisiana	227	26,470.35	187	20,737.22	185	20,996.94	178	21,975.36
Michigan	748	81,845.88	629	70,156.21	534	59,569.08	575	69,588.54
Minnesota	1,742	202,800.44	2,050	245,646.58	2,279	286,238.75	2,409	303,339.98
Mississippi	227	22,702.87	179	18,627.98	288	32,603.77	278	34,443.66
Missouri	243	25,226.63	297	30,523.53	352	34,856.82	376	36,514.58
Montana	45	5,646.28	75	8,509.69	144	18,027.88	134	18,526.89
Nebraska	1,611	202,241.83	1,925	258,398.24	1,768	241,511.71	2,595	375,128.94
Nevada	27	3,894.48	29	3,953.84	21	2,751.16	31	4,514.81
New Mexico	225	38,601.55	266	37,166.27	551	81,487.35	277	40,215.39
Ohio	2	120.00	1	40.00	1	160.00	......	......
Oregon	386	50,316.85	481	63,638.26	600	85,559.67	559	77,285.32
Utah	289	37,927.32	435	59,640.68	465	61,915.86	407	57,222.48
Washington	352	43,082.73	405	52,647.78	646	88,506.67	734	105,470.65
Wisconsin	820	92,298.04	733	78,681.00	719	72,901.67	922	96,938.54
Wyoming	13	1,573.31	31	3,317.44	41	4,975.31	63	7,530.10
Total	15,077	1,928,004.76	17,174	2,219,453.80	18,998	2,504,414.51	21,843	2,945,574.72

State or Territory.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	1,416	159,516.53	1,575	180,961.41	1,562	176,824.84	1,548	191,477.35
Arizona	36	4,099.35	65	8,392.37	48	7,059.03	42	5,912.74
Arkansas	1,350	143,731.25	1,572	172,264.29	1,941	225,624.38	1,841	212,350.13
California	1,001	141,334.60	877	126,966.21	849	124,807.05	988	142,878.46
Colorado	398	58,355.06	277	41,590.97	341	49,493.20	445	65,674.69
Dakota Ter	3,493	548,031.25	3,117	489,630.59	3,858	607,005.42	5,569	877,996.24
Florida	505	58,356.09	471	56,009.50	382	46,545.51	821	104,834.29
Idaho	210	32,746.24	252	38,850.16	293	45,424.96	306	47,379.23
Illinois	......	......	......	......	1	160.00	......	......
Indiana	......	......	3	120.00	......	......	......	......
Iowa	35	2,411.27	27	1,889.65	14	1,220.99	18	1,422.14
Kansas	4,131	601,478.19	2,746	394,387.84	2,131	306,336.83	2,189	323,903.11
Louisiana	240	28,046.38	162	18,467.57	252	31,287.09	249	31,572.79
Michigan	423	50,435.30	441	56,513.84	400	48,045.98	377	48,710.67
Minnesota	2,739	367,226.43	2,178	300,233.16	2,006	276,612.61	1,577	212,678.50
Mississippi	350	39,202.81	428	52,398.69	559	70,560.10	603	77,098.15
Missouri	403	40,794.36	450	46,629.70	709	75,021.70	785	85,328.69
Montana	124	18,657.67	206	30,613.27	209	32,512.98	300	45,932.52
Nebraska	2,658	393,239.55	2,121	328,968.99	1,949	292,874.98	2,184	331,409.17
Nevada	22	3,188.65	19	2,999.42	11	1,614.54	12	1,911.60
New Mexico	192	27,754.21	177	23,143.30	103	15,119.98	141	20,758.03
Ohio	......	......	1	40.00	......	......	......	......
Oregon	477	67,990.56	563	76,025.09	615	90,774.14	798	118,925.60
Utah	341	48,234.43	269	37,741.59	219	31,569.35	173	24,740.98
Washington	759	110,980.99	735	108,670.88	850	127,176.75	900	134,975.72
Wisconsin	701	77,985.71	556	61,466.40	486	55,113.54	466	55,276.18
Wyoming	62	8,882.23	65	8,537.49	78	10,252.03	81	12,253.66
Total	22,066	3,032,679.11	19,356	2,663,531.83	19,866	2,749,037.48	22,413	3,175,400.64

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads.*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	1,496	186,271.52	1,665	205,647.83	1,696	202,175.98	1,325	169,977.61
Arizona	59	8,792.51	121	18,066.72	126	18,737.12	119	19,182.00
Arkansas	1,604	181,847.57	1,606	190,121.30	1,436	168,132.36	1,276	152,430.24
California	1,042	154,748.09	1,124	166,404.60	1,497	221,256.59	1,547	231,525.94
Colorado	644	97,275.56	789	113,446.57	837	126,817.26	930	144,294.42
Dakota Ter	5,814	916,759.62						
Florida	626	81,706.60	971	125,920.97	1,021	127,292.52	703	89,523.38
Idaho	410	61,774.56	552	83,844.80	440	68,164.06	389	57,278.28
Illinois					2	125.04		
Iowa	20	1,865.05	10	1,000.08	20	2,047.72	30	3,565.56
Kansas	2,030	302,831.89	2,596	392,004.51	3,813	568,808.82	3,007	461,525.00
Louisiana	688	86,143.67	719	97,443.29	581	78,511.11	719	96,522.24
Michigan	378	47,542.68	335	42,582.40	274	34,970.19	220	26,876.78
Minnesota	2,296	326,127.02	1,627	227,699.76	1,178	156,461.19	978	126,607.12
Mississippi	800	114,355.11	300	35,141.10	1,210	145,435.70	710	85,196.56
Missouri	1,034	120,351.88	1,404	167,750.02	1,518	183,735.24	1,190	143,596.26
Montana	372	54,900.65	352	53,691.96	351	53,627.12	397	60,110.00
Nebraska	3,017	467,373.25	4,207	651,732.07	3,918	611,116.59	2,770	431,590.92
Nevada	12	1,830.48	4	360.00	13	1,790.53	5	677.34
New Mexico	142	19,876.21	147	21,573.43	241	36,494.01	225	33,437.43
North Dakota			1,863	292,753.83	1,542	240,524.69	1,249	199,539.17
Oklahoma			6	960.00	105	16,200.32	171	26,568.06
Oregon	961	145,764.60	925	140,308.78	1,067	165,641.24	1,168	176,066.13
South Dakota			3,628	582,728.90	2,429	376,966.37	1,588	246,997.76
Utah	196	28,153.54	249	35,232.69	242	37,760.10	190	26,740.40
Washington	1,184	178,684.14	2,108	314,601.14	1,266	185,704.32	1,158	166,005.25
Wisconsin	644	76,801.30	680	77,470.58	644	75,020.80	549	62,537.98
Wyoming	130	19,931.30	143	22,105.49	229	36,060.88	209	31,508.10
Total	25,549	3,681,708.80	28,080	4,000,592.77	27,666	3,954,587.77	22,822	3,259,897.07

State or Territory.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	1,666	207,770.71	1,871	236,727.90	1,330	158,210.31	1,506	170,939.11
Arizona	137	20,171.57	90	13,444.02	72	10,748.86	91	12,921.56
Arkansas	1,508	181,431.95	1,561	189,558.02	1,523	179,689.40	1,520	177,562.56
California	1,575	235,643.38	1,408	210,279.44	1,151	171,493.68	1,189	176,595.01
Colorado	1,515	237,807.65	1,417	222,774.26	1,114	174,088.91	936	143,640.01
Florida	597	77,898.29	548	72,122.06	611	79,604.64	590	79,218.18
Idaho	447	61,279.47	359	54,968.95	463	70,110.01	445	65,898.15
Illinois			2	44.95				
Indiana	1	56.76	1	40.00	1	81.25	1	40.00
Iowa	86	11,083.41	11	1,097.55	19	1,806.41	14	1,640.00
Kansas	2,932	452,854.55	1,747	269,153.21	1,087	165,785.93	611	92,914.30
Louisiana	650	86,308.51	621	77,260.83	757	96,736.42	883	105,022.00
Michigan	224	27,437.36	260	33,611.39	187	24,474.46	174	22,506.00
Minnesota	1,108	148,047.00	835	112,891.61	765	100,658.73	676	87,141.02
Mississippi	582	71,259.06	752	89,870.98	758	93,655.94	961	121,685.30
Missouri	1,093	128,183.12	924	110,304.27	861	98,097.92	876	99,558.64
Montana	360	54,251.04	306	46,890.45	388	59,087.68	450	68,602.19
Nebraska	2,900	451,778.39	2,204	342,155.42	1,671	255,845.80	1,227	185,245.79
Nevada	5	797.80	6	931.40	1	160.00	2	320.00
New Mexico	347	53,214.84	248	37,209.91	200	30,671.15	209	31,478.51
North Dakota	1,464	227,310.85	1,084	168,906.21	1,049	162,728.44	883	137,285.74
Oklahoma	233	36,420.17	594	91,637.84	3,198	499,388.50	2,486	387,217.37
Oregon	979	148,787.76	766	116,097.66	870	132,404.76	1,007	152,265.00
South Dakota	1,772	278,713.36	1,219	188,439.53	896	138,965.86	890	137,280.76
Utah	179	25,796.00	160	23,138.34	206	29,855.14	207	30,034.82
Washington	1,087	157,872.59	960	141,879.90	1,195	174,962.41	1,522	222,638.20
Wisconsin	463	58,833.15	362	42,067.53	320	37,185.41	439	41,595.21
Wyoming	299	46,232.90	233	36,448.78	219	34,372.06	254	39,907.01
Total	24,204	3,477,231.63	20,544	2,929,947.41	20,922	2,980,809.30	20,099	2,790,242.55

TABLE XIII.—*Final homesteads*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1868 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	1,416	156,587.94	1,150	124,849.99	1,166	129,088.43	1,027	109,490.54
Arizona	93	13,407.90	117	16,041.67	115	15,185.50	117	16,820.27
Arkansas	1,480	176,215.19	1,428	169,475.78	1,558	183,957.04	2,070	249,223.59
California	1,197	177,663.25	1,548	225,693.79	1,204	175,382.22	1,280	185,597.85
Colorado	664	101,683.18	724	110,887.37	901	138,361.55	1,023	155,267.83
Florida	736	95,766.93	602	77,528.60	677	88,052.29	729	89,852.00
Idaho	507	75,225.58	656	95,558.21	729	105,149.16	741	108,074.31
Indiana	2	74.60	1	5.71	......	......	1	41.83
Iowa	19	1,569.44	15	1,049.27	13	1,261.55	14	1,455.74
Kansas	628	95,183.74	826	125,953.96	862	130,285.00	1,028	156,979.68
Louisiana	1,269	161,465.67	856	105,889.88	890	106,530.92	936	118,822.06
Michigan	177	23,448.02	225	29,337.71	216	28,534.25	215	26,101.40
Minnesota	781	100,819.93	1,324	179,654.56	1,210	156,653.85	1,558	199,226.57
Mississippi	1,502	202,058.48	1,052	126,712.51	1,011	116,707.23	662	75,275.72
Missouri	877	96,836.23	986	106,360.06	981	104,014.69	1,258	137,343.26
Montana	625	95,523.02	875	132,636.83	906	129,818.13	905	126,141.23
Nebraska	1,000	158,094.08	1,206	181,246.82	1,189	178,092.63	1,278	191,580.13
Nevada	9	1,409.92	9	1,409.04	9	1,367.23	8	987.08
New Mexico	278	41,686.37	371	56,278.92	374	52,048.01	322	45,929.46
North Dakota	831	128,384.88	1,609	247,634.37	1,929	298,644.69	2,114	327,837.59
Oklahoma	1,470	224,049.71	1,382	208,437.08	1,611	237,938.83	2,643	392,400.56
Oregon	1,195	178,001.97	1,427	211,398.10	1,217	179,811.42	1,145	168,145.24
South Dakota	709	107,799.68	928	142,398.84	1,329	202,782.30	1,374	210,811.69
Utah	252	35,402.87	352	50,604.60	356	51,586.92	339	48,278.28
Washington	1,775	256,075.81	1,938	279,586.45	1,604	231,275.67	1,601	228,123.36
Wisconsin	363	38,883.51	335	35,598.61	392	43,261.91	503	53,510.46
Wyoming	260	40,086.35	340	52,799.09	363	54,413.02	387	59,360.77
Total	20,115	2,778,404.20	22,281	3,095,017.75	22,812	3,134,149.44	25,278	3,477,687.49

State or Territory.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	917	99,631.68	690	71,583.59	819	85,583.34	749	76,470.72
Arizona	134	18,502.65	128	16,942.93	171	24,202.89	130	18,092.15
Arkansas	1,879	223,847.31	1,720	204,273.83	1,852	215,107.50	1,573	186,747.22
California	1,042	150,368.65	938	136,005.94	837	121,952.36	777	112,639.07
Colorado	896	133,267.35	967	139,149.54	806	116,289.97	739	106,678.69
Florida	722	90,072.34	524	62,762.41	471	55,048.74	464	53,556.94
Idaho	1,001	143,679.49	1,246	178,456.05	1,333	189,614.11	1,121	160,319.10
Illinois	1	4.27	......	......	1	120.00	......	......
Indiana	......	......	......	......	2	49.20	......	......
Iowa	67	8,964.98	17	1,520.41	8	547.52	7	409.97
Kansas	618	92,285.35	381	55,812.39	291	43,670.29	300	43,182.04
Louisiana	1,098	127,751.24	1,165	130,335.18	961	105,299.53	528	58,132.82
Michigan	199	22,779.96	201	20,830.42	155	16,095.78	146	16,024.82
Minnesota	2,258	269,943.90	2,443	295,126.70	2,373	291,357.64	1,775	197,308.68
Mississippi	1,384	158,142.44	854	91,639.09	461	47,968.95	796	78,238.08
Missouri	1,115	113,821.98	986	102,542.58	1,021	103,057.22	799	78,727.05
Montana	1,211	162,418.97	1,009	140,589.56	1,097	157,060.64	974	141,978.71
Nebraska	1,437	213,549.73	1,048	151,042.84	817	119,992.85	818	120,783.14
Nevada	8	1,195.20	8	1,198.72	3	480.00	2	316.61
New Mexico	459	58,788.67	388	55,579.97	465	67,633.21	529	79,850.10
North Dakota	2,361	364,779.19	2,270	348,177.82	3,470	530,448.11	3,717	546,242.38
Ohio	......	......	1	34.89	......	......	......	......
Oklahoma	12,602	1,924,630.14	9,064	1,375,344.31	4,318	649,761.08	4,102	626,600.61
Oregon	1,061	152,189.49	910	130,835.96	807	118,437.04	744	109,637.60
South Dakota	2,628	402,590.39	2,008	305,499.36	1,462	216,957.01	1,081	161,156.61
Utah	337	47,955.12	250	36,221.23	249	37,126.42	146	21,540.71
Washington	1,037	148,591.69	1,021	146,138.94	930	133,626.52	816	115,474.08
Wisconsin	507	50,064.88	632	63,289.57	675	65,361.59	543	53,779.72
Wyoming	575	70,962.76	740	81,557.02	488	62,916.84	536	73,406.04
Total	37,544	5,240,779.82	31,618	4,342,486.25	26,343	3,575,761.30	28,912	3,232,292.66

TABLE XIV.—*Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto.*

[From July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1904.][a]

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	2,011	224,212.24	1882	2,504	376,537.70
Arizona	577	79,217.88	1883	6,103	930,876.29
Arkansas	1,370	147,559.54	1884	7,882	1,200,743.78
California	5,186	739,066.65	1885	6,203	929,156.53
Colorado	5,581	847,309.30	1886	4,866	720,415.72
Dakota Territory	20,640	3,226,267.24	1887	10,201	1,542,516.37
Florida	1,665	203,575.62	1888	14,057	2,137,968.82
Idaho	1,737	236,904.90	1889	10,030	1,521,537.19
Illinois	3	200.00	1890	6,065	905,536.41
Iowa	91	6,449.24	1891	3,916	546,302.34
Kansas	17,964	2,732,656.40	1892	2,914	383,699.82
Louisiana	1,626	191,187.76	1893	3,175	425,665.25
Michigan	1,809	217,958.48	1894	2,379	319,308.04
Minnesota	5,901	789,075.21	1895	2,306	312,538.42
Mississippi	1,312	142,057.22	18[illegible]	1,875	242,805.06
Missouri	368	28,410.11	1897	1,301	162,355.67
Montana	2,970	434,759.50	1898	2,331	313,206.68
Nebraska	15,510	2,317,599.76	1899	3,083	424,298.08
Nevada	16	2,301.72	1900	3,953	543,944.95
New Mexico	889	129,391.43	1901	5,115	709,856.92
North Dakota	16,384	2,444,152.34	1902	7,989	1,105,850.76
Ohio	2	139.41	1903	15,198	2,194,748.45
Oklahoma	16,992	2,475,329.22	1904	15,092	2,142,185.44
Oregon	3,937	588,029.29			
South Dakota	4,120	573,187.87			
Utah	340	42,341.35			
Washington	6,374	892,537.26			
Wisconsin	2,059	212,240.96			
Wyoming	1,104	167,443.65			
Total	138,538	20,091,561.55	Total	138,538	20,091,561.55

[a] This table is inserted merely for information, and is not used in making Table XXIX, the amount of commuted homesteads being taken from Table XXIII.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	40	4,650.97	55	6,667.96	140	17,454.60	58	5,254.78
Arizona			3	480.00	2	317.09	4	639.41
Arkansas	27	2,133.45	29	2,576.39	39	3,479.09	25	1,861.08
California	93	13,279.92	181	26,068.47	269	40,113.02	337	48,903.49
Colorado	45	6,390.21	74	11,067.78	119	18,131.22	112	16,503.45
Dakota Territory	1,559	245,287.98	4,408	698,560.47	5,441	855,953.66	3,692	573,632.16
Florida	31	4,419.06	102	11,975.96	189	23,203.39	253	32,401.63
Idaho	17	2,672.02	65	9,790.12	87	13,312.30	44	6,407.98
Iowa			1	40.00			4	360.00
Kansas	115	14,762.26	95	12,634.82	164	21,111.55	224	30,711.13
Louisiana	2	199.40	4	856.25	5	498.51	2	210.35
Michigan	20	1,696.90	51	4,768.80	40	3,481.98	22	2,633.41
Minnesota	300	44,915.24	460	68,243.90	311	45,623.70	233	34,917.30
Mississippi	2	199.42	4	280.76	3	241.46	4	478.02
Missouri	11	1,037.70	14	880.00	16	965.99	18	1,574.58
Montana	12	1,516.24	28	3,912.21	43	6,264.06	61	9,218.51
Nebraska	96	14,191.55	209	31,313.95	508	76,298.05	813	121,617.55
Nevada	1	160.00					1	160.00
New Mexico	2	320.00	32	4,880.24	38	5,800.00	38	5,137.17
Ohio					1	99.41		
Oregon	35	5,312.75	64	9,614.54	90	13,436.81	64	9,371.56
Utah	3	319.84	3	199.51	13	1,609.60	6	687.66
Washington	74	11,433.24	186	27,507.45	311	47,258.78	143	20,807.52
Wisconsin	15	1,159.55	33	3,744.24	41	4,399.99	30	3,479.57
Wyoming	4	480.00	2	312.47	12	1,759.52	15	2,237.18
Total	2,504	376,537.70	6,103	930,876.29	7,882	1,200,743.78	6,203	929,156.53

TABLE XIV.—*Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

State or Territory.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	70	7,830.05	56	6,298.34	223	26,486.69	183	22,803.29
Arizona	12	1,840.00	14	1,938.15	34	5,059.74	20	2,752.89
Arkansas	23	2,358.97	26	2,364.22	40	3,041.96	40	3,626.50
California	211	30,486.48	319	45,546.14	601	87,341.60	758	110,239.10
Colorado	89	14,322.93	190	29,498.79	677	105,765.75	1,544	242,291.97
Dakota Territory	1,472	226,593.55	2,004	312,125.90	1,363	211,696.33	701	107,417.19
Florida	191	24,953.12	79	9,882.35	94	11,665.83	46	5,425.18
Idaho	28	3,807.85	32	4,792.00	37	5,689.42	63	8,931.10
Iowa	3	240.00	1	80.00	5	391.71	9	1,160.45
Kansas	727	108,343.39	3,847	581,846.03	7,457	1,149,364.69	3,889	604,163.93
Louisiana	4	321.78	6	709.88	9	896.82	29	3,850.41
Michigan	39	3,876.00	35	3,820.95	52	6,596.35	105	13,870.45
Minnesota	161	22,891.57	130	18,859.57	162	23,001.72	203	27,899.91
Mississippi	4	213.28	7	682.20	12	1,713.57	9	1,013.65
Missouri	19	1,550.00	25	2,601.66	12	960.40	23	2,672.60
Montana	29	4,190.48	27	3,732.32	59	8,375.59	66	9,755.64
Nebraska	1,539	232,482.80	3,092	474,404.02	2,860	439,827.32	1,859	285,434.64
New Mexico	42	5,939.23	28	3,909.74	15	2,233.26	14	2,036.60
Oregon	53	7,517.07	81	11,810.14	104	15,267.92	148	22,625.85
Utah	5	500.62	20	2,799.68	24	2,949.96	31	3,924.03
Washington	89	11,842.32	128	17,735.35	147	20,477.35	193	26,170.90
Wisconsin	36	5,142.80	34	3,833.57	46	5,480.88	47	5,495.42
Wyoming	20	3,171.43	20	3,195.37	24	3,703.96	50	7,975.40
Total	4,866	720,415.72	10,201	1,542,516.37	14,057	2,137,988.82	10,030	1,521,537.10

State or Territory.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	153	18,340.00	150	16,295.12	88	8,948.08	64	6,580.21
Arizona	35	5,097.86	39	5,376.94	16	2,066.99	37	5,435.05
Arkansas	35	3,626.82	42	3,980.87	31	3,178.85	42	4,877.18
California	421	61,658.62	406	57,607.13	303	43,501.11	222	31,040.67
Colorado	979	152,900.78	335	49,880.17	177	25,836.17	159	23,356.32
Florida	56	6,199.36	89	10,595.79	69	8,638.18	49	5,306.27
Idaho	82	12,336.76	89	12,932.12	59	8,336.19	78	10,508.63
Iowa	5	484.26	1	40.96	6	270.27	11	556.50
Kansas	882	135,303.48	88	12,927.41	67	9,666.36	79	11,362.64
Louisiana	44	6,214.81	62	8,958.01	53	7,184.13	40	5,279.80
Michigan	223	32,154.83	203	29,360.00	126	17,130.09	98	12,023.00
Minnesota	144	20,247.16	151	19,477.95	194	25,113.85	257	31,754.81
Mississippi	12	1,471.71	38	4,820.15	55	7,205.79	66	8,445.76
Missouri	27	2,267.26	23	1,785.92	18	1,312.27	27	2,256.55
Montana	77	11,658.91	119	17,715.93	82	11,196.29	210	29,465.13
Nebraska	1,263	196,252.54	318	47,019.03	169	23,379.08	169	24,559.25
New Mexico	18	2,876.81	18	2,478.86	34	5,274.75	24	3,761.42
North Dakota	220	34,195.78	83	12,190.02	49	7,027.94	72	10,085.28
Oklahoma	3	440.00	376	55,700.63	344	40,421.26	459	66,984.01
Oregon	173	26,153.02	215	32,291.37	192	27,484.32	174	25,655.25
South Dakota	305	45,705.60	130	18,910.99	60	8,576.26	116	15,980.19
Utah	22	3,176.99	44	5,553.14	38	5,012.23	40	5,218.39
Washington	743	107,918.83	770	102,876.51	418	54,234.90	413	51,906.01
Wisconsin	86	9,848.57	75	9,291.18	242	29,209.69	243	29,542.32
Wyoming	57	9,005.65	52	8,236.14	24	3,494.77	26	3,724.61
Total	6,065	905,536.41	3,916	546,302.34	2,914	383,699.82	3,175	425,665.25

TABLE XIV.—*Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

State or Territory.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	46	5,743.57	56	5,890.81	58	5,311.53	55	6,492.18
Arizona	19	2,794.48	18	2,359.74	24	3,200.52	25	3,596.91
Arkansas	21	2,230.72	22	2,167.80	31	3,418.79	36	3,685.41
California	188	26,012.22	111	15,089.62	73	8,937.89	53	6,473.46
Colorado	88	12,722.85	109	15,446.37	54	6,507.86	38	4,026.73
Florida	44	5,345.25	22	2,728.60	22	1,790.11	21	2,418.58
Idaho	54	7,318.52	53	6,977.72	36	4,635.01	29	3,606.78
Illinois					1	120.00		
Iowa	6	360.00	6	352.60	8	508.32	9	502.07
Kansas	55	7,436.45	34	4,658.57	17	1,926.71	9	1,076.40
Louisiana	16	2,012.64	17	1,879.35	26	2,387.14	26	2,518.28
Michigan	76	9,717.01	88	9,655.51	95	9,869.61	66	6,633.07
Minnesota	245	30,568.26	141	16,114.19	86	8,858.92	48	4,324.02
Mississippi	29	3,277.23	22	2,707.76	38	4,792.03	81	10,503.20
Missouri	21	1,438.73	22	1,598.69	32	1,910.53	17	1,020.01
Montana	113	15,919.84	111	16,478.63	90	12,827.01	76	11,076.58
Nebraska	145	20,423.48	107	13,276.67	91	12,064.00	86	10,367.09
New Mexico	32	4,598.21	24	3,316.74	18	2,400.29	19	2,568.90
North Dakota	46	6,909.76	58	8,710.89	78	10,816.40	62	8,206.72
Oklahoma	523	76,724.63	835	123,969.08	695	103,090.92	339	49,319.60
Oregon	83	11,653.69	78	11,082.41	35	4,789.30	28	3,387.95
South Dakota	162	23,082.11	129	18,856.77	82	11,235.88	41	5,654.08
Utah	24	2,756.94	25	3,320.00	13	1,357.89	13	1,393.71
Washington	156	18,336.86	71	8,555.18	55	6,448.74	40	5,290.04
Wisconsin	157	17,825.39	124	13,057.73	97	9,251.17	61	5,004.19
Wyoming	30	4,100.25	28	4,292.49	25	3,828.49	23	3,222.87
Total	2,379	319,308.04	2,306	312,538.42	1,875	242,305.06	1,301	162,355.67

State or Territory.	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	27	2,401.50	57	6,281.07	51	5,558.62	89	8,855.29
Arizona	38	3,789.23	23	2,672.84	34	4,869.25	23	3,152.28
Arkansas	39	4,364.60	41	4,419.92	113	14,480.20	98	11,119.07
California	75	9,071.35	53	7,195.51	77	10,302.32	85	11,434.15
Colorado	49	6,348.55	45	6,309.60	65	9,381.89	147	21,551.71
Florida	13	1,195.69	8	596.50	18	2,210.07	31	3,314.65
Idaho	17	1,909.56	51	6,356.19	65	8,277.87	120	15,092.19
Illinois			1	40.00				
Iowa	4	331.10	2	80.00	4	280.00	2	64.90
Kansas	10	1,178.72	10	1,120.00	13	1,299.90	19	2,094.42
Louisiana	35	4,742.03	46	5,560.25	106	14,053.61	199	25,117.86
Michigan	51	5,412.81	57	6,244.51	70	7,530.02	69	8,299.77
Minnesota	108	12,550.00	144	18,214.95	227	30,567.20	342	44,261.83
Mississippi	62	8,593.21	68	8,461.96	165	19,625.95	177	16,519.82
Missouri	10	663.18	8	468.96	14	842.13	3	120.00
Montana	121	17,432.88	120	17,407.01	210	31,457.80	256	38,698.77
Nebraska	95	12,983.95	127	17,409.91	238	33,901.52	325	44,732.21
Nevada			1	40.00				
New Mexico	17	2,238.25	21	2,842.75	47	6,342.88	79	11,542.64
North Dakota	167	23,647.37	299	42,877.13	771	112,511.51	1,706	255,496.47
Oklahoma	1,084	158,605.61	1,579	230,015.31	1,048	150,681.81	524	74,704.87
Oregon	63	8,327.04	53	7,475.07	119	17,206.05	278	42,457.29
South Dakota	64	8,700.52	89	11,509.08	219	28,026.39	220	28,779.24
Utah	4	280.00	3	364.22	1	80.00	2	236.73
Washington	58	7,415.25	66	8,656.24	106	13,841.80	135	18,947.42
Wisconsin	92	7,153.62	73	6,333.43	99	9,630.50	73	5,983.13
Wyoming	28	3,869.66	38	5,340.62	73	10,973.66	118	17,340.12
Total	2,331	313,205.68	3,063	424,293.03	3,953	543,944.95	5,115	709,855.92

TABLE XIV.—*Commuted homesteads under section 2301, Revised Statutes, and acts supplemental thereto*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

State or Territory.	1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	77	7,916.58	86	8,473.22	134	13,677.80
Arizona	36	4,726.21	62	8,230.33	59	8,820.02
Arkansas	182	21,399.08	188	20,309.90	200	22,864.25
California	123	17,836.83	105	14,882.16	122	16,545.89
Colorado	158	22,623.39	175	24,807.76	153	21,637.06
Florida	29	3,477.70	64	7,922.61	145	17,914.89
Idaho	168	22,688.15	214	28,158.62	249	32,367.90
Illinois	....	....	....	....	1	40.00
Iowa	3	221.10	1	40.00	....	....
Kansas	35	3,417.98	58	7,474.33	70	8,775.23
Louisiana	350	38,685.07	300	33,186.79	245	26,439.64
Michigan	75	7,302.98	82	8,149.80	71	7,790.63
Minnesota	472	59,831.34	803	105,174.98	579	75,672.75
Mississippi	213	19,388.25	81	7,051.74	160	14,365.60
Missouri	3	240.00	2	80.00	3	168.00
Montana	313	46,760.63	387	56,780.31	360	52,918.73
Nebraska	531	73,938.96	540	75,782.53	330	35,944.71
Nevada	2	320.00	6	823.02	5	798.70
New Mexico	74	10,754.90	124	18,497.37	131	19,640.42
North Dakota	2,379	353,392.38	5,180	782,791.09	5,214	775,293.60
Ohio	1	40.00	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	1,030	147,269.32	3,817	564,969.98	4,336	632,542.69
Oregon	595	92,173.67	797	120,709.91	415	62,164.37
South Dakota	494	63,531.22	944	132,698.94	1,065	151,940.65
Utah	2	198.65	1	160.00	3	292.56
Washington	413	60,445.80	913	135,501.59	746	108,939.18
Wisconsin	109	8,919.92	114	8,747.00	132	9,706.80
Wyoming	122	18,851.15	154	23,339.47	164	24,988.37
Total	7,989	1,105,850.76	15,198	2,194,743.45	15,092	2,142,185.44

TABLE XV.—*Final timber-culture entries.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.
Arizona	52	6,669.14
Arkansas	3	400.00
California	477	63,051.58
Colorado	3,718	574,455.23
Idaho	341	40,436.08
Iowa	390	31,987.87
Kansas	12,844	1,899,440.97
Louisiana	87	11,941.25
Minnesota	2,915	372,506.02
Montana	404	55,740.52
Nebraska	16,937	2,544,307.53
New Mexico	91	12,931.60
North Dakota	7,975	1,238,742.40
Oregon	1,497	223,861.84
South Dakota	15,105	2,311,502.76
Utah	138	15,555.36
Washington	1,985	291,480.75
Wisconsin	1	40.00
Wyoming	332	50,383.08
Total	65,292	[a]9,745,433.93

Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
1873–1882	165	23,371.13
1883	726	97,316.08
1884	717	91,599.66
1885	708	90,800.66
1886	1,036	141,693.97
1887	1,479	204,619.62
1888	984	134,416.12
1889	516	66,159.63
1890	2,896	423,048.70
1891	4,074	592,385.56
1892	3,878	567,715.26
1893	6,058	914,351.34
1894	7,361	1,124,881.08
1895	4,915	743,284.29
1896	4,351	661,828.02
1897	4,938	749,127.69
1898	5,691	868,133.73
1899	4,979	748,942.50
1900	3,595	548,781.68
1901	2,591	395,488.84
1902	2,029	311,145.14
1903	1,154	176,203.23
1904	456	70,640.05
Total	65,292	[a]9,745,433.93

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XV.—*Final timber-culture entries*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona							1	160.00
California			4	640.00	1	160.00	3	480.00
Colorado	1	160.00			1	160.00	2	240.00
Idaho					1	80.00		
Iowa	17	2,480.00	20	2,165.33	27	2,794.93	17	1,437.68
Kansas	54	7,435.52	185	24,965.06	181	23,093.70	214	27,133.16
Minnesota	21	2,998.50	84	11,495.25	90	12,824.75	109	13,618.07
Nebraska	68	9,775.42	317	42,522.32	239	30,040.91	190	24,767.25
North Dakota					3	400.00	7	920.00
Oregon			2	240.00	1	160.00	1	160.00
South Dakota	4	521.69	111	14,968.12	166	21,470.93	154	20,287.06
Utah							1	80.00
Washington			3	320.00	7	914.44	9	1,017.49
Total	165	23,371.13	726	97,316.08	717	91,599.66	708	90,300.66

State or Territory.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona	1	160.00	2	320.00			1	160.00
California			1	40.00	1	49.82	2	240.00
Colorado	4	480.00	4	559.00	7	760.00	8	1,113.72
Idaho	2	240.00	3	400.60	9	891.92	2	239.82
Iowa	13	1,014.00	32	2,888.56	15	1,207.26	21	1,547.85
Kansas	315	42,657.93	421	56,502.34	201	26,202.56	123	16,853.48
Minnesota	174	24,311.44	185	25,009.52	118	15,008.25	166	21,595.98
Montana	1	160.00	2	280.00	1	39.68		
Nebraska	215	28,278.93	379	52,541.82	345	48,264.82	54	7,433.68
New Mexico					3	326.96	1	129.50
North Dakota	14	2,200.41	41	6,267.55	18	2,880.00	1	160.00
Oregon	6	880.00	8	920.00	29	4,436.68	2	120.00
South Dakota	261	37,391.26	346	51,043.86	184	27,116.36	124	15,365.60
Utah			1	160.00	4	420.40	1	120.00
Washington	30	3,920.00	54	7,686.97	49	6,816.41	10	1,080.00
Total	1,036	141,693.97	1,479	204,619.62	984	134,416.12	516	66,159.63

State or Territory.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona	1	160.00	2	240.57			7	519.76
Arkansas					2	240.00		
California	4	400.00	16	1,518.82	24	2,666.39	23	2,618.45
Colorado	22	3,080.00	38	4,700.82	36	5,318.73	58	8,748.44
Idaho	22	3,039.75	29	3,817.25	31	3,291.65	16	1,795.06
Iowa	11	1,057.17	32	2,476.80	24	1,726.15	39	2,970.19
Kansas	546	78,767.74	545	72,907.74	493	67,127.81	982	143,992.80
Louisiana					4	647.06	6	963.28
Minnesota	254	34,512.63	379	48,465.11	258	32,329.31	231	29,805.87
Montana	3	380.00	3	400.00	17	2,020.24	14	1,798.39
Nebraska	823	120,087.49	872	126,742.55	1,210	180,758.40	1,984	303,050.80
New Mexico	1	160.00	2	239.80	3	280.00	2	239.96
North Dakota	68	10,469.66	243	38,187.37	239	37,752.39	562	88,345.02
Oregon	28	4,299.89	108	16,616.81	183	28,374.46	157	23,616.88
South Dakota	922	138,991.08	1,573	242,563.34	1,150	175,843.05	1,832	284,891.28
Utah	7	720.00	1	80.00	3	320.00	6	666.20
Washington	183	26,903.29	230	33,269.08	194	28,099.63	120	18,171.29
Wisconsin	1	40.00						
Wyoming			1	160.00	7	920.00	14	2,148.00
Total	2,896	423,048.70	4,074	592,385.56	3,878	567,715.26	6,058	914,351.34

TABLE XV.—*Final timber-culture entries*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1882 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

State or Territory.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona	2	320.00	8	1,077.96	8	792.77	4	640.00
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160.00	.....	.....
California	30	3,813.13	33	4,480.60	61	8,782.41	37	4,508.75
Colorado	353	55,317.47	463	71,098.94	395	61,289.22	384	58,931.34
Idaho	36	4,371.41	29	3,536.45	18	1,997.39	23	2,351.43
Iowa	31	1,934.42	19	1,224.68	23	1,928.97	5	284.31
Kansas	1,509	232,446.17	902	134,628.02	812	124,612.81	854	128,139.86
Louisiana	8	920.75	12	1,563.97	28	3,730.90	9	1,440.00
Minnesota	158	19,536.73	124	14,939.99	109	13,143.48	78	8,992.10
Montana	41	5,008.68	22	2,837.18	26	3,771.31	28	3,878.61
Nebraska	1,831	280,190.15	1,291	197,467.01	1,196	183,683.52	1,281	196,537.14
New Mexico	4	640.00	4	560.00	11	1,759.37	7	1,120.00
North Dakota	1,228	192,410.25	768	120,087.44	654	101,919.78	1,017	155,355.14
Oregon	122	18,214.99	99	14,810.55	99	14,992.83	126	18,659.52
South Dakota	1,865	289,167.36	1,030	159,064.64	763	118,114.98	890	139,298.71
Utah	10	986.32	9	879.53	21	2,480.00	26	3,144.56
Washington	95	13,818.29	78	11,380.37	92	13,436.52	136	20,599.29
Wyoming	38	5,789.91	24	3,656.96	34	5,231.76	33	4,646.93
Total	7,361	1,124,881.03	4,915	743,284.29	4,351	661,828.02	4,938	749,127.09

State or Territory.	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona	2	318.08	5	600.00	1	160.00	4	560.00
California	75	10,539.55	71	9,699.74	32	4,436.20	19	2,331.47
Colorado	330	51,488.24	374	58,160.38	291	44,404.83	364	57,287.06
Idaho	31	3,744.39	29	3,454.41	12	1,440.00	20	1,945.04
Iowa	14	1,036.27	12	898.05	8	896.50	9	478.80
Kansas	987	152,284.26	969	141,417.37	812	126,154.89	602	93,546.77
Louisiana	8	1,152.10	4	441.49	5	721.33	2	320.00
Minnesota	117	13,594.86	108	13,577.26	62	7,257.87	51	5,732.15
Montana	79	11,518.28	68	9,698.36	32	4,381.96	29	4,431.85
Nebraska	1,397	215,036.92	1,174	178,373.43	901	138,784.83	524	80,719.45
New Mexico	16	2,080.42	15	2,383.44	6	840.00	8	1,106.42
North Dakota	1,122	176,176.82	838	129,051.26	494	75,585.57	331	51,061.20
Oregon	180	26,346.38	118	17,562.83	107	15,637.11	53	8,019.01
South Dakota	1,086	166,512.21	944	145,391.24	658	102,508.52	458	70,370.09
Utah	18	2,046.74	8	1,080.00	11	1,201.37	2	200.00
Washington	201	29,955.41	204	31,309.68	122	18,539.28	81	12,225.10
Wyoming	28	4,302.80	38	5,843.56	41	6,331.42	34	5,154.43
Total	5,691	868,133.73	4,979	748,942.50	3,595	548,781.68	2,591	395,488.84

State or Territory.	1902.		1903.		1904.		Total.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arizona	.....	.....	3	480.00	.....	.....	52	6,669.14
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	400.00
California	23	3,355.94	13	1,758.89	4	531.42	477	63,051.58
Colorado	266	41,681.89	210	32,456.28	107	17,024.37	3,718	574,455.23
Idaho	18	1,920.07	7	880.00	3	400.00	341	40,436.03
Iowa	.....	.....	1	40.00	.....	.....	390	31,987.87
Kansas	586	91,631.24	381	59,897.25	170	27,047.40	12,844	1,899,440.97
Louisiana	1	40.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	11,941.25
Minnesota	23	2,349.49	11	1,552.41	5	360.00	2,915	372,506.02
Montana	19	2,674.09	12	1,634.89	7	852.00	404	55,740.52
Nebraska	380	58,588.68	190	28,758.55	76	11,894.46	16,937	2,544,307.53
New Mexico	3	345.74	5	720.00	.....	.....	91	12,931.60
North Dakota	194	29,486.17	98	14,940.82	35	5,085.55	7,975	1,238,742.40
Oregon	44	6,329.22	21	2,984.68	3	480.00	1,497	223,861.84
South Dakota	390	60,931.63	165	25,195.87	29	4,493.88	15,105	2,311,502.76
Utah	3	240.00	5	570.24	1	160.00	138	15,555.86
Washington	54	7,683.93	26	3,373.35	7	960.93	1,985	291,480.75
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.00
Wyoming	25	3,886.67	6	960.00	9	1,350.04	332	50,383.08
Total	2,029	311,145.14	1,154	176,208.23	456	70,640.05	65,292	9,745,433.93

TABLE XVI.—*Land sold under timber and stone acts.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Fiscal year.	Entries.	Acres.
Alabama	2	239.26	1879	6	763.51
Arizona	3	200.00	1880	165	20,019.26
Arkansas	413	42,705.97	1881	363	42,988.62
California	15,553	2,200,221.36	1882	728	95,237.02
Colorado	1,436	178,409.59	1883	2,101	297,735.50
Florida	28	2,860.93	1884	2,392	339,419.89
Idaho	2,020	279,685.70	1885	1,027	139,301.93
Iowa	1,294	190,837.82	1886	429	50,693.62
Louisiana	372	46,089.61	1887	655	80,622.19
Michigan	714	62,713.59	1888	2,420	341,968.61
Minnesota	6,077	753,312.00	1889	2,361	334,519.88
Montana	1,590	215,851.29	1890	3,454	509,896.61
Nebraska	1	97.20	1891	1,849	259,913.55
Nevada	33	3,870.57	1892	1,006	137,539.99
North Dakota	31	3,376.86	1893	1,382	182,340.56
Oregon	13,088	1,940,052.04	1894	1,250	153,081.38
South Dakota	86	9,481.51	1895	627	70,066.84
Utah	2	240.00	1896	559	66,182.19
Washington	10,637	1,478,391.78	1897	357	40,60[illegible].95
Wisconsin	800	59,458.02	1898	573	60,956.73
Wyoming	1,192	127,983.13	1899	537	59,019.11
			1900	2,385	300,019.06
			1901	3,031	396,445.61
			1902	4,022	545,258.96
			1903	12,249	1,765,222.43
			1904	9,435	1,306,261.30
Total	55,372	[a]7,596,078.23	Total	55,372	[a]7,596,078.23

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1879 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

State or Territory.	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
California	4	486.49	86	10,402.79	179	20,839.97	324	39,891.57	1,242	180,799.54
Nevada			19	2,249.46	1	168.10				
Oregon	2	277.02	21	2,568.52	49	5,544.55	35	3,811.51	132	15,912.52
Washington			39	4,798.49	134	16,436.00	369	51,533.94	727	101,023.44
Total	6	763.51	165	20,019.26	363	42,988.62	728	95,237.02	2,101	297,735.50

State or Territory.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
California	1,372	197,385.40	804	111,262.66	348	43,648.51	502	64,172.41	2,062	294,378.09
Oregon	206	26,556.81	58	7,091.30	30	2,353.38	52	4,241.09	95	11,437.48
Washington	814	115,477.68	165	20,947.97	51	4,691.73	101	12,208.69	263	36,153.04
Total	2,392	339,419.89	1,027	139,301.93	429	50,693.62	655	80,622.19	2,420	341,968.61

State or Territory.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
California	1,212	165,195.59	1,280	186,071.62	789	111,856.28	636	91,194.21
Nevada							1	159.87
Oregon	416	60,004.03	1,228	188,749.50	548	80,359.97	140	18,474.56
Washington	733	109,320.26	946	135,075.49	512	67,697.30	229	27,711.35
Total	2,361	334,519.88	3,454	509,896.61	1,849	259,913.55	1,006	137,539.99

TABLE XVI.—*Land sold under timber and stone acts*—Continued.

ENTRIES MADE DURING FISCAL YEARS 1879 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
California	470	67,693.24	133	15,895.68	75	7,609.09	163	19,578.25
Colorado	46	5,845.38	45	6,256.96	20	2,280.00	27	3,712.54
Idaho	11	1,375.12	8	609.11	2	225.04	7	556.89
Louisiana	14	2,179.92	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	264	33,793.65	689	81,398.80	367	40,165.07	199	22,639.05
Montana	38	5,855.72	64	9,320.65	36	4,718.93	28	3,294.96
Oregon	206	29,230.14	97	13,365.31	24	2,644.02	34	3,713.44
South Dakota	5	520.00	3	360.00	14	1,914.71	3	360.00
Washington	192	25,184.78	125	17,058.69	62	7,693.06	51	6,717.70
Wisconsin	123	9,221.84	72	5,846.29	9	497.35	15	1,080.00
Wyoming	13	1,440.82	23	2,969.89	18	2,319.57	32	4,529.36
Total	1,382	182,340.61	1,259	153,081.38	627	70,066.84	559	66,182.19

State or Territory.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	4	197.92	67	7,761.48
California	82	9,180.71	54	4,547.70	63	6,659.27	134	16,951.96
Colorado	22	2,987.54	31	3,419.63	36	2,867.95	124	14,855.25
Idaho	9	616.57	13	1,387.92	44	5,428.64	107	14,134.40
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	89.69
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	7,728.06
Minnesota	133	14,867.51	307	29,921.45	128	13,012.55	463	51,484.57
Montana	13	1,053.29	27	3,521.63	49	6,002.23	259	35,976.71
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	466.30
Oregon	18	2,110.32	20	2,168.13	50	5,905.55	573	86,151.77
South Dakota	10	1,417.89	7	711.44	2	200.00	6	601.15
Utah	2	240.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	48	5,696.12	84	11,696.15	87	12,355.50	317	43,458.87
Wisconsin	9	1,040.00	3	160.00	41	2,329.93	152	10,794.08
Wyoming	11	1,400.00	27	3,421.68	33	4,059.57	98	9,564.77
Total	357	40,609.95	573	60,955.73	537	59,019.11	2,385	300,019.06

State or Territory.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	239.26
Arizona	1	40.00	2	160.00	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	47	4,593.80	54	5,346.05	109	12,099.67	132	12,707.06
California	314	42,528.62	450	66,492.92	1,861	287,578.72	914	137,920.04
Colorado	183	21,223.32	255	31,656.61	309	39,691.18	338	43,613.23
Florida	....	....	....	....	2	247.51	26	2,613.42
Idaho	320	44,971.34	477	69,408.98	....	....	1,022	140,971.69
Iowa	....	....	1	39.46	1,293	190,798.86	....	....
Louisiana	2	318.28	18	2,564.42	237	29,483.26	100	11,454.04
Michigan	131	13,479.20	122	11,483.14	214	17,750.00	167	12,273.19
Minnesota	488	60,453.39	508	61,857.36	1,096	147,765.33	1,440	195,953.27
Montana	230	33,170.09	183	17,965.46	375	51,097.16	338	45,874.46
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	97.20
Nevada	2	120.00	6	773.14	1	160.00	3	240.00
North Dakota	10	960.48	11	1,279.88	2	150.20	4	520.00
Oregon	646	95,435.62	939	136,632.50	4,209	645,578.76	3,260	489,734.24
South Dakota	1	40.00	1	40.00	22	2,147.97	12	1,168.35
Washington	379	52,105.12	808	117,184.53	2,076	297,604.31	1,325	178,561.74
Wisconsin	83	6,411.22	75	5,924.31	108	8,178.25	110	7,974.75
Wyoming	194	20,595.13	167	16,445.22	335	34,891.75	241	26,345.37
Total	3,031	396,445.61	4,022	545,253.98	12,249	1,765,222.43	9,435	1,306,261.30

TABLE XVII.—*Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903.*[a]

State.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	
California	131,080	63,160	48.18
Colorado	35,290	7,740	21.93
Idaho	146,380	56,520	38.61
Michigan	10,480	3,060	29.20
Minnesota	135,699	18,775	13.84
Montana	32,760	7,360	22.47
Oregon	466,432	59,472	12.75
Washington	170,565	31,620	18.54
Wisconsin	5,980	1,080	18.06
Wyoming	28,120	5,620	19.99
Total	1,162,786	254,407	21.88

[a] Compiled from the various county recorders' offices to show the percentage of transfers within ten months from end of the above period and the aggregation of the land transferred into the hands of a few.

TABLE XVII.—*Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.	Transfers.	Transferees.	Transferees acquiring the greatest amount of land.									
						No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.	
						Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*				*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*
Alpine	80														
Del Norte	22,240	5,600	25.18	36	15	6	920	5	800	5	800	4	640	3	480
Eldorado	7,840	1,280	16.33	8	5	3	480	2	320	1	160	1	160	1	160
Kern	400														
Lassen	2,260	360	15.92	3	1	3	360								
Modoc	25,790	21,700	84.14	136	6	93	14,820	33	5,280	7	1,120	1	160	1	160
Plumas	3,250	1,220	37.54	8	4	4	600	2	300	1	160	1	160		
San Benito	80														
Shasta	11,200														
Siskiyou	54,680	33,000	60.35	204	16	65	10,120	28	4,480	24	3,720	17	2,500	14	2,080
Sonoma	360														
Tuolumne	2,900														
Total	131,080	63,160	48.18	395	47										

COLORADO.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.	Transfers.	Transferees.	No. 1. Transfers.	No. 1. Area transferred.	No. 2. Transfers.	No. 2. Area transferred.	No. 3. Transfers.	No. 3. Area transferred.	No. 4. Transfers.	No. 4. Area transferred.	No. 5. Transfers.	No. 5. Area transferred.
Archuleta	1,540														
Baco	120														
Bent	100	40	40.00	1	1	1	40								
Boulder	1,470	460	31.29	4	4	1	160	1	140	1	80	1	80		
Chaffee	180														
Clear Creek	200														
Conejos	160														
Custer	360														
Delta	40														
Eagle	80														
El Paso	160														
Fremont	860	100	11.63	2	2	1	60	1	40						
Gilpin	160														
Grand	11,700	4,400	37.61	28	18	5	800	4	640	2	320	2	320	2	320
Gunnison	880	400	45.45	3	1	3	400								
Hinsdale	40														

TABLE XVII.—*Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903*—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.	Transfers.	Transferees.	Transferees acquiring the greatest amount of land.									
						No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.	
						Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*				*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*
Huerfano	2,120	320	15.09	2	2	1	160	1	160						
Jefferson	240	80	33.33	1	1	1	80								
Las Animas	2,920														
Mesa	1,260														
Montezuma	3,080	1,280	41.56	8	3	6	960	1	160	1	160				
Montrose	780	40	5.13	1	1	1	40								
Otero	40														
Ouray	400														
Pueblo	200														
Routt	6,160	620	10.06	5	3	3	360	1	160	1	100				
San Juan	40														
Total	35,290	7,740	21.93	55	36										

IDAHO.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.	Transfers.	Transferees.	No. 1. Transfers.	No. 1. Area transferred.	No. 2. Transfers.	No. 2. Area transferred.	No. 3. Transfers.	No. 3. Area transferred.	No. 4. Transfers.	No. 4. Area transferred.	No. 5. Transfers.	No. 5. Area transferred.
Bannock	240														
Bingham	100														
Blaine	160														
Boise	32,260	18,520	57.41	105	13	71	11,060	22	3,660	10	1,440	4	600	3	480
Elmore	560														
Fremont	1,280														
Idaho	8,960	520	5.80	6	5	2	160	1	160	1	120	1	40	1	40
Kootenai	23,400	7,800	33.33	64	37	15	1,960	3	440	2	320	2	320	2	280
Latah	9,960	4,220	42.37	40	17	13	1,520	5	760	2	320	1	160	1	160
Oneida	160														
Shoshone	37,700	13,280	35.23	111	87	13	2,040	11	1,760	8	1,060	7	920	6	920
Washington	31,600	12,180	38.54	81	10	42	6,080	19	3,040	10	1,600	4	640	1	160
Total	146,380	56,520	38.61	407	119										

MICHIGAN.

Alger	700	120	17.14	1	1	1	120								
Baraga	1,100	460	41.82	5	5	1	160	1	120	1	100	1	40	1	40
Chippewa	1,680	280	16.67	4	4	1	80	1	80	1	80	1	40		
Delta	1,080	200	18.52	3	3	1	80	1	80	1	40				
Dickinson	40														
Houghton	1,140	200	17.54	4	4	1	80	1	40	1	40	1	40		
Iron	240	40	16.67	1	1	1	40								
Keweenaw	20														
Menominee	320	200	62.50	2	2	1	160	1	40						
Oakland	80	80	100.00	1	1	1	80								
Ontonagon	2,800	680	24.29	7	7	1	160	1	120	1	80	1	80	1	80
Oscoda	480	440	91.67	6	2	5	400	1	40						
Schoolcraft	800	360	45.00	3	2	2	320	1	40						
Total	10,480	3,060	29.20	37	32										

MINNESOTA.

Aitkin	660	140	21.21	4	4	1	40	1	40	1	40	1	20		
Cass	359														
Goodhue	40														
Itasca	73,620	8,580	11.65	70	62	3	480	2	320	2	320	2	320	2	320
Lake	23,720	1,640	6.91	17	14	3	400	2	180	1	100	1	160	1	160
St. Louis	37,300	8,415	22.56	78	52	14	1,680	5	700	3	320	3	300	2	240
Total	135,699	18,775	13.84	169	132										

MONTANA.

Carbon	1,280	160	12.50	1	1										
Cascade	240														
Choteau	200														
Custer	960	40	4.16	1	1	1	40								
Fergus	2,480	800	32.26	9	8	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	80	2	80
Flathead	21,720	5,240	24.13	37	18	7	1,120	5	800	4	480	2	320	2	320
Gallatin	4,180	1,120	26.79	7	3	3	480	3	480	1	160				
Granite	160														
Jefferson	80														
Lewis and Clarke	60														
Meagher	840														
Park	560														
Total	32,760	7,360	22.47	55	31										

TABLE XVII.—*Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903*—Continued.

OREGON.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.	Transfers.	Transferees.	Transferees acquiring the greatest amount of land.									
						No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.	
						Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*				*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*
Baker	24,660	5,960	24.17	41	13	11	1,600	10	1,460	3	440	3	400	2	320
Benton	2,000														
Clackamas	840	160	19.05	1	1	1	160								
Clatsop	8,560	1,000	11.68	8	7	2	320	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	80
Columbia	2,040	520	25.49	5	4	1	160	1	160	2	120	1	80		
Coos	22,420	3,760	16.77	32	17	9	1,320	4	320	2	280	2	240	2	180
Crook	51,092	2,072	4.06	13	11	2	320	2	320	1	160	1	160	1	160
Curry	17,760	2,760	15.54	19	11	5	720	2	320	2	320	2	320	2	320
Douglas	110,160	12,860	11.67	89	53	11	1,560	5	800	5	760	5	720	4	640
Harney	800	80	10.00	2	2	1	40	1	40						
Jackson	40,300	1,320	3.28	9	6	4	600	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Josephine	16,380	1,180	7.20	8	8	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Klamath	22,460	1,740	7.75	12	11	2	280	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Lake	28,300	2,880	10.18	19	10	4	640	4	560	3	480	2	320	1	160
Lane	32,100	2,720	8.47	21	18	4	520	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
Lincoln	6,060	120	1.98	1	1	1	120								
Linn	4,820	1,800	37.34	12	8	3	480	3	480	1	160	1	160	1	160
Malheur	320														
Marion	1,240	160	12.90	1	1	1	160								
Morrow	14,340	4,840	33.75	33	1	33	4,840								
Polk	1,500														
Tillamook	2,280	40	1.75	1	1	1	40								
Umatilla	8,660	5,820	67.21	38	1	38	5,820								
Union	15,220	4,500	29.57	33	14	15	2,200	4	640	3	280	1	160	1	160
Wallowa	29,400	3,020	10.27	21	15	6	880	2	280	1	160	1	160	1	160
Wasco	1,360														
Wheeler	760														
Yamhill	600	160	26.67	1	1	1	160								
Total	466,432	59,472	12.75	420	215										

WASHINGTON.

Adams	1,620														
Asotin	40	40	100.00	1	1	1	40								
Chehalis	6,260	2,240	35.78	15	11	2	320	2	320	2	280	2	240	1	160
Chelan	14,080	240	1.70	2	1	2	240								
Clarke	120														
Clallam	58,940	16,240	27.55	123	66	15	1,860	11	1,580	9	1,180	6	800	5	640
Columbia	240														
Cowlitz	1,420	280	19.72	3	3	1	160	1	80	1	40				
Douglas	480														
Jefferson	20,860	4,320	20.71	34	25	3	460	3	400	3	380	2	320	2	240
King	8,140	2,800	34.40	20	11	9	1,280	2	320	1	160	1	160	1	160
Kitsap	440														
Klickitat	13,000	840	6.46	7	6	2	320	1	160	1	160	1	120	1	40
Lewis	4,260	240	5.63	2	2	1	160	1	80						
Lincoln	1,185	40	3.38	1	1	1	40								
Mason	3,780	200	5.29	2	2	1	160	1	40						
Okanogan	2,360	280	11.86	3	3	1	160	1	60	1	60				
San Juan	80														
Skamania	2,140	280	13.08	2	2	1	160	1	120						
Snohomish	3,520	1,400	39.77	16	14	1	160	1	160	1	160	3	160	1	120
Spokane	660														
Stevens	15,000	860	5.73	9	8	2	200	1	160	1	160	1	140	1	80
Thurston	1,040														
Wahkiakum	2,140	280	13.08	2	2	1	160	1	120						
Whatcom	6,160	720	11.69	6	6	1	160	1	160	1	120	1	120	1	80
Whitman	320														
Yakima	2,280	320	14.04	2	1	2	320								
Total	170,565	31,620	18.54	250	165										

WISCONSIN.

Bayfield	1,400	420	30.00	7	7	1	160	1	80	1	40	1	40	1	40
Burnett	120	120	100.00	1	1	1	120								
Eau Claire	80														
Florence	360														
Forest	980														
Langlade	80	80	100.00	2	2	1	40	1	40						
Lincoln	200	40	20.00	1	1	1	40								
Marathon	200														
Oconto	120	80	66.67	2	1	2	80								
Oneida	1,160	340	29.31	6	5	2	120	1	80	1	60	1	40	1	40
Price	400														
Sawyer	880														
Total	5,980	1,080	18.06	19	17										

TABLE XVII.—*Operation of the timber and stone act for the calendar year ending December 31, 1903*—Continued.

WYOMING.

County.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.	Transfers.	Transferees.	Transferees acquiring the greatest amount of land.									
						No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.	
						Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.	Transfers.	Area transferred.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*				*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*		*Acres.*
Albany	560	80	14.29	1	1	1	80								
Bighorn	2,220	80	3.60	2	2	1	40	1	40						
Carbon	4,000	240	6.00	4	4	1	80	1	80	1	40	1	40		
Converse	5,060	2,360	46.64	21	11	5	800	3	480	3	380	1	160	2	120
Crook	6,840	100	1.46	1	1	1	100								
Fremont	40														
Johnson	3,820	1,580	41.36	13	7	5	660	3	480	1	160	1	120	1	80
Laramie	760	80	10.53	1	1	1	80								
Natrona	1,200	100	8.33	2	2	1	60	1	40						
Sheridan	1,580	440	27.85	5	5	1	160	1	120	1	80	1	40	1	40
Uinta	520	280	53.85	2	1	2	280								
Weston	1,520	280	18.42	2	1	2	280								
Total	28,120	5,620	19.99	54	36										

TABLE XVIII.—*Where over 25 per cent of timber and stone entries, made during the calendar year 1903, have been transferred.*

State and county.	Area patented.	Area transferred.	Percentage of the area patented that has been transferred.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*
California	105,960	61,520	58.06
Del Norte	22,240	5,600	25.18
Modoc	25,790	21,700	84.14
Plumas	3,250	1,220	37.54
Siskiyou	54,680	33,000	60.35
Colorado	17,470	6,660	38.12
Bent	100	40	40.00
Boulder	1,470	460	31.29
Grand	11,700	4,400	37.61
Gunnison	880	400	45.45
Jefferson	240	80	33.33
Montezuma	3,080	1,280	41.56
Idaho	134,920	56,000	41.56
Boise	32,260	18,520	57.41
Kootenai	23,400	7,800	33.33
Latah	9,960	4,220	42.37
Shoshone	37,700	13,280	35.23
Washington	31,600	12,180	38.54
Michigan	2,780	1,540	55.40
Baraga	1,100	460	41.82
Menominee	320	200	62.50
Oakland	80	80	100.00
Oscoda	480	440	91.67
Schoolcraft	800	360	45.00
Montana	6,660	1,920	28.83
Fergus	2,480	800	32.26
Gallatin	4,180	1,120	26.79
Oregon	45,680	17,640	38.62
Columbia	2,040	520	25.49
Linn	4,820	1,800	37.34
Morrow	14,340	4,840	33.75
Umatilla	8,660	5,820	67.21
Union	15,220	4,500	29.57
Yamhill	600	160	26.67
Washington	76,900	22,720	29.54
Asotin	40	40	100.00
Chehalis	6,260	2,240	35.78
Clallam	58,940	16,240	27.55
King	8,140	2,800	34.40
Snohomish	3,520	1,400	39.77
Wisconsin	2,880	1,040	36.11
Bayfield	1,400	420	30.00
Burnett	120	120	100.00
Langlade	80	80	100.00
Oconto	120	80	66.67
Oneida	1,160	340	29.31
Wyoming	10,980	4,660	42.44
Converse	5,060	2,360	46.64
Johnson	3,820	1,580	41.36
Sheridan	1,580	440	27.85
Uinta	520	280	53.85

TABLE XIX.—*Reservoir rights of way.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

AREA APPROVED DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR.

State or Territory.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Arizona			29.47		11,756.89	2,592.55	2,591.90	3,639.61
California			616.44	980.09	2,308.91	16,616.16	1,977.93	1,062.75
Colorado	38.39	2,568.67	1,454.05	94.90	478.48	1,148.08	6,325.88	8,066.95
Idaho		673.72	757.57	706.89		701.36		
Montana		300.59	20.55			193.57	60.34	2,317.58
New Mexico			5,299.68		2,500.00		3,086.10	
Oklahoma								8.79
Utah		7,855.72	21,136.01		1,784.32	2,191.29	14,624.00	206.51
Washington							165.42	
Wyoming			.53	65.86	57.80	5,107.98	462.95	169.56
Total	38.39	11,398.70	29,314.30	1,847.74	18,886.40	28,550.99	29,294.52	15,471.74

TABLE XIX.—*Reservoir rights of way*—Continued.

AREA APPROVED DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Arizona	2,780.11	2,489.40	1,417.47		486.87	1,687.85	29,472.12
California	2,821.54	3,676.76	2,676.95	3,739.83	2,865.66	4,338.09	43,681.11
Colorado	7,907.19	6,895.19	4,677.08	17,818.39	11,050.08	3,574.40	72,097.73
Idaho		301.00	10.00	840.00		180.20	4,120.74
Kansas					31,480.00		31,480.00
Montana	4,528.24	1,628.75	14,465.72	9,145.69	8,915.23	5,093.78	46,670.04
Nebraska		517.00					517.00
Nevada					742.00		742.00
New Mexico				117.35	177.13	489.32	11,669.58
North Dakota						598.74	598.74
Oklahoma	18.84					451.52	479.15
Oregon				292.90	766.33	50.90	1,110.13
South Dakota				29.88	94.31	288.33	412.52
Utah	44.50	1,091.23	14,284.63	10,345.08	174.70		73,737.99
Washington				39.94			205.36
Wyoming			127.48	589.99	5,533.64		12,115.78
Total	18,100.42	16,599.33	37,659.33	42,959.05	62,285.95	16,703.13	[a] 329,109.99

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XX.—*Forest reserves.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory and forest reserve.	Total area of reserves.	Lieu land selections.					Land withdrawn for proposed forest reserves.
		Surveyed land subject to surrender as basis for selections.	Surveyed land that has been surrendered.	Surveyed land surrendered but not selected.	Surveyed land surrendered which has been accepted or not yet acted on.	Surveyed land still subject to surrender.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Arizona	6,740,410	1,532,780	931,780.19	4,754.48	927,975.71	604,804.29	3,507,200
Black Mesa	1,658,880	120,200	71,607.83	120.00	71,487.83	48,712.17	
Chiricahua	169,600	680				680.00	
Grand Canyon	1,851,520	381,120	366,502.81	400.00	366,102.81	15,017.19	
Mount Graham	118,600	400				400.00	
Prescott	423,680	4,040	1,160.12		1,160.12	2,879.88	
San Francisco Mountains	1,975,310	1,024,540	492,459.43	4,234.48	489,224.95	535,315.05	
Santa Catalina	155,520	280				280.00	
Santa Rita	387,300	1,520				1,520.00	
California	8,832,738	1,314,740	717,282.48	51,075.91	667,506.57	647,233.43	16,062,570
Lake Tahoe	136,335	20,640	9,320.77	363.06	8,957.71	11,682.29	
San Bernardino	737,280	178,480	88,434.95	5,640.00	82,794.95	96,685.05	
San Gabriel	555,520	48,640	22,927.84	1,240.00	22,687.84	25,952.16	
San Jacinto	668,160	127,640	79,531.03	1,693.42	77,837.61	49,802.39	
Santa Barbara	1,838,323	352,540	143,143.12	7,584.73	135,558.39	216,981.61	
Sierra	4,096,000	561,060	350,638.23	28,694.70	321,943.53	239,116.47	
Stanislaus	691,200	23,580	23,126.54	5,860.00	17,566.54	6,013.46	
Trabuco Canyon	109,920	2,160	160.00		160.00	2,000.00	
Colorado	2,912,860	174,780	56,997.43	2,487.88	54,509.55	120,270.45	5,009,492
Battlement Mesa	808,960	4,880	120.00		120.00	4,760.00	
Pikes Peak	184,320	34,280	6,248.06	712.07	5,535.99	28,744.01	
Plum Creek	179,200	39,900	13,685.18	720.00	12,965.18	26,934.82	
San Isabel	77,980	2,680				2,680.00	
South Platte	683,520	87,720	36,244.19	815.81	35,428.38	52,291.62	
White River	978,880	5,320	700.00	240.00	460.00	4,860.00	
Idaho	3,989,480	1,440				1,440.00	4,980,910
Bitter Root	3,398,400	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	
Pocatello	49,920	1,440				1,440.00	
Priest River	541,160	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	

[a] See Montana.

[b] See Washington.

TABLE XX.—*Forest reserves*—Continued.

[To June 30, 1904.]

State or Territory and forest reserve.	Total area of reserves.	Lieu land selections.					Land withdrawn for proposed forest reserves.
		Surveyed land subject to surrender as basis for selections.	Surveyed land that has been surrendered.	Surveyed and surrendered but not selected.	Surveyed land surrendered which has been accepted or not yet acted on.	Surveyed land still subject to surrender.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Kansas							92,000
Minnesota							478,720
Montana	7,914,000	131,660	27,906.10	15,522.02	12,384.08	119,275.92	4,190,340
Bitter Root	691,200	[a] 6,000	[a] 840.00		[a] 840.00	5,160.00	
Gallatin	[b] 40,320	440				440.00	
Highwood Mountains	45,080	840				840.00	
Lewis and Clark	4,670,720	117,640	27,066.10	15,522.02	11,544.08	106,095.92	
Little Belt Mountains	501,000	440				440.00	
Madison	736,000	6,300				6,300.00	
Yellowstone	1,229,680	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	
Nebraska	208,902	5,360				5,360.00	346,240
Dismal River	85,123	440				440.00	
Niobrara	123,779	4,920				4,920.00	
Nevada							1,290,080
New Mexico	3,258,080	139,000	31,633.81	974.16	30,659.65	108,340.35	2,099,180
Gila River	2,327,040	57,240	17,995.36	694.16	17,301.20	39,988.80	
Lincoln	500,000	68,960	4,560.93		4,560.93	64,399.07	
Pecos River	431,040	12,800	9,077.52	280.00	8,797.52	4,002.48	
Oklahoma:							
Wichita	57,120						
Oregon	4,649,240	449,720	260,573.00	14,712.17	245,860.83	208,859.17	10,269,920
Ashland	18,560	11,880	10,964.06	440.00	10,524.06	1,355.94	
Baker City	52,480	840				840.00	
Bull Run	142,080	31,660	9,713.75	490.00	9,223.75	22,436.25	
Cascade Range	4,436,120	405,340	239,895.19	13,782.17	226,113.02	179,226.98	
South Dakota	1,244,840						18,920
Black Hills	1,163,820	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])	
Cave Hills	23,860						
Slim Buttes	58,160						
Utah	2,756,280	114,640	13,726.64	40.00	13,686.64	100,958.36	3,200,440
Aquarius	639,000	3,840	1,520.00		1,520.00	2,320.00	
Fish Lake	199,040	19,720	6,453.48		6,453.48	13,266.52	
Grantsville	68,960	8,560				8,560.00	
Logan	182,080	19,520	1,806.62		1,806.52	17,713.38	
Manti	584,640	34,000	1,760.00		1,760.00	32,240.00	
Payson	111,600	10,280	320.00		320.00	9,960.00	
Salt Lake	95,440	13,320				13,320.00	
Uintah	875,520	10,400	1,866.54	40.00	1,826.54	8,573.46	
Washington	7,024,760	364,800	197,618.53	6,804.59	190,813.94	173,986.06	2,853,080
Mount Rainier	2,027,520	57,520	3,115.70	346.57	2,769.13	54,750.87	
Olympic	1,466,880	76,340	74,515.11	5,065.64	69,449.47	6,890.53	
Priest River	103,960	[d] 179,640	[d] 114,553.29	[d] 1,239.70	[d] 113,313.59	[d] 66,326.41	
Washington	3,426,400	51,300	5,434.43	152.68	5,281.75	46,018.25	
Wyoming	8,321,224	167,100	52,111.45	2,006.39	50,105.06	116,994.94	
Big Horn	1,216,960	10,340	5,895.17		5,895.17	4,444.83	
Black Hills	46,440	[e] 91,960	[e] 28,931.93	[e] 1,326.75	[e] 27,605.18	[e] 64,854.82	
Crow Creek	56,320	12,800	12,568.28	599.64	11,968.64	831.36	
Medicine Bow	420,584	7,960	1,806.92		1,806.92	6,153.08	
Yellowstone	6,580,920	[f] 44,040	[f] 2,909.15	[f] 80.00	[f] 2,829.15	[f] 41,210.85	
Total	[g] 57,909,934	4,396,020	2,289,579.63	98,377.60	[g] 2,193,502.03	2,202,517.97	[g] 54,399,092

[a] Partly in Idaho, partly in Montana.
[b] Even sections only.
[c] See Wyoming.
[d] Partly in Idaho, partly in Washington.
[e] Partly in South Dakota, partly in Wyoming.
[f] Partly in Montana, partly in Wyoming.
[g] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXI.—*State reclamation land grants, under section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (Carey Act), and acts supplementary thereto.*

[To June 30, 1904.]

Fiscal year.	Status of the land.	Idaho.	Montana.	Oregon.	Wyoming.	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1896	Approved				53,581.71	53,581.71
	Relinquished					
	Patented					
1897	Approved				45,405.87	45,405.87
	Relinquished				120.25	120.25
	Patented					
1898	Approved		10,632.88			10,632.88
	Relinquished					
	Patented					
1899	Approved		50,360.92		160.00	50,520.92
	Relinquished					
	Patented					
1900	Approved	51,178.46	32,861.20			84,039.66
	Relinquished	2,827.46				2,827.46
	Patented				3,855.25	3,855.25
1901	Approved	6,528.05		8,793.47	77,198.76	92,520.28
	Relinquished					
	Patented				7,305.75	7,305.75
1902	Approved	244,025.98				244,025.98
	Relinquished					
	Patented				160.00	160.00
1903	Approved	11,892.46		84,707.74	14,424.94	111,025.14
	Relinquished					
	Patented					
1904	Approved	24,241.22	3,675.22	28,284.83	230,170.55	286,371.82
	Relinquished				6,816.38	6,816.38
	Patented		10,104.03		18,413.03	28,517.06
Total.	Approved	337,866.17	97,530.22	121,786.04	420,891.83	[a]978,074.26
	Relinquished	2,827.46			6,936.63	9,764.09
	Patented		10,104.03		29,734.03	39,838.06

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXII.—*Land withdrawn for national reclamation purposes.*

State or Territory.	Withdrawn.	Restored.	Balance.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Arizona	3,325,000		3,325,000
California	1,968,300		1,968,300
Colorado	2,399,000	1,495,000	904,000
Idaho	3,694,760		3,694,760
Montana	9,013,600	1,035,000	7,978,600
Nebraska	2,599,000	46,000	2,253,000
Nevada	4,103,040	202,920	3,900,120
New Mexico	995,000	161,000	834,000
North Dakota	1,013,720		1,013,720
Oregon	1,504,600	91,520	1,413,080
South Dakota	1,680,290		1,680,290
Utah	92,000		92,000
Washington	4,278,530	69,000	4,209,530
Wyoming	3,289,200	944,690	2,344,510
Total	39,956,040	4,045,130	35,910,910

NOTE.—The above 35,910,910 acres were not all withdrawn from settlement and entry. It is impracticable to determine the exact proportion thus absolutely withdrawn, but it is estimated to be 2,488,665.60 acres (used in making Table XXIX).

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts.*

TO JUNE 30, 1880.[a]

Sales.	Area.
	Acres.
Cash, which include preemptions, etc., and probably 30,000,000 or more acres accounted for under other acts, and commutations of homesteads, from establishment of land system to June 30, 1880	169,832,564.61
Town sites and county seats	148,916.91
Mineral lands sold since 1866	148,621.14
Coal lands	10,750.24
Stone and timber acts of 1878	20,782.77
Graduation act of 1854	25,696,419.73
Desert land act	897,160.57
Total	[b]196,755,215.97

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

Sales.	Area.[c]	Area.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Sold subject to private entry	280.00	10,889,719.65
Sold at public auction		903,866.21
Sold subject to preemption entry	358.66	27,332,315.74
Timber and stone land		7,576,295.51
Mineral land	1,026,620.38	
Original desert land	12,348,463.83	
Final desert land		3,720,620.13
Pending original desert land		[d]4,782,800.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash (sec. 2301, R. S.)		19,409,192.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash (sec. 2, act June 15, 1880)		2,511,853.11
Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries	610.08	368,924.48
Cash substitution	6,537.66	240.00
Act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 814)	1.197.55	
Coal lands	275,048.15	
Change of entry, supplemental, and additional payments	28,186.31	4,319.94
Act of Mar. 2, 1896	40.00	120.40
Act of Mar. 3, 1865		1.69
Act of Mar. 1, 1895		509.99
Act of Jan. 13, 1881		862.02
Act of Sept. 29, 1890		181,539.06
Act of Mar. 1, 1877	160.00	517.94
Act of July 23, 1866		1,525.67
Private substitution	160.00	
Payments on scrip locations	99.45	
Act of May 31, 1902 (32 Stat., 283)		720.00
Payments on Lake Traverse lands	4,841.51	
Act of Jan. 18, 1897	124,054.80	149,128.39
Homestead cash entries, act of 1893	393,241.65	14,486.00
Commuted homesteads, Indian lands		151,699.28
Act of May 2, 1890	398.56	109.97
Commuted homesteads under special acts		497,904.25
Payments on Kiowa C. and A. lands	248.24	
Interest payments on commuted homestead lands		
Church sites		2.00
Act of Aug. 15, 1894	236,793.66	49.62
Payments on final homesteads, Indian lands	17,538.61	
Sisseton and Wahpeton lands	37,379.14	9.15
Sioux Indian final homesteads	40.00	
Act of Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stat., 840)		40.00
Act of July 5, 1884		240.00
Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36; L. D., 3-225)		6.39
Relief of John C. Smith, act of June 8, 1900 (31 Stat., 1617)		135.95
University selections, act of Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 581)	241.68	316.72
Act of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stat., 910)		20.14
Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716)		7,680.00
Act of May 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 184)		2,176.97
Act of Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 502)		513.91
Act of Mar. 3, 1887	3,859.33	154,206.24
Act of June 15, 1844		824.54
Act of June 6, 1900		24,208.47
Soldiers' additional final homestead entries		170.95
Act of Feb. 12, 1896 (29 Stat., 6)		160.00
Act of June 5, 1872		36.40
Doubtful swamp selections	80.02	
Act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., 294)		120.00

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[a] From p. 519 of H. R. Mis. Doc. 45, Pt. 4 (47th Cong., 2d sess.), entitled "The Public Domain."
[b] Used in making Table XXIX.
[c] The items in this column are segregated, because they appear in other tables and are taken from them to help in making Table XXIX.
[d] 21,740 entries estimated at 220 acres each.

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

Sales.	Area.[a]	Area.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Act of Jan. 19, 1895	680.00	231.14
Act of Mar. 3, 1893	....	100.50
Act of Oct. 1, 1890	821.37	....
Excess payments on agricultural college selections	....	....
Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, section 6	....	160.00
Excesses on Chippewa lands	....	77.59
Commuted homesteads, Chippewa lands	....	4,909.23
Commuted homesteads, act of June 3, 1896	....	10,440.21
Act of Feb. 17, 1897	....	510.59
Substitute for warrant	....	160.00
Act of Mar. 3, 1877	....	46.75
Act of Mar. 3, 1901	....	808.92
Act of Mar. 31, 1902 (32 Stat., 283)	....	80.00
Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409)	....	669.06
Town sites	1,325.66	27,299.02
Act of Mar. 3, 1891	5,490.01	83.70
Abandoned military reservations	31,351.19	37,331.41
Competitive bids	240.00	21.10
Commuted timber-culture entries	....	1,018,627.65
Act of Jan. 14, 1901	....	80.00
Graduation act	3,893.38	12.10
Town lots	....	67.83
Act of Aug. 31, 1852 (10 Stat., 143)	....	360.35
Hot Springs Reservation	....	....
Act of Feb. 26, 1895	....	1,251.45
Lassen County desert lands	....	7,197.02
Act of June 2, 1862	....	240.00
Act of June 21, 1898	....	2,964.70
Total	14,549,780.88	[b]79,803,003.98

[a] The items in this column are segregated, because they appear in other tables and are taken from them to help in making Table XXIX.

[b] Used in making Table XXIX.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	3,864	804,023.43	$1,004,900.69	6	400.54	$500.68
Alaska	1	67.21	168.28	8	143.55	358.98
Arizona	11	1,216.11	1,631.76	132	6,058.45	9,899.22
Arkansas	4,755	[40.00] 564,211.77	710,097.26	171	10,974.67	14,322.96
California	673	151,282.33	193,271.61	460	28,114.64	39,108.04
Colorado	990	284,248.99	355,962.57	502	17,348.79	28,729.88
Florida	7,337	952,447.52	1,191,224.43	42	2,506.51	33,202.45
Idaho	2	458.39	1,225.98	39	1,569.31	2,301.93
Illinois	2	79.20	99.00	4	38.33	737.57
Indiana	1	36.60	44.50	2	4.37	59.49
Iowa	74	3,816.60	7,468.28	4	15.31	69.93
Kansas	144	[160.00] 15,143.68	24,967.77	210	10,722.56	14,531.76
Louisiana	6,823	1,874,054.95	2,463,306.78	31	3,288.85	4,111.09
Michigan	7,281	1,278,464.49	1,602,014.59	152	6,513.53	23,620.06
Minnesota	11,177	1,263,812.98	1,813,614.29	6,535	479,750.36	1,108,145.32
Mississippi	4,284	[80.00] 1,281,921.08	1,602,673.98	35	3,399.09	5,150.24
Missouri	6,562	609,867.81	767,451.35	1	40.00	61.00
Montana	11	1,202.65	2,699.16	468	31,946.88	44,175.83
Nebraska	578	93,132.65	116,115.35	618	33,916.68	53,399.18
Nevada	3	1,447.44	3,418.60	1	40.00	50.00
New Mexico	160	41,075.06	51,467.19	142	16,150.89	24,985.65
North Dakota	1	160.00	200.00	2,172	93,963.10	178,547.50
Ohio	....	....	....	99	5,127.68	17,132.68
Oklahoma	....	....	....	991	39,820.14	55,716.00
Oregon	480	54,555.13	69,750.35	461	31,546.41	54,363.24
South Dakota	2	6.88	8.60	532	31,586.70	45,582.48
Utah	2	791.81	989.76	3	691.00	916.00
Washington	335	101,239.42	128,735.90	516	25,985.88	39,070.40
Wisconsin	11,229	1,469,537.18	2,097,780.00	313	16,962.70	27,470.77
Wyoming	181	41,418.35	61,904.54	90	5,239.29	7,115.69
Total	66,963	[280.00] 10,889,719.65	14,275,201.52	14,740	903,866.21	1,833,445.04

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.			Sales of timber and stone lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	386	45,164.00	$56,457.71	2	239.26	$598.15
Arizona	842	113,745.32	198,222.74	3	200.00	500.00
Arkansas	329	23,962.19	30,338.11	413	42,705.97	106,782.65
California	15,727	2,218,198.54	3,187,884.21	15,463	2,189,332.08	5,474,121.49
Colorado	18,372	2,784,767.16	3,664,235.91	1,436	178,409.59	446,026.76
Dakota	51,849	7,979,112.01	10,603,869.04	....	....	....
Florida	600	64,744.08	83,578.54	28	2,860.93	7,152.36
Idaho	3,600	490,637.95	626,512.07	3,313	470,484.06	1,178,704.86
Illinois	12	876.34	3,151.25	....	....	....
Indiana	1	3.10	3.90	....	....	....
Iowa	71	6,717.91	9,508.30	1	39.46	98.65
Kansas	23,671	[160.00] 3,515,574.64	4,645,915.93	....	....	....
Louisiana	84	10,833.80	13,745.95	372	46,089.61	115,225.57
Michigan	1,044	137,395.23	178,208.31	714	62,713.59	156,784.22
Minnesota	6,601	[160.00] 911,417.60	1,332,550.03	6,077	753,312.00	1,882,992.28
Mississippi	4	[38.66] 332.68	464.17	....	....	....
Missouri	80	5,720.75	8,177.45	....	....	....
Montana	5,232	753,298.54	1,078,106.05	1,590	215,851.34	539,562.80
Nebraska	23,443	3,469,517.90	4,474,151.53	1	97.20	243.00
Nevada	25	3,220.54	4,435.65	14	1,621.11	4,055.37
New Mexico	2,410	336,385.94	450,424.96	....	....	....
North Dakota	2,169	323,640.67	418,863.48	31	3,376.86	8,442.14
Ohio	8	650.79	1,025.19	....	....	....
Oklahoma	2	398.89	498.61	....	....	....
Oregon	10,916	1,626,292.32	2,390,375.92	13,065	1,937,206.50	4,843,026.00
South Dakota	2,754	402,283.50	504,113.88	86	9,481.51	23,703.80
Utah	1,158	140,629.18	192,984.82	2	240.00	600.00
Washington	11,738	1,588,611.62	2,457,164.56	10,598	1,473,593.29	3,631,481.37
Wisconsin	796	90,426.73	166,347.15	800	59,458.02	148,646.47
Wyoming	1,913	288,755.87	385,702.07	1,192	127,983.13	319,958.37
Total	185,837	[358.66] 27,332,315.74	37,167,017.44	55,201	7,575,295.51	18,938,706.31

State or Territory.	Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	3	179.53	$499.75	....	....	....
Alaska	125	6,338.18	28,269.38	....	....	....
Arizona	1,330	47,162.40	229,720.00	3,252	1,019,968.00	$303,058.68
Arkansas	631	78,916.11	198,707.65	....	....	....
California	3,012	189,104.12	580,938.81	4,994	1,281,456.89	339,506.99
Colorado	17,589	294,534.14	1,242,064.52	2,217	383,361.91	96,385.43
Dakota	296	4,282.47	16,442.50	28	17,760.00	4,440.00
Florida	14	1,109.93	2,783.15	....	....	....
Idaho	1,416	47,614.90	194,814.25	7,105	1,385,534.78	346,322.37
Kansas	1	40.00	100.00	....	....	....
Louisiana	....	....	....	3	88.72	36.70
Montana	4,365	133,009.34	521,821.20	16,160	3,278,077.75	827,464.71
Nevada	963	21,079.59	103,077.50	162	38,477.67	9,830.26
New Mexico	845	19,527.78	97,155.00	3,294	755,154.17	190,639.32
North Dakota	....	....	....	422	70,482.18	17,620.73
Oklahoma	5	670.00	1,675.00	....	....	....
Oregon	334	18,296.55	68,397.25	2,011	365,292.55	91,323.96
South Dakota	1,159	51,198.88	228,140.23	376	73,598.48	18,399.46
Utah	3,015	69,377.33	339,972.50	4,562	843,756.75	217,726.01
Washington	313	14,008.53	61,814.85	1,623	296,847.93	85,148.40
Wyoming	285	30,175.60	96,475.59	9,906	2,538,616.05	641,708.81
Total	35,701	1,026,620.38	4,012,368.63	56,115	12,348,463.83	3,189,611.83

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				2,024	225,640.80	$281,852.22
Arizona	727	224,177.96	$215,751.68	577	79,217.88	129,032.72
Arkansas				1,389	149,349.07	188,637.03
California	1,078	274,776.41	294,368.83	5,277	753,847.47	1,136,547.10
Colorado	583	97,675.67	99,079.06	5,620	862,843.27	1,126,013.69
Dakota				20,920	3,279,172.58	4,322,512.63
Florida				1,673	204,422.78	261,472.50
Idaho	2,440	473,548.02	473,274.93	1,749	238,830.17	339,691.13
Illinois				3	200.00	250.00
Iowa				91	6,449.24	12,134.86
Kansas				18,114	2,755,091.04	3,674,007.46
Louisiana				1,627	191,267.92	272,305.39
Michigan				1,824	219,175.76	280,734.19
Minnesota				5,939	783,814.87	1,097,469.99
Mississippi				1,312	142,055.22	178,870.87
Missouri				371	28,571.11	38,108.92
Montana	5,802	1,192,418.27	1,202,272.60	2,976	436,039.50	598,707.04
Nebraska				15,579	2,328,608.16	3,027,844.80
Nevada	87	22,845.28	22,857.40	18	2,621.72	3,327.18
New Mexico	606	172,684.23	172,329.64	890	129,471.43	165,463.38
North Dakota	16	2,319.78	2,319.78	16,384	2,444,152.34	3,129,331.89
Ohio				2	139.41	174.26
Oklahoma				11,677	1,706,760.18	2,207,108.17
Oregon	515	99,161.77	99,205.52	3,969	591,853.37	789,421.67
South Dakota	7	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,821	538,886.33	631,652.20
Utah	1,500	259,835.08	262,182.44	342	42,821.35	61,621.87
Washington	245	34,871.89	38,541.37	6,399	896,558.17	1,470,638.74
Wisconsin				2,071	213,887.40	361,195.45
Wyoming	3,221	865,605.77	874,472.89	1,104	167,443.65	222,679.97
Total	16,827	[3,720,620.13]	3,757,876.14	133,732	[19,409,192.19]	26,008,807.32

State or Territory.	Homestead entries commuted under second section act June 15, 1880. (Act of May 2, 1890, as to Oklahoma only.)			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	1,173	100,524.13	$116,277.72	9,118	10,734.45	$13,779.96
Alaska				2	.49	.61
Arizona				373	891.56	1,650.17
Arkansas	320	22,127.25	26,994.06	3,650	14,654.96 [610.08]	19,988.43
California	864	119,398.32	150,383.63	5,921	29,311.92	85,099.29
Colorado	167	23,134.11	30,371.68	6,494	19,968.97	27,807.04
Dakota	5,801	1,015,933.80	1,197,138.83	7,161	37,245.00	63,000.28
Florida	1,537	174,109.15	201,751.97	6,805	9,535.56	14,038.53
Idaho	137	19,258.36	23,554.14	2,291	9,228.44	13,297.62
Illinois	1	40.00	39.00	5	18.93	68.66
Indiana	1	13.85	12.00	6	16.07	22.46
Iowa	5	356.35	763.88	41	155.34	1,834.14
Kansas	2,457	370,446.56	450,696.91	5,549	14,821.34	25,425.24
Louisiana	198	20,640.76	24,040.88	9,775	27,069.41	38,565.57
Michigan	294	29,692.56	36,976.87	625	4,979.58	7,641.96
Minnesota	1,373	216,330.18	303,451.06	4,827	29,087.52	50,958.22
Mississippi	81	8,306.02	9,582.41	5,653	10,885.44	14,312.89
Missouri	87	5,106.99	6,412.46	1,288	5,812.58	8,528.98
Montana	96	14,314.56	21,217.45	2,079	9,202.33	15,927.67
Nebraska	1,414	215,527.92	250,234.38	8,777	29,893.32	43,439.83
Nevada	6	828.68	940.40	55	204.95	366.06
New Mexico	20	3,014.65	3,762.00	1,687	5,827.56	8,163.66
North Dakota				5,717	20,355.18	30,397.09
Ohio	2	120.00	137.00	1	16.13	20.17
Oklahoma	125	17,521.07	25,530.93	3,070	10,667.16	13,454.02
Oregon	126	18,019.69	28,068.30	4,868	24,132.06	35,864.00
South Dakota	3	480.00	558.00	2,162	7,098.56	9,912.65
Utah	206	24,094.19	32,310.43	728	1,358.56	1,911.31
Washington	452	63,822.09	90,878.58	5,090	23,847.11	42,376.61
Wisconsin	299	26,504.31	35,857.85	873	5,338.90	10,862.77
Wyoming	17	2,187.54	3,994.00	1,617	5,984.55	8,616.08
Total	17,282	2,511,858.11	3,098,946.82	106,312	[610.08] 368,924.48	607,338.61

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Cash substitution.			Act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 814).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	4	[479.14]	$599.23	4	[560.40]	$270.34
Arkansas	3	[400.00]	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	1	[40.00]	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	10	[1,120.00]	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	3	[360.00]	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	4	[477.08]	544.90	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	4	[331.76] 160.00	614.70	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	11	[1,178.25] 40.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	2	[279.92]	349.90	4	[637.15]	350.25
Missouri	9	[831.51]	1,039.39	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	[120.00]	150.00	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	2	[160.00] 40.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1	[160.00]	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	5	[600.00]	750.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	[6,537.66] 240.00	9,298.12	8	[1,197.55]	620.59

State or Territory.	Sales of coal lands.			Change of entry—Supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	3	239.40	$2,394.00	139	[1,039.31] 404.22	$2,172.25
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	49	[3,113.71] 14.63	1,594.76
California	21	2,809.89	39,298.90	77	[8,078.05] 2,484.07	15,604.90
Colorado	694	104,782.41	1,547,066.65	5	[77.08] 4.20	132.46
Dakota	8	583.57	5,835.70	2	.13	.44
				18	[702.87] 21.16	
Florida	.....	.....	.....	1	79.99	880.12
Idaho	3	288.79	2,822.00	14	[80.46] 19.28	2,064.21
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	2	[201.52]	251.90
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	10	[80.00] 29.45	154.22
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	25	[1,372.22] 358.93	499.82
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1	[120.00]	62.78
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	34	[140.70] 396.86	1,979.13
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	14	[773.08] 218.54	1,211.57
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	28	[1,777.16] 8.87	921.36
Montana	218	32,434.60	550,683.90	1	.....	9.08
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	[80.00]	101.45
Nevada	3	480.00	4,800.00	.....	2.65	3.32
New Mexico	137	15,534.70	244,700.90	2	[160.00] .66	246.33
North Dakota	34	2,151.63	40,232.60	1	.....	2.60
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.80
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	2	1.31	15.49
Oregon	34	4,958.54	54.892.40	5	15.07	428.70
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	20	[1.54] 136.19	781.99
Utah	167	22,679.14	384,216.60	.....	.05	.50
Washington	254	37,115.22	584,343.30	20	[621.66] 52.97	1,813.94
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	14	[8,033.57] 70.81	9,914.64
Wyoming	387	50,990.26	881,940.80	2	[1,733.38]	3.98
Total	1,963	275,048.15	4,352,287.75	486	[28,186.31] 4,319.94	40,881.14

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of Mar. 2, 1896.			Act of Mar. 3, 1865.			Act of Mar. 1, 1895.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	2	[40.00] 120.40	$47.21	2	1.69	$20.00	13	599.99	$749.97
Total	2	[40.00] 120.00	47.21	2	1.69	20.00	13	599.99	749.97

State or Territory.	Act of Jan. 13, 1881.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Act of Mar. 1, 1877.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	7	862.02	$2,155.04	95	20,769.21	$24,131.62	4	[160.00] 517.94	$847.43
Oklahoma						66.00			
Oregon				883	148,311.52	183,855.84			
Washington				105	12,458.33	15,426.77			
Total	7	862.02	2,155.04	1,083	181,539.06	223,480.23	4	[160.00] 517.94	847.43

State or Territory.	Act of July 23, 1866.			University selections, act Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stats., 581).			Act of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 910).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	5	1,525.67	$1,907.10	5	[241.68] 316.72	$698.02	1	20.14	$25.18
Total	5	1,525.67	1,907.10	5	[241.68] 316.72	698.02	1	20.14	25.18

State or Territory.	Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 716).			Act of May 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 184).			Act of Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stats., 502).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Colorado	1	7,680.00	$9,600.00	1	2,176.97	$2,721.21	5	315.89	$394.89
Idaho							1	40.00	50.00
Utah							2	120.00	150.00
Wyoming							1	38.02	47.52
Total	1	7,680.00	9,600.00	1	2,176.97	2,721.21	9	513.91	642.41

State or Territory.	Rent of lots.			Act of March 3, 1887.			Act of June 15, 1844.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				42	[1,519.03] 12,391.65				
California				254	78,119.52	$76,662.29			
Colorado			$3,601.60	31	3,157.50	7,888.00			
Florida							2	824.54	
Idaho				2	261.73	654.30			
Iowa				169	[1,936.70] 13,182.18	26,421.11			
Kansas				2	144.25	360.50			
Louisiana				1	160.49				
Michigan				1	[160.00]				
Minnesota				227	35,148.11	44,866.15			
Missouri				2	80.00	200.00			
Montana				9	657.55	1,586.11			
Nebraska				6	[79.20] 200.00	500.00			
North Dakota				16	[164.40] 2,670.46	5,381.65			
Oregon				10	1,708.23	2,360.45			
Utah				1	560.00	700.00			
Washington				33	2,618.88	5,861.05			
Wisconsin				11	3,145.60	7,863.99			
Total			3,601.60	817-	[3,859.33] 154,206.24	181,305.60	2	824.54	

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of June 6, 1900.			Cash payments on soldiers' additional final homestead entries.			Act of Feb. 12, 1896 (29 Stats., 6).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Idaho	232	24,208.47	$54,472.48	3	170.95	$641.06			
Iowa							1	160.00	$215.22
Total	232	24,208.47	54,472.48	3	170.95	641.06	1	160.00	215.22

State or Territory.	Act of June 5, 1872.			Cash payments on doubtful swamp sections.			Act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stats., 294.)		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Kansas	1	36.40	$45.50						
Louisiana				2	[80.02]	$30.61	3	120.00	$150.00
Total	1	36.40	45.50	2	[80.02]	30.61	3	120.00	150.00

State or Territory.	Act of Jan. 19, 1895.			Act of Mar. 3, 1893.			Act of Oct. 1, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Michigan	7	[600.00]	$750.00						
Minnesota	4	[40.00] 231.14	338.92	1	100.50	$125.63	14	[821.37]	$600.00
Wisconsin	1	[40.00]	50.00						
Total	12	[680.00] 231.14	1,138.92	1	100.50	125.63	14	[821.37]	600.00

State or Territory.	Excess payments on agricultural college selections.			Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855 (sec. 6).			Excesses on Chippewa lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Minnesota	2		$300.00	1	160.00	$200.00	11	77.59	$96.94
Total	2		300.00	1	160.00	200.00	11	77.59	96.94

State or Territory.	Commuted homesteads, Chippewa lands.			Commuted homesteads, June 3, 1896.			Act of Feb. 17, 1897.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Minnesota	37	[4,909.23]	$6,136.56	72	[10,440.21]	$13,050.33			
Mississippi							8	510.59	$638.23
Total	37	[4,909.23]	6,136.56	72	[10,440.21]	13,050.33	8	510.59	638.23

State or Territory.	Private substitution.			Cash payments on scrip location.			Act of May 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Missouri	1	[160.00]	$200.00						
Montana				2	[99.45]	$124.31			
Nebraska							1	720.00	$1,440.00
Total	1	[160.00]	200.00	2	[99.45]	124.31	1	720.00	1,440.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Payments on Lake Traverse lands.			Act of Jan. 18, 1897.			Homestead cash entries. (Act of 1898.)		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
North Dakota..	34	[4,841.51]	$12,103.78	......	....	....	......	....	....
Oklahoma.....	......	....	....	1,735	[124,054.80] 149,128.39	$96,544.54	[717] 2,002	[393,241.65] 14,486.09	$346,843.21
Total....	34	[4,841.51]	12,103.78	1,735	[124,054.80] 149,128.39	96,544.54	[717] 2,002	[393,241.65] 14,486.09	346,843.21

State or Territory.	Commuted homesteads, Indian lands.			Act of May 2, 1890.			Commuted homesteads under special acts.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma.....	1,089	[151,699.28]	$197,467.07	6	[398.56] 109.97	....	3,429	[497,904.25]	$869,872.25
Total....	1,089	[151,699.28]	197,467.07	6	[398.56] 109.97	....	3,429	[497,904.25]	869,872.25

State or Territory.	Cash payments on Kiowa C. and A. lands.			Interest payments on commuted homesteads.			Sales of church sites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma.....	5	[248.24]	$310.30	......	....	$27,419.94	1	2.00	$2.50
Total....	5	[248.24]	310.30	......	....	27,419.94	1	2.00	2.50

State or Territory.	Act of Aug. 15, 1894.			Cash payments on final homesteads, Indian lands.			Sisseton and Wahpeton lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma......	656	[99,469.97]	$182,089.31	......	....	....	......	....	....
Oregon	59	[6,172.52] 7.92	3,551.43	......	....	....	......	....	....
South Dakota...	1,012	[131,151.17] 41.70	147,597.56	117	[17,538.61]	$43,404.15	298	[37,379.14] 9.15	$93,472.32
Total.....	1,729	[236,793.66] 49.62	333,238.30	117	[17,538.61]	43,404.15	298	[37,379.14] 9.15	93,472.32

State or Territory.	Sioux Indian final homesteads.			Sales of lands under act of Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stats., 840).			Act of July 5, 1884.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
South Dakota...	1	[40.00]	$70.00	1	40.00	$50.00	......	....	....
Utah	......	....	....	......	....	....	1	240.00	$300.00
Total.....	1	[40.00]	70.00	1	40.00	50.00	1	240.00	300.00

State or Territory.	Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., 36); L. D. 3-225.			Relief of John C. Smith, June 8, 1900 (31 Stats., 1617).			Substitute for warrant.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Washington	1	6.39	$16.00	1	135.95	$169.94	1	160.00	$200.00
Total.....	1	6.39	16.00	1	135.95	169.94	1	160.00	200.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of Mar. 3, 1877.			Act of Mar. 3, 1901.			Act of Mar. 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Wisconsin	2	46.75	$58.43	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wyoming	......	......	......	5	803.92	$1,004.92	1	80.00	$100.00
Total	2	46.75	58.43	5	803.92	1,004.92	1	80.00	100.00

State or Territory.	Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 409).			Sales of town sites.			Act of Mar. 3, 1891.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alaska	23	669.06	$1,672.70	13	893.25	$2,081.85	1	79.40	$198.50
Arizona	......	......	......	3	542.00	1,256.85	......	......	......
California	......	......	......	8	746.75	1,071.11	......	......	......
Colorado	......	......	......	16	2,443.46	3,254.38	......	......	......
Dakota	......	......	......	1	240.00	300.00	......	......	......
Florida	......	......	......	1	39.97	49.97	......	......	......
Idaho	......	......	......	26	3,930.37	7,652.40	21	[2,654.37] 4.30	3,988.05
Kansas	......	......	......	2	667.26	1,018.15	......	......	......
Minnesota	......	......	......	1	80.00	100.00	......	......	......
Montana	......	......	......	3	520.00	900.00	18	[2,835.64]	4,133.46
Oklahoma	......	......	......	92	[1,325.66] 14,247.79	26,507.68	......	......	......
Oregon	......	......	......	3	120.71	150.90	......	......	......
South Dakota	......	......	......	2	360.00	900.00	......	......	......
Utah	......	......	......	5	844.95	1,056.19	......	......	......
Washington	......	......	......	12	340.34	1,961.80	......	......	......
Wyoming	......	......	......	7	1,382.17	2,381.95	......	......	......
Total	23	669.06	1,672.70	195	[1,325.66] 27,299.02	50,643.18	40	[5,490.01] 83.70	8,320.01

State or Territory.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Competitive bids.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arizona	27	[1,193.78] 1,630.08	$4,679.76	......	......	$185.00	74	10,223.42	$12,779.26
Arkansas	......	......	......	1	[80.00]	14.00	1	40.00	44.00
California	......	......	......	......	......	81.50	549	75,867.45	94,921.37
Colorado	158	13,159.10	19,996.93	......	......	159.50	637	94,454.26	118,130.33
Dakota	......	......	......	57	......	2,548.00	......	......	......
Florida	57	[1,915.14] 288.00	2,585.52	......	......	......	......	......	......
Idaho	49	5,297.77	3,233.87	......	......	55.00	249	30,277.24	37,955.10
Iowa	......	......	......	......	......	......	39	2,292.17	2,965.22
Kansas	86	6,850.75	33,423.86	1	......	163.00	945	140,535.72	175,655.45
Louisiana	101	5,074.74	7,705.15	......	......	......	42	5,856.85	7,299.54
Michigan	69	2,439.17	15,867.84	3	......	185.00	......	......	......
Minnesota	1	174.47	1,046.82	2	......	310.00	387	48,753.78	61,134.39
Mississippi	......	......	......	......	......	13.00	......	......	......
Missouri	......	......	......	......	......	25.00	1	161.02	201.27
Montana	10	[2,071.20]	4,025.20	......	......	141.00	223	28,729.53	35,906.70
Nebraska	89	[9,750.20] 280.00	23,086.68	9	21.10	322.10	1,251	187,170.81	234,181.93
New Mexico	......	......	......	......	......	......	55	7,837.25	9,796.56
North Dakota	2	[1,306.65] 301.57	6,143.68	......	......	190.25	781	120,524.80	150,661.75
Oklahoma	119	4,760.00	29,168.00	......	......	5.00	51	7,454.49	9,736.48
Oregon	493	......	24,536.00	2	[160.00]	18.50	251	35,742.61	44,678.37
South Dakota	69	[9,497.45]	12,961.89	1	......	73.00	821	121,570.98	152,062.89
Utah	3	[320.00]	802.80	......	......	......	89	10,157.44	12,696.85
Washington	1	42.74	170.96	......	......	......	538	75,689.54	94,770.83
Wyoming	18	2,330.79	3,791.76	......	......	......	125	15,[illegible]88.29	19,135.91
Total	1,252	[31,351.19] 37,331.41	193,226.72	76	[240.00] 21.10	4,488.85	7,109	[1,018,627.65]	1,274,734.20

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FROM JULY 1, 1880, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act of Jan. 14, 1901.			Graduation act.			Sale of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arizona	2	80.00	$100.00						
Arkansas				35	[2,272.66] 12.10	$701.74	112		$84,416.58
Colorado							480		5,227.30
Florida				1	[239.79]	60.00			
Idaho							154		4,411.00
Iowa							12		7,510.44
Louisiana				6	[761.97]	110.85			
Michigan							17		10,885.00
Mississippi				1	[38.96]	19.48			
Missouri				1	[80.00]	40.00			
Oregon							758		70,458.61
Washington							2,774	53.82	114,743.29
Wyoming							145	13.51	2,569.70
Total	2	80.00	100.00	44	[3,393.38] 12.10	932.07	4,447	67.33	300,216.75

State or Territory.	Act of Aug. 31, 1852 (10 Stats., 143).			Hot Springs Reservation.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Arkansas	5	360.35	$450.44	1,047		$73,476.25	3	117.57	$146.96
California							19	1,129.58	1,462.16
Utah							1	4.30	5.59
Total	5	360.35	450.44	1,047		73,476.25	23	1,251.45	1,614.71

State or Territory.	Sales of Lassen County desert lands.			Act of June 2, 1862.			Act of June 21, 1898.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	31	7,197.02	$8,996.33	1	240.00	$300.00	1	2,964.70	$3,705.88
Total	31	7,197.02	8,996.33	1	240.00	300.00	1	2,964.70	3,705.88

State or Territory.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	16,768	873,776.48	$1,480,302.69
Alaska	173	8,191.14	32,750.30
Arizona	7,353	1,191,483.92	1,108,476.84
Arkansas	12,923	735,930.22	1,457,212.79
California	54,584	6,207,225.83	11,762,935.51
Colorado	55,998	4,096,359.17	8,834,849.74
Dakota	86,123	8,039,223.18	16,216,087.42
Florida	18,116	1,034,458.19	1,798,779.54
Idaho	22,846	2,434,446.72	3,317,198.76
Illinois	28	1,012.80	4,396.48
Indiana	11	60.74	142.25
Iowa	520	24,086.80	70,541.98
Kansas	51,196	3,563,930.28	9,055,955.75
Louisiana	19,097	1,967,129.50	2,947,678.80
Michigan	12,036	1,492,665.54	2,314,345.52
Minnesota	43,334	3,478,789.13	7,721,461.06
Mississippi	11,398	1,297,267.42	1,813,645.94
Missouri	8,431	621,530.01	831,367.13
Montana	39,263	4,456,200.98	5,458,464.47
Nebraska	51,767	3,627,778.85	8,236,210.29
Nevada	1,337	66,573.95	157,161.74
New Mexico	10,248	1,189,656.75	1,419,194.60
North Dakota	27,780	517,101.65	4,000,438.21
Ohio	112	5,794.00	18,519.10
Oklahoma	25,059	234,291.74	4,090,032.68
Oregon	39,225	4,211,483.51	8,855,452.61
South Dakota	13,245	576,441.55	1,914,865.10
Utah	11,787	1,081,288.02	1,511,143.67
Washington	41,049	3,577,113.42	8,915,328.57
Wisconsin	16,414	1,644,986.69	2,866,797.52
Wyoming	20,217	3,093,811.51	3,533,604.59
Total	718,438	61,345,090.29	121,745,339.70

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ALABAMA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	451	98,738.62	$123,423.61				8	799.42	$999.28
1882	301	49,284.37	61,505.69				66	8,154.83	10,193.06
1883	271	66,765.11	83,501.24	1	40.11	$50.14	26	2,767.06	3,458.85
1884	379	97,195.24	121,493.81				27	3,330.08	4,162.72
1885	158	24,418.48	30,523.67				14	1,481.42	1,852.84
1886	195	25,282.21	31,604.26				13	1,406.20	1,757.85
1887	1,220	265,046.67	331,232.25				3	361.83	452.26
1888	879	176,749.96	220,937.72				54	7,118.49	8,899.14
1889				1	39.95	49.94	52	6,291.96	7,865.21
1890							55	7,012.24	8,765.61
1891							49	4,719.91	5,900.09
1892							16	1,209.66	1,512.12
1893							2	200.23	250.30
1894							1	310.71	388.38
1895	1	40.00	50.00						
1897				1	40.20	50.25			
1898				1	39.99	49.99			
1901				1	120.40	150.50			
1902				1	119.89	149.86			
1903	9	502.66	628.44						
Total	3,864	804,023.43	1,004,900.69	6	400.54	500.68	386	45,164.00	56,457.71

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1882				2	139.63	$400.00			
1884				1	39.90	99.75			
1902							2	[239.77]	$300.00
1904	2	239.26	$598.15				2	[239.37]	299.23
Total	2	239.26	598.15	3	179.53	499.75	4	[479.14]	599.23

Year.	Act of March 2, 1895.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				13	1,428.56	$1,785.70	254	19,382.20	$24,227.75
1882				40	4,650.97	5,813.76	250	21,666.20	24,210.25
1883				55	6,667.96	8,276.45	180	16,086.08	18,346.14
1884				140	17,454.60	21,793.01	158	13,946.53	15,897.18
1885				58	5,254.76	6,555.62	63	5,603.65	6,406.11
1886				70	7,830.05	9,771.64	38	3,267.38	3,736.63
1887				56	6,298.34	7,925.54	98	8,655.15	9,906.63
1888				223	26,486.69	33,096.09	68	5,726.76	6,556.91
1889				183	22,803.29	28,504.69	8	640.14	732.74
1890				153	18,340.00	22,925.20	18	1,142.76	1,309.01
1891				150	16,295.12	20,369.35	17	1,438.70	1,650.93
1892				88	8,948.08	11,172.33	5	361.46	417.80
1893				64	6,560.21	8,221.86	8	1,082.00	1,255.50
1894				46	5,743.57	7,144.28	8	1,164.49	1,347.31
1895				56	5,890.81	7,351.98	1	39.94	45.60
1896				53	5,311.53	6,625.14	1	160.12	48.00
1897				55	6,492.18	8,101.32			
1898	1	[160.12]	$51.85	27	2,401.50	3,004.72	2	79.67	90.10
1899	2	[320.24]	109.44	57	6,281.07	7,842.40	1	80.90	94.13
1900				51	5,558.62	6,942.27			
1901				89	8,855.29	11,065.28			
1902				77	7,916.58	9,875.40			
1903				86	8,473.22	10,590.71			
1904	1	[80.04]	109.05	134	13,677.80	17,097.48			
Total	4	[560.40]	270.34	2,024	[225,640.80]	281,852.22	1,178	[100,524.13]	116,277.72

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sale of coal lands.			Supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	348	502.47	$698.24	......	......	......	......	......	......
1882	322	429.07	547.20	......	......	......	......	......	......
1883	369	453.85	574.68	3	239.40	$2,394.00	......	......	......
1884	285	531.35	664.64	......	......	......	......	......	......
1885	94	254.66	370.69	......	......	......	......	......	......
1886	465	537.49	673.56	......	......	......	1	......	......
1887	806	713.70	891.90	......	......	......	......	......	......
1888	805	817.24	1,123.71	......	......	......	......	......	......
1889	523	506.94	705.43	......	......	......	......	......	......
1890	662	742.96	931.67	......	......	......	7	149.61	$187.10
1891	696	726.45	910.78	......	......	......	8	[60.00] 64.36	690.46
1892	380	512.86	650.21	......	......	......	19	48.40	437.91
1893	318	332.50	417.02	......	......	......	5	62.05	77.56
1894	640	886.64	1,113.92	......	......	......	6	[200.89] 4.97	232.30
1895	264	252.32	317.44	......	......	......	33	[27.19] 2.71	37.90
1896	272	248.02	311.41	......	......	......	16	[302.50] 8.54	148.67
1897	231	298.19	381.14	......	......	......	3	[280.52]	65.92
1898	333	380.48	481.35	......	......	......	21	[126.00]	97.00
1899	262	326.18	409.26	......	......	......	16	[2.12] 10.00	50.00
1900	277	382.21	478.14	......	......	......	1	[40.09]	50.00
1901	181	252.17	315.22	......	......	......	1	40.07	70.12
1902	149	164.89	208.13	......	......	......	2	13.51	16.89
1903	253	255.71	320.65	......	......	......	......	......	......
1904	183	226.10	283.56	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	9,118	10,734.45	13,779.95	3	239.40	2,394.00	139	[1,039.31] 404.22	2,172.25

Year.	Act of March 3, 1887.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	......	......	......	1,074	100,040.52	$151,134.59
1882	......	......	......	981	58,007.90	102,669.95
1883	......	......	......	905	70,265.52	116,601.59
1884	......	......	......	990	101,096.62	164,111.11
1885	......	......	......	387	26,154.56	45,707.98
1886	......	......	......	782	27,225.90	47,543.91
1887	......	......	......	2,183	266,122.20	350,408.58
1888	......	......	......	2,029	184,685.69	270,618.87
1889	......	......	......	767	6,838.87	37,658.01
1890	......	......	......	890	7,904.81	34,118.59
1891	......	......	......	920	5,510.72	29,521.06
1892	......	......	......	508	1,770.92	14,190.40
1893	......	......	......	397	594.78	10,222.24
1894	......	......	......	701	1,202.82	10,226.19
1895	......	......	......	355	295.03	7,802.91
1896	......	......	......	342	256.56	7,152.92
1897	......	......	......	290	338.39	8,596.65
1898	......	......	......	385	420.47	3,775.70
1899	......	......	......	338	336.18	8,515.12
1900	37	12,391.65	......	366	12,773.86	7,470.41
1901	4	[1,198.57]	......	276	412.64	11,601.12
1902	1	[320.46]	......	232	298.29	10,550.35
1903	......	......	......	348	758.37	11,539.09
1904	......	......	......	322	465.36	18,357.07
Total	42	[1,519.03] 12,391.65	......	16,768	873,776.48	1,480,302.09

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ALASKA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Act May 14, 1898 (30 Stats., 409).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1895	1	67.21	$168.28						
1900							9	222.52	$556.32
1901				3	41.31	$103.38	4	208.03	520.09
1902				5	102.24	255.60			
1903							2	21.61	54.03
1904							8	216.90	542.26
Total	1	67.21	168.28	8	143.55	358.98	23	669.06	1,672.70

Year.	Sales of mineral lands.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of town sites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1888	4	99.12	$505.00						
1889	10	422.08	2,105.00						
1890	7	275.31	1,297.50						
1891	11	551.57	2,307.50						
1892	4	52.31	245.00						
1893	4	101.97	515.00						
1894	7	485.85	2,450.00				13	893.25	$2,081.85
1895	6	373.59	1,341.85						
1896	4	136.08	550.00						
1897	2	68.98	345.00						
1898	3	31.30	147.50						
1899	2	94.45	480.00						
1900	8	340.37	1,720.00						
1901	10	599.69	1,700.00	1	.44	$0.55			
1902	14	1,076.98	5,247.50						
1903	13	498.92	2,115.03						
1904	16	1,129.61	5,197.50	1	.05	.06			
Total	125	6,338.18	28,269.38	2	.49	.61	13	893.25	2,081.85

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1891.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1888				4	99.12	$505.00
1889				10	422.08	2,105.00
1890				7	275.31	1,297.50
1891				11	551.57	2,307.50
1892				4	52.31	245.00
1893				4	101.97	515.00
1894				20	1,379.10	4,531.85
1895				7	440.80	1,510.13
1896				4	136.08	550.00
1897				2	68.98	345.00
1898				3	31.30	147.50
1899	1	79.40	$198.50	3	173.85	678.50
1900				17	562.89	2,276.32
1901				18	849.47	2,324.02
1902				19	1,179.22	5,503.10
1903				15	520.53	2,169.06
1904				25	1,346.56	5,739.82
Total	1	79.40	198.50	173	8,191.14	32,750.30

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ARIZONA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							23	3,545.20	$4,760.38
1882							26	3,606.34	5,086.37
1883							31	4,272.07	7,038.60
1884							42	6,295.61	10,569.36
1885	9	1,158.25	$1,447.81				52	6,305.88	10,741.35
1886							96	12,559.72	22,644.67
1887							94	12,233.36	23,287.36
1888							101	14,079.20	29,387.53
1889							63	8,136.28	18,940.08
1890							104	14,020.84	19,468.58
1891							69	9,459.52	12,924.41
1892							85	11,516.96	18,688.22
1893							41	5,602.52	11,046.06
1894							5	480.00	800.00
1895				1	40.00	$50.00			
1896							3	480.00	1,200.00
1897				100	3,551.41	5,050.75	2	200.40	250.50
1898				9	1,158.80	3,041.00			
1899				8	276.52	415.82	3	840.00	1 250.00
1900	1	17.86	133.95	6	240.00	300.00	1	80.00	100.00
1901	1	40.00	50.00	1	34.04	42.55			
1902				6	677.68	847.10			
1903				1	80.00	152.00	1	31.43	39.29
Total	11	1,216.11	1,631.76	132	6,058.45	9,899.22	842	113,745.32	198,222.74

Year.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				30	545.46	$2,785.00	11	4,235.26	$1,058.82
1882				110	1,807.28	9,275.00	12	5,926.59	1,481.90
1883				105	1,796.62	9,225.00	71	36,584.78	9,147.75
1884				85	1,583.73	7,745.00	54	21,352.65	5,338.95
1885				104	1,783.41	8,905.00	181	66,797.56	16,703.82
1886				33	522.72	2,690.00	275	103,189.15	25,798.35
1887				35	571.31	2,925.00	252	95,125.52	23,781.91
1888				34	548.70	2,805.00	337	152,133.30	73,836.21
1889				18	269.86	1,390.00	171	66,826.45	28,963.49
1890				38	573.26	2,950.00	148	62,387.53	15,646.92
1891				32	573.43	2,945.00	138	36,655.02	9,163.76
1892				30	494.19	2,530.00	328	91,859.03	22,965.22
1893				64	1,410.67	7,190.00	332	89,967.42	22,491.59
1894				20	470.98	2,390.00	90	22,043.36	5,510.86
1895				23	445.62	2,455.00	126	29,191.90	7,298.14
1896				29	779.51	3,955.00	227	57,511.05	14,377.89
1897				31	1,473.38	6,792.50	40	7,603.85	1,900.96
1898	1	[160.00]	$280.00	26	1,048.71	5,262.50	38	5,396.48	1,349.11
1899				48	2,951.71	14,190.00	61	8,836.93	2,209.46
1900	4	[251.02] [320.00]	550.40	63	2,930.96	14,825.00	104	19,350.96	4,837.82
1901	5	80.00	550.00	85	4,903.00	24,662.50	136	18,672.12	4,668.03
1902	11	1,072.84	1,641.05	79	4,131.02	20,790.00	60	7,877.53	1,969.36
1903	3	477.24	886.55	81	5,371.97	26,745.00	28	5,159.29	1,289.82
1904	3	[462.76]	771.76	127	10,174.91	44,292.50	32	5,074.27	1,268.56
Total	27	[1,193.78] 1,630.08	4,679.76	1,330	47,162.40	229,720.00	3,252	1,019,958.00	303,068.68

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ARIZONA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Sales of timber and stone lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	12	4,036.00	$4,036.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1882	11	3,867.00	3,867.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1883	6	1,919.00	1,919.00	3	480.00	$800.00	......	......	......
1884	1	635.30	635.30	2	317.09	692.75	......	......	......
1885	11	5,822.32	5,823.35	4	639.41	800.00	......	......	......
1886	9	3,920.00	3,920.00	12	1,840.00	4,000.00	......	......	......
1887	12	3,483.61	3,483.61	14	1,938.15	4,647.91	......	......	......
1888	31	11,848.48	11,848.48	34	5,059.74	12,249.37	......	......	......
1889	50	20,804.45	22,625.51	20	2,752.89	5,991.11	......	......	......
1890	122	41,716.33	39,804.80	35	5,097.86	6,570.49	......	......	......
1891	80	28,820.86	23,306.65	39	5,376.94	6,821.17	......	......	......
1892	56	20,176.47	17,654.14	16	2,066.99	2,583.75	......	......	......
1893	83	26,455.59	26,207.42	37	5,435.05	8,193.84	......	......	......
1894	49	18,671.86	18,678.66	19	2,794.48	4,686.20	......	......	......
1895	14	2,965.03	2,906.29	18	2,359.74	3,749.86	......	......	......
1896	17	2,835.58	2,835.58	24	3,200.52	5,750.54	......	......	......
1897	14	2,834.59	2,834.39	25	3,598.91	5,747.25	......	......	......
1898	17	2,958.42	2,958.42	38	3,789.23	8,654.83	......	......	......
1899	20	4,235.39	4,235.39	23	2,672.84	4,447.54	......	......	......
1900	23	3,961.93	3,961.93	34	4,869.25	9,184.30	......	......	......
1901	12	1,880.65	1,880.65	23	3,152.23	5,188.07	1	40.00	$100.00
1902	25	2,897.77	2,897.77	36	4,726.21	6,573.80	2	160.00	400.00
1903	38	5,159.66	5,159.67	62	8,230.33	10,524.90	......	......	......
1904	14	2,271.67	2,271.67	59	8,820.02	11,275.04	......	......	......
Total ...	727	[224,177.96]	215,751.68	577	[79,217.88]	129,032.72	3	200.00	500.00

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Competitive bids.			Sales of town sites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1	0.64	$0.80	......	......	......	......	......	......
1882	2	1.03	1.80	......	......	......	......	......	......
1883	2	15.44	40.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1884	3	6.70	15.75	......	......	......	......	......	......
1885	5	126.00	365.43	......	......	......	......	......	......
1886	5	4.32	10.50	......	......	......	......	......	......
1887	14	20.04	48.38	......	......	......	......	......	......
1888	21	34.49	61.66	......	......	......	......	......	......
1889	22	55.43	86.24	......	......	......	......	......	......
1890	15	13.87	17.49	......	......	......	1	320.00	$800.00
1891	12	14.14	18.60	......	......	......	......	......	......
1892	12	49.54	62.54	......	......	......	......	......	......
1893	14	39.57	49.58	......	......	......	......	......	......
1894	18	44.86	66.86	......	......	......	......	......	......
1895	22	36.41	58.93	......	......	......	......	......	......
1896	15	19.38	34.80	......	......	......	......	......	......
1897	11	14.85	174.14	......	......	......	......	......	......
1898	11	36.56	76.61	......	......	......	......	......	......
1899	21	34.95	48.71	......	......	......	......	......	......
1900	6	2.15	2.69	......	......	$55.00	......	......	......
1901	31	31.03	39.04	......	......	130.00	1	143.45	358.65
1902	20	65.71	83.52	......	......	......	......	......	......
1903	44	77.54	100.21	......	......	......	......	......	......
1904	46	146.91	199.89	......	......	......	1	[illegible]	98.20
Total...	373	891.56	1,659.17	......	......	185.00	3	542.00	[illegible]

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ARIZONA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homsteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Act of Jan. 14, 1901.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							77	8,326.56	$12,641.00
1882							161	11,341.24	19,712.67
1883							218	42,668.91	28,170.35
1884							187	29,288.69	24,897.11
1885							366	76,171.10	44,786.78
1886							430	116,275.91	59,063.32
1887							421	107,950.23	58,174.17
1888							558	166,795.69	130,188.35
1889							344	75,288.02	77,996.42
1890							463	77,515.50	85,256.23
1891							370	46,702.11	56,179.00
1892	22	3,080.11	$3,850.14				549	103,919.71	68,334.01
1893	23	3,040.00	3,800.00				594	97,020.18	78,978.51
1894	19	2,874.86	3,593.56				220	23,039.20	35,726.14
1895	7	914.85	1,143.56				211	29,713.93	17,656.78
1896	2	233.60	292.00				317	58,789.94	28,445.82
1897							223	12,843.89	22,750.00
1898	1	80.00	100.00				141	7,640.55	21,722.47
1899							184	12,940.11	26,796.91
1900							242	22,621.92	33,951.09
1901							296	23,943.64	37,669.48
1902				2	80.00	$100.00	241	14,064.78	35,302.00
1903							258	11,197.47	44,897.44
1904							282	15,474.64	60,177.62
Total	74	[10,223.42]	12,779.26	2	80.00	100.00	7,353	1,191,483.92	1,108,476.84

ARKANSAS.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	534	25,803.49	$33,246.88	6	291.27	$364.09	31	2,185.99	$3,018.49
1882	517	55,308.28	69,622.57	14	772.36	1,059.53	30	1,864.29	2,330.36
1883	596	101,612.06	127,528.44	27	2,177.68	2,922.10	40	2,246.56	2,858.17
1884	486	33,956.91	42,593.77	47	2,937.63	3,778.13	56	4,412.06	5,515.08
1885	382	22,175.05	27,954.72	6	360.00	450.00	28	1,802.19	2,252.75
1886	371	23,392.37	29,482.01	1	40.78	50.98	13	1,038.81	1,298.52
1887	1,118	222,238.67	277,998.57	1	40.00	50.00	19	1,378.14	1,722.69
1888	728	78,344.32	99,764.53				35	3,004.83	3,756.04
1889	7	322.52	583.15				44	3,429.36	4,336.66
1890							10	720.53	900.67
1891							9	720.00	900.00
1892							13	1,079.43	1,348.66
1893							1	80.00	100.00
1896				12	890.66	1,113.33			
1897				14	627.91	844.29			
1898				22	1,883.58	2,354.50			
1899	1	[40.00]		5	280.00	495.00			
1900	1	68.88	86.10	2	80.00	100.00			
1901				7	263.79	329.74			
1902				3	160.00	200.00			
1903	14	989.22	1,236.52	3	129.01	161.26			
1904				1	40.00	50.00			
Total	4,755	[40.00] 564,211.77	710,097.26	171	10,974.67	14,322.95	329	23,962.19	30,338.11

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Graduation act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	......	....	....	1	20.66	$105.00	......	....	....
1882	......	....	....	3	43.12	230.00	......	....	....
1883	......	....	....	1	20.66	105.00	......	....	....
1890	......	....	....	8	453.75	1,445.15	......	....	....
1892	......	....	....	9	1,087.44	2,772.50	......	....	....
1893	......	....	....	3	400.00	1,000.00	......	....	....
1894	......	....	....	15	2,251.38	5,747.50	......	....	....
1895	......	....	....	8	697.32	1,907.50	......	....	....
1896	......	....	....	7	779.09	1,950.00	6	[216.86] 12.10	$64.41
1897	......	....	....	4	320.00	856.00	6	[397.40]	107.78
1898	......	....	....	3	361.94	905.00	23	[1,658.40]	529.60
1899	4	197.92	$494.80	4	440.00	1,100.00	......	....	....
1900	67	7,761.48	19,403.78	43	8,867.91	22,185.00	......	....	....
1901	47	4,593.80	11,484.51	81	9,195.55	23,010.00	......	....	....
1902	54	5,346.06	13,382.64	144	18,120.54	45,337.50	......	....	....
1903	109	12,099.67	30,249.21	172	21,413.97	53,812.50	......	....	....
1904	132	12,707.05	31,767.71	125	14,442.78	36,240.00	......	....	....
Total ...	413	42,705.97	106,782.65	631	78,916.11	198,707.65	35	[2,272.66] 12.10	701.74

Year.	Sales of town lots.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	......	....	....	19	1,789.53	$2,236.92	36	2,883.36	$3,604.20
1882	......	....	....	27	2,133.45	2,666.81	64	5,143.14	6,402.58
1883	......	....	....	29	2,576.39	3,243.41	68	4,601.71	5,722.33
1884	......	....	....	39	3,479.09	4,498.86	74	4,734.26	5,656.33
1885	......	....	....	25	1,861.00	2,321.77	35	2,150.15	2,448.59
1886	......	....	....	23	2,358.97	2,948.72	15	875.09	986.82
1887	......	....	....	26	2,364.22	3,155.27	10	547.22	670.17
1888	......	....	....	40	3,041.96	4,035.61	12	841.78	1,102.00
1889	......	....	....	40	3,626.50	5,083.17	5	310.54	355.42
1890	......	....	....	35	3,626.82	4,533.52	1	40.00	45.67
1891	......	....	....	42	3,980.87	4,976.18	......	....	....
1892	89	....	$74,255.00	31	3,178.[illegible]	4,473.97	......	....	....
1893	......	....	....	42	4,877.18	5,286.56	......	....	....
1894	......	....	....	21	2,230.72	2,788.40	......	....	....
1895	1	....	900.00	22	2,167.30	2,710.13	......	....	....
1896	......	....	....	31	3,413.79	4,267.24	......	....	....
1897	......	....	....	36	3,685.41	4,945.07	......	....	....
1898	22	....	9,261.50	39	4,364.60	5,606.07	......	....	....
1899	......	....	....	41	4,419.92	5,524.90	......	....	....
1900	......	....	....	113	14,480.20	17,668.25	......	....	....
1901	......	....	....	98	11,119.07	13,899.21	......	....	....
1902	......	....	....	182	21,399.08	26,748.89	......	....	....
1903	......	....	....	188	20,309.90	25,437.37	......	....	....
1904	......	....	....	200	22,864.25	28,580.73	......	....	....
Total ...	112	....	84,416.50	1,389	[149,349.07]	188,637.03	329	[22,127.25]	26,994.06

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Supplemental payments and additional and change of entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	65	202.61	$258.24						
1882	161	656.12	942.29						
1883	134	635.57	872.52						
1884	99	387.92	988.16						
1885	64	330.49	473.04						
1886	102	419.42	529.96						
1887	175	715.40	901.61				3 7	[120.00] [720.20]	$435.10
1888	165	588.77	785.88				3	[40.00]	
1889	181	659.10	1,574.03				2		
1890	184	660.44	845.97				3	1.00	29.25
1891	135	519.82	666.24				1 4	[80.00] 9.00	196.25
1892	118	435.43	556.55				7	[480.00]	91.15
1893	101	373.70	475.39					[154.99]	150.65
1894	128	428.79	536.02						
1895	107	367.69	462.57				3	[40.00]	114.50
1896	164	553.64	695.58	1	[40.00]	$44.00	1	[275.38]	68.85
1897	98	333.85	417.36				10	[1,120.00]	400.00
1898	128	453.89	567.44						
1899	143	485.44	609.22				3	[83.14] .71	104.80
1900	223	848.26	1,059.69				1	2.62	3.27
1901	185	709.14	898.70						
1902	185	824.56	1,030.75				1	1.20	1.50
1903	215	1,077.46	1,347.22						
1904	399	2,037.95	2,549.00						
Total	3,650	14,654.96	19,988.43	1	[40.00]	44.00	49	[3,113.71] 14.53	1,594.76

Year.	Cash substitution.			Sales of lands under act of Aug. 31, 1852 (10 Stats., 143).			Competitive bids.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1899	1	[160.00]	$200.00						
1901							1	[80.00]	
1902									$14.00
1903	1	[80.00]	100.00						
1904	1	[160.00]	200.00	5	360.35	$450.44			
Total	3	[400.00]	500.00	5	360.35	450.44	1	[80.00]	14.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Hot Springs Reservation.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	....	....	....	....	....	....	692	28,504.02	$42,828.83
1882	799	....	$34,066.25	....	....	....	1,615	58,644.17	117,320.34
1883	103	....	9,357.00	....	....	....	997	106,671.87	152,503.97
1884	145	....	30,053.00	....	....	....	946	41,694.52	93,083.34
1885	....	....	....	....	....	....	540	24,667.73	35,900.87
1886	....	....	....	....	....	....	525	24,891.38	35,297.01
1887	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,359	224,372.21	284,933.41
1888	....	....	....	....	....	....	984	81,908.56	109,549.06
1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	279	4,410.98	11,932.43
1890	....	....	....	....	....	....	242	1,835.72	8,000.23
1891	....	....	....	....	....	....	191	1,248.32	6,738.67
1892	....	....	....	....	....	....	267	2,602.30	83,497.84
1893	....	....	....	....	....	....	147	858.70	8,011.95
1894	....	....	....	....	....	....	164	2,680.17	9,071.92
1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	141	1,065.01	6,094.78
1896	....	....	....	....	....	....	222	2,235.49	8,203.41
1897	....	....	....	3	117.57	$146.96	171	1,399.33	7,716.41
1898	....	....	....	....	....	....	237	2,690.41	19,224.11
1899	....	....	....	....	....	....	201	1,404.07	8,328.72
1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	450	17,629.15	60,506.09
1901	....	....	....	....	....	....	419	14,762.28	49,622.16
1902	....	....	....	....	....	....	569	24,452.35	86,715.28
1903	....	....	....	....	....	....	702	35,709.33	112,344.08
1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	863	29,588.13	99,837.88
Total ...	1,047	....	73,476.25	3	117.57	146.96	12,923	735,930.22	1,457,212.79

CALIFORNIA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	99	17,100.62	$22,997.22	....	....	....	643	90,394.88	$125,988.88
1882	44	8,385.23	10,715.11	1	40.00	$100.00	694	96,981.55	135,965.82
1883	98	21,597.66	26,997.83	....	....	....	887	125,274.73	182,029.14
1884	41	5,657.58	7,179.60	1	40.00	100.00	1,172	165,191.28	242,097.34
1885	37	5,840.21	7,455.28	6	240.53	551.33	1,246	171,368.43	250,661.70
1886	64	24,362.36	30,452.97	3	123.32	308.31	1,241	171,741.55	259,301.44
1887	96	23,176.65	29,925.14	....	....	....	1,587	222,706.03	314,855.74
1888	151	36,833.71	46,200.16	....	....	....	2,203	311,951.05	461,545.26
1889	35	6,890.36	8,612.96	1	40.00	100.40	1,982	279,774.40	414,305.85
1890	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,243	174,540.08	244,459.39
1891	....	....	....	1	17.28	43.20	1,296	179,332.93	247,414.31
1892	....	....	....	3	120.00	250.00	765	103,445.39	147,468.55
1893	....	....	....	3	82.80	112.90	446	74,775.76	98,414.90
1894	5	1,223.43	2,312.04	9	380.82	963.36	249	41,632.25	51,014.16
1895	2	130.00	212.50	1	40.00	100.00	24	3,124.83	4,506.06
1896	....	....	....	16	965.55	1,314.46	21	2,600.28	3,560.36
1897	....	....	....	27	1,981.04	2,579.27	7	829.37	1,136.72
1898	....	....	....	37	2,113.87	2,816.77	7	934.67	1,168.36
1899	....	....	....	40	2,250.21	3,099.25	6	493.48	616.89
1900	....	....	....	63	3,889.87	5,440.38	4	466.51	583.15
1901	1	84.52	211.30	49	3,111.37	4,198.92	1	160.00	200.00
1902	....	....	....	66	4,167.24	5,437.56	1	160.00	200.00
1903	....	....	....	47	3,230.86	4,239.02	1	160.09	200.11
1904	....	....	....	86	5,279.88	7,352.91	1	160.00	200.00
Total ...	673	151,282.33	193,271.61	460	28,114.64	39,106.04	15,727	2,218,198.54	3,187,884.21

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	179	20,839.97	$52,092.48	154	8,766.48	$25,052.50	27	5,279.44	$1,349.85
1882	324	39,891.57	99,729.04	171	8,518.19	25,180.00	55	11,694.15	2,923.49
1883	1,242	180,799.54	451,997.54	119	7,155.55	20,141.87	60	23,511.10	5,917.78
1884	1,372	197,385.40	493,462.82	130	6,604.46	19,900.00	133	58,933.77	15,169.96
1885	804	111,262.66	278,156.81	133	12,563.50	34,035.07	156	66,521.83	16,717.19
1886	348	43,648.51	109,121.32	144	5,862.03	18,458.85	228	76,415.81	19,106.41
1887	502	64,172.41	160,431.11	134	8,935.02	24,952.91	657	288,428.62	70,883.72
1888	2,062	294,378.09	735,957.44	164	10,510.12	30,299.20	336	112,986.85	38,609.88
1889	1,212	165,195.59	412,996.20	184	14,417.52	40,908.00	115	34,272.30	11,224.37
1890	1,280	186,071.62	465,169.05	127	8,670.02	26,345.20	74	24,392.92	8,872.70
1891	789	111,856.28	279,641.02	118	6,148.12	18,729.13	133	31,616.58	10,588.56
1892	636	91,194.24	227,960.75	106	5,721.17	18,302.80	386	77,954.39	19,528.70
1893	470	67,693.24	169,233.25	78	4,347.12	13,310.00	232	38,440.51	9,610.26
1894	133	15,895.68	39,739.24	64	3,400.45	11,240.00	140	25,140.80	6,286.10
1895	75	7,609.09	19,022.77	69	2,577.65	8,887.50	136	26,982.52	6,745.67
1896	168	19,578.25	48,945.61	84	4,762.74	15,622.50	69	9,011.11	2,252.77
1897	82	9,180.71	22,951.78	105	4,119.62	13,995.00	56	10,052.19	2,513.54
1898	54	4,547.70	11,369.24	111	4,997.91	16,822.50	39	6,400.00	1,600.00
1899	63	6,659.27	16,648.17	117	7,690.09	23,862.37	67	7,575.94	1,893.98
1900	134	16,951.96	42,380.10	119	6,763.04	20,922.50	82	15,153.87	3,788.41
1901	314	42,528.62	107,116.26	112	7,971.04	27,832.50	349	77,218.21	19,304.55
1902	450	66,492.92	166,232.42	163	17,475.32	50,640.58	490	84,778.19	21,194.72
1903	1,861	287,578.72	718,947.55	138	9,171.65	33,117.68	411	77,570.21	19,392.71
1904	914	137,920.04	344,819.52	168	11,960.36	42,429.70	552	96,126.08	24,081.67
Total	15,463	2,189,332.06	5,474,121.49	3,012	189,104.12	580,938.31	4,994	1,281,456.89	339,506.99

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	24	7,223.13	$7,223.13	91	14,780.82	$18,476.03	250	35,078.65	$43,846.82
1882	18	2,105.93	2,105.93	93	13,279.92	18,887.03	198	26,246.74	35,107.63
1883	19	5,817.79	5,817.79	181	26,068.47	38,102.46	177	25,752.05	33,675.67
1884	23	7,020.04	7,020.04	269	40,113.02	59,020.52	119	15,595.79	22,577.12
1885	25	6,704.72	6,775.72	337	48,903.49	73,541.20	74	8,847.88	13,061.42
1886	45	12,843.61	12,843.61	211	30,486.48	48,664.08	38	4,563.96	6,708.33
1887	54	20,754.55	20,754.99	319	45,546.14	70,396.62	18	2,135.98	2,872.47
1888	40	11,390.91	11,390.91	601	87,341.60	143,597.80	5	655.60	773.50
1889	73	26,205.79	26,845.79	758	110,239.10	181,930.85	......	......	......
1890	96	33,458.62	34,658.62	421	61,658.62	92,616.11	......	......	......
1891	76	25,328.21	29,816.90	406	57,607.13	82,113.84	......	......	......
1892	69	20,732.20	22,542.83	303	48,501.11	65,720.82	3	400.00	557.00
1893	62	13,995.18	13,996.18	222	31,040.67	49,555.59	......	......	......
1894	50	8,992.25	9,374.24	188	26,012.22	35,017.16	1	40.00	100.00
1895	32	6,247.64	6,247.64	111	15,089.62	19,881.18	......	......	......
1896	42	10,112.46	10,909.45	73	8,937.89	12,295.91	......	......	......
1897	44	10,284.78	17,206.20	53	6,478.46	8,823.85	......	......	......
1898	49	9,561.50	12,162.75	75	9,071.35	12,344.74	......	......	......
1899	28	3,665.76	3,665.76	53	7,195.51	9,781.71	1	81.73	102.17
1900	34	4,215.80	4,215.80	77	10,302.32	14,748.13	......	......	......
1901	23	3,555.27	4,255.27	85	11,434.15	15,342.67	......	......	......
1902	39	5,219.72	5,219.72	123	17,336.83	23,868.12	......	......	......
1903	45	6,981.80	6,981.80	105	14,882.16	20,239.78	......	......	......
1904	68	12,356.75	12,358.76	122	16,545.89	21,582.40	......	......	......
Total	1,078	[274,776.41]	294,388.83	5,277	[753,847.47]	1,136,547.10	884	[119,308.32]	159,383.63

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of Lassen County desert lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	229	998.86	$11,661.14						
1882	198	1,975.75	7,027.42	2	320.00	$3,200.00			
1883	271	985.06	10,621.53	3	480.00	5,200.00			
1884	272	1,421.24	7,595.22	1	80.00	800.00			
1885	306	1,642.38	6,209.16				2	120.00	$150.00
1886	366	2,609.56	6,116.31	2	400.00	8,000.00	5	1,000.36	1,250.45
1887	402	1,533.21	3,598.31	1	80.00	1,600.00	8	2,357.02	2,946.34
1888	511	2,284.21	4,770.49	2	240.00	3,200.00			
1889	272	1,044.23	2,597.66	4	640.00	11,200.00			
1890	194	1,116.20	3,461.51				3	400.00	500.00
1891	307	[570.08] 1,679.70	3,365.00	2	200.00	2,000.00	2	719.89	899.86
1892	293	2,219.70	3,141.42				9	2,079.75	2,599.68
1893	324	[40.00] 1,415.34	1,978.59				1	440.00	550.00
1894	172	636.81	938.62						
1895	171	643.99	1,528.40	1	40.00	800.00			
1896	125	464.00	649.86				1	80.00	100.00
1897	143	517.74	809.75						
1898	164	585.58	832.89						
1899	119	547.46	775.82						
1900	148	598.47	913.29	2	289.89	2,898.90			
1901	170	681.88	982.02						
1902	221	1,068.61	1,591.77	1	40.00	400.00			
1903	261	1,238.28	1,742.91						
1904	282	1,408.66	2,190.20						
Total	5,921	[610.08] 29,311.92	85,099.29	21	2,809.89	39,298.90	31	7,197.02	8,996.33

Year.	Sales, act June 2, 1862.			Act of June 21, 1898.			Act of Mar. 2, 1896.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1886	1	240.00	$300.00						
1899							1	[40.00]	$20.00
1900				1	2,964.70	$3,705.88			
1901							1	120.40	27.21
Total	1	240.00	300.00	1	2,964.70	3,705.88	2	[40.00] 120.40	47.21

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1865.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.			Act of Mar. 1, 1895.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1896				3	200.00	$250.00	7	334.00	$417.50
1897				16	929.58	1,212.16	5	224.99	281.17
1899							1	41.00	51.30
1901	1	0.52	$10.00						
1903	1	1.17	10.00						
Total	2	1.69	20.00	19	1,129.58	1,462.16	13	599.99	749.97

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Jan. 13, 1881.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1895				5	1,139.49	$1,274.38	14	2,602.75	$951.45
1896				8	1,956.64	2,445.80	1	32.07	80.17
1897	1	159.27	$398.17	68	14,806.12	18,257.66	2	567.65	609.55
1898				4	663.94	400.00	1	320.00	400.00
1899	5	630.46	1,576.15	9	1,958.47	1,448.09	140	37,463.52	38,097.43
1900							51	22,989.68	21,940.52
1901	1	72.29	180.72	1	244.55	305.69	16	4,824.33	5,690.63
1902							16	4,020.62	4,302.70
1903							6	2,224.74	1,792.84
1904							7	3,074.16	2,797.00
Total	7	862.02	2,155.04	95	20,769.21	24,131.62	254	78,119.52	76,662.29

Year.	Act of Mar. 1, 1877.			Act of July 23, 1866.			University selections, act Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stats., 581).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891				2	154.88	$193.60	1	40.00	$50.00
1893							3	[241.68]	302.12
1894	1	237.94	$297.43				1	276.72	345.90
1895	2	[160.00]	200.00	1	510.00	637.50			
1897	1	280.00	350.00	1	167.78	209.73			
1901				1	693.01	866.27			
Total	4	[160.00] 517.94	847.43	5	1,525.67	1,907.10	5	[241.68] 316.72	698.02

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Sales of town sites.			Supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1888				4	613.10	$766.38	1	[40.00]	
1889							1		
1890							6	3.46	$34.10
1891	7	999.98	$1,248.75				60	[6,730.19] 2,018.77	12,838.42
1892	147	19,996.32	25,092.46				1	46.21	913.06
1893	190	27,253.41	34,066.82	1	70.13	175.33	1 3	[.58] 160.00 250.43	426.81
1894	71	10,125.52	12,653.59				1	2.69 .91	6.27 1.14
1895	62	8,193.98	10,242.48	1	40.00	100.00			
1896	34	4,474.85	5,592.68				1	[106.88] 1.60	211.86
1897	14	1,950.17	2,437.71	1	8.81	11.01	1	[120.00]	150.00
1898	15	1,735.43	2,164.64						.21
1899	1	160.00	200.00						
1900	8	977.79	1,222.24						
1901				1	14.71	18.39			
1902							1	[1,020.40]	1,023.08
Total	549	[75,867.45]	94,921.37	8	746.75	1,071.11	77	[8,078.05] 2,484.07	15,604.90

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Feb. 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 910).			Competitive bids.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							1,696	143,380.20	$308,689.55
1882							1,798	167,801.44	340,941.47
1883							3,066	359,803.64	780,501.11
1884							3,583	435,313.73	874,922.62
1885							3,128	369,559.54	687,314.88
1886							2,696	326,403.00	520,632.08
1887							3,778	606,887.96	708,216.35
1888							6,080	769,797.13	1,477,111.02
1889							4,637	502,274.40	1,110,722.08
1890						$31.00	3,444	395,194.80	876,147.68
1891							3,200	333,784.43	688,942.59
1892							2,721	282,780.85	534,077.57
1893							2,036	187,675.33	391,731.84
1894							1,085	88,828.50	170,289.25
1895							707	45,440.32	81,287.52
1896							648	39,986.24	104,638.93
1897							627	43,824.87	93,933.27
1898							556	20,563.67	62,082.10
1899						.50	651	65,309.90	101,839.59
1900						50.00	723	70,062.99	122,809.30
1901							1,126	137,725.45	186,542.40
1902							1,571	178,202.90	280,110.62
1903							2,876	381,175.72	806,664.35
1904	1	20.14	$25.18				2,201	255,949.32	457,787.34
Total	1	20.14	25.18			81.50	54,584	6,207,225.83	11,762,935.51

COLORADO.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	38	6,234.55	$7,793.19				345	49,928.36	$66,067.07
1882	52	6,704.26	8,380.36				480	65,527.06	88,315.28
1883	74	14,025.93	17,732.43				732	106,085.27	142,397.02
1884	126	28,021.38	35,026.76	1	160.00	$1,250.00	904	129,426.27	174,114.67
1885	156	38,304.68	47,881.88	213		2,203.70	826	119,132.94	163,375.07
1886	315	130,916.21	163,645.41				749	107,619.27	147,307.98
1887	157	49,011.51	61,264.42				1,451	224,677.34	300,147.17
1888	46	6,288.07	7,860.11				3,970	624,934.94	804,663.49
1889	21	4,195.40	5,494.26				4,734	739,595.35	954,078.71
1890	2	240.00	500.00				2,321	356,429.44	466,569.49
1891							918	134,243.87	179,842.64
1892							487	66,821.83	90,586.62
1893							294	41,490.56	57,176.15
1894	1	80.00	100.00	2	50.90	63.63	83	10,679.36	14,649.32
1895				5	360.00	450.00	26	2,640.54	4,461.98
1896				37	2,085.35	2,938.03	33	3,299.30	7,163.90
1897	1	69.73	87.16	33	1,841.03	2,720.72	6	742.01	1,277.52
1898				26	2,507.88	4,641.31	3	160.44	300.56
1899				25	1,391.18	1,868.99	5	592.99	741.27
1900	1	157.27	196.59	15	806.26	1,007.84			
1901				19	1,028.67	1,320.60	1	160.00	200.00
1902				30	1,649.47	2,255.72	3	480.00	600.00
1903				37	2,200.00	3,399.37	1	160.00	200.00
1904				59	3,268.05	4,609.97			
Total	990	284,248.99	355,962.57	502	17,348.79	28,729.88	18,372	2,784,767.16	3,664,235.91

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				792	11,866.02	$44,460.00			
1882				1,024	17,050.78	63,722.50			
1883				1,361	13,290.49	61,469.86			
1884				1,284	12,737.13	58,857.50			
1885				930	13,179.05	51,452.50			
1886				707	7,192.93	32,322.50			
1887				680	8,726.81	36,667.50			
1888				606	9,162.26	39,135.00			
1889				492	5,895.70	29,211.10			
1890				556	9,732.73	42,705.00			
1891				458	8,447.99	35,532.20	28	5,216.99	$1,484.24
1892				506	8,839.97	39,205.00	131	24,840.00	6,569.96
1893	46	5,845.38	$14,614.39	526	10,836.35	47,878.90	121	22,726.10	5,681.00
1894	45	6,256.96	15,642.43	405	8,461.39	35,975.00	90	15,171.91	3,793.10
1895	20	2,280.00	5,700.00	384	5,209.29	23,475.50	72	10,294.47	2,573.80
1896	27	3,712.54	9,281.36	630	12,157.39	51,677.50	84	13,503.66	3,376.93
1897	22	2,987.54	7,468.86	657	12,223.63	58,737.50	62	8,031.38	2,008.29
1898	31	3,419.63	8,549.08	939	17,682.20	80,022.50	75	10,352.97	2,588.97
1899	36	2,867.95	7,170.02	697	10,616.81	47,647.00	86	14,149.52	3,537.63
1900	124	14,855.25	37,138.22	783	15,591.10	60,228.00	141	24,222.34	6,055.85
1901	183	21,223.82	53,058.37	855	18,006.79	75,541.47	174	30,562.17	7,640.86
1902	255	31,656.61	79,142.67	858	21,600.38	81,147.32	335	61,475.54	15,369.39
1903	309	39,691.18	99,228.13	769	20,661.63	82,579.40	406	72,074.44	18,019.14
1904	338	43,613.23	109,033.23	690	15,365.42	67,913.77	412	70,740.42	17,685.49
Total	1,436	178,409.59	446,026.76	17,589	294,534.14	1,242,064.52	2,217	383,361.91	96,385.43

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				39	5,533.97	$6,917.47	22	4,009.72	$5,012.16
1882				45	6,390.21	10,616.81	44	5,815.75	8,134.34
1883				74	11,067.78	15,583.04	25	3,450.46	4,422.37
1884				119	18,131.22	26,123.15	24	3,039.46	4,555.83
1885				112	16,503.45	23,780.02	12	1,557.13	1,917.98
1886				89	14,322.93	19,484.58	13	1,920.00	2,193.50
1887				190	29,498.79	40,194.49	17	1,981.40	2,363.76
1888				677	105,765.75	137,760.70	3	480.00	568.00
1889				1,544	242,291.97	311,556.02	4	440.19	697.74
1890				979	152,900.78	203,715.40	1	160.00	184.00
1891				335	49,880.17	69,237.33	1	160.00	184.00
1892	45	7,360.71	$9,020.49	177	25,896.17	35,450.20			
1893	16	2,629.75	2,549.75	159	23,356.32	30,703.27			
1894	7	1,354.59	1,354.59	88	12,722.85	15,903.57	1	120.00	138.00
1895	14	2,782.78	2,782.76	109	15,446.37	20,502.21			
1896	33	6,593.72	6,552.57	54	6,507.86	8,480.00			
1897	42	7,697.15	7,617.42	38	4,026.72	5,333.66			
1898	67	11,309.98	11,309.98	49	6,348.55	8,866.47			
1899	61	9,288.07	9,288.23	45	6,309.60	7,737.02			
1900	65	10,860.49	10,860.20	65	9,381.89	11,925.61			
1901	48	7,551.06	7,495.80	147	21,551.71	26,939.63			
1902	55	8,375.11	8,375.03	158	22,623.39	29,768.73			
1903	55	8,582.13	8,582.13	175	24,807.76	32,087.98			
1904	75	13,290.13	13,290.11	153	21,637.06	27,346.33			
Total	583	[97,675.67]	99,079.06	5,620	[852,843.27]	1,126,013.69	167	[23,134.11]	30,371.68

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	62	321.27	$446.96	20	2,797.13	$32,344.70	46	1,870.46	$5,041.25
1882	69	334.61	619.39	11	1,439.94	18,798.80	16	655.76	913.92
1883	104	490.27	922.10	39	7,195.41	140,708.20	7	346.84	562.41
1884	134	730.88	1,122.84	10	1,160.00	23,200.00	44	6,962.25	8,861.61
1885	146	584.67	891.01	3	200.00	2,400.00	......	....	....
1886	534	1,260.51	1,730.28	14	1,685.92	31,718.40	39	3,283.79	4,439.74
1887	1,068	2,397.97	3,190.39	13	2,234.11	44,682.20	6	40.00	178.00
1888	984	2,723.16	3,594.59	60	8,128.50	142,570.00	......	....	....
1889	485	1,362.96	1,893.99	88	12,908.76	243,377.40	......	....	....
1890	288	882.27	1,279.56	39	4,547.22	67,398.30	......	....	....
1891	211	730.93	969.39	9	1,313.53	23,070.75	......	....	....
1892	227	803.25	1,092.70	7	819.44	16,388.80	......	....	....
1893	299	993.45	1,397.89	31	4,172.67	78,658.80	......	....	....
894	146	455.54	607.51	2	104.37	2,087.40	......	....	....
895	130	394.70	568.13	5	556.00	11,120.00	......	....	....
896	95	297.14	411.22	6	711.09	11,021.80	......	....	....
897	92	302.62	403.51	2	211.40	4,228.00	......	....	....
898	108	361.56	502.98	4	160.56	2,811.20	......	....	....
899	126	445.11	601.54	7	635.59	10,311.80	......	....	....
900	162	567.56	771.44	18	1,799.12	35,582.40	......	....	....
901	222	792.24	1,014.88	24	2,600.00	51,600.00	......	....	....
902	284	1,017.12	1,410.23	53	9,054.03	113,853.60	......	....	....
903	300	1,028.03	1,387.35	132	21,932.49	242,587.80	......	....	....
904	218	691.15	977.16	97	18,415.13	196,551.30	......	....	....
Total ...	6,494	19,968.97	27,807.04	694	104,782.41	1,547,066.65	158	13,159.10	19,996.93

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 716).			Act of May 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 184).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
884	4	941.19	$1,176.47	......	....	....	......	....	....
886	1	640.00	800.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
887	4	399.89	499.87	......	....	....	......	....	....
888	1	40.00	50.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
890	1	160.00	400.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
891	1	.96	1.21	......	....	....	......	....	....
898	1	160.00	200.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
900	2	12.50	15.63	......	....	....	......	....	....
903	1	88.92	111.15	1	7,680.00	$9,600.00	1	2,176.97	$2,721.21
Total ...	16	2,443.46	3,254.33	1	7,680.00	9,600.00	1	2,176.97	2,721.21

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
91	......	....	....	......	....	....	39	5,759.92	$7,199.90
92	......	....	....	......	....	....	229	33,802.45	42,367.79
93	......	....	....	......	....	....	248	37,620.67	47,023.51
94	......	....	....	16	1,759.91	$4,393.80	50	7,537.93	9,372.45
95	......	....	....	1	80.00	200.00	39	5,265.69	6,582.13
96	......	....	....	......	....	....	12	1,661.60	2,077.00
97	......	....	....	4	360.00	900.00	8	1,175.00	1,468.75
98	1	160.00	$200.00	1	80.00	200.00	6	795.20	994.00
99	......	....	....	3	237.68	594.20	3	440.00	550.00
00	1	53.50	66.88	1	120.00	300.00	1	80.00	100.00
01	2	50.84	63.56	1	40.00	100.00	......	....	....
02	......	....	....	......	....	....	1	155.80	194.80
03	......	....	....	4	480.00	1,200.00	1	160.00	200.00
04	1	51.55	64.45	......	....	....	......	....	....
Total ...	5	315.89	394.89	31	3,157.59	7,888.00	637	[94,454.26]	118,130.33

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of town lots.			Competitive bids.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887									$77.50
1888				433		$4,833.30			82.00
1889				47		394.00			
1890			$5.00						
1891	1	0.48	.60						
1892	2	3.42	115.60						
1898	2	[77.08]	10.88						
1904		.30	.38						
Total	5	[77.08] 4.20	132.46	480		5,227.30			159.50

Year.	Rent of lots.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				1,364	73,017.79	$168,082.80
1882				1,741	91,712.36	199,501.40
1883				2,416	141,434.21	383,797.43
1884				2,650	180,139.10	334,288.83
1885				2,398	171,401.34	293,902.16
1886				2,461	252,598.63	408,642.39
1887			$135.00	3,586	287,487.63	489,400.30
1888			1,711.60	6,780	651,276.93	1,142,828.79
1889			1,620.00	7,415	763,958.17	1,548,323.22
1890			135.00	4,187	371,991.66	782,891.75
1891				2,001	149,954.75	317,522.26
1892				1,811	102,127.91	240,797.15
1893				1,740	86,004.53	285,179.26
1894				936	43,020.34	104,080.80
1895				805	21,815.00	78,416.60
1896				1,011	35,766.47	102,980.81
1897				967	26,769.34	87,251.39
1898				1,313	35,045.24	121,197.93
1899				1,094	30,936.83	90,047.70
1900				1,379	58,184.90	164,248.76
1901				1,676	74,464.03	224,975.17
1902				2,032	126,933.10	332,117.49
1903				2,192	168,173.66	501,903.66
1904				2,043	152,145.25	437,472.19
Total			3,601.60	55,998	4,096,359.17	8,834,849.74

DAKOTA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.			Sales of town sites.			Sales of mineral lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1,798	274,206.77	$439,571.15				33	524.49	$1,752.50
1882	4,344	673,383.17	977,242.12				24	181.67	897.50
1883	9,509	1,484,623.65	2,016,467.25				39	354.79	1,667.50
1884	13,728	2,136,673.91	2,796,405.03				16	136.40	735.00
1885	7,781	1,191,316.78	1,536,268.54				29	660.77	2,170.00
1886	4,645	702,481.20	905,082.92				28	409.09	1,687.50
1887	4,426	669,917.49	853,484.27				34	604.02	2,202.50
1888	3,125	472,237.64	602,596.93				44	754.32	2,807.50
1889	2,493	374,271.40	476,748.83	1	240.00	$300.00	49	656.92	2,522.50
Total	51,849	7,979,112.01	10,603,869.04	1	240.00	300.00	296	4,282.47	16,442.50

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Original entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section, act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	....	....	....	290	52,905.34	$66,131.68	2,944	571,825.56	$614,781.95
1882	....	....	....	1,550	245,287.98	362,428.50	1,941	301,574.11	394,984.02
1883	....	....	....	4,408	693,560.47	948,305.94	603	93,763.14	124,902.15
1884	25	15,840.00	$3,960.00	5,441	855,953.66	1,120,743.34	202	31,441.98	38,915.60
1885	3	1,920.00	480.00	3,692	573,632.16	732,237.72	45	6,861.30	8,552.08
1886	....	....	....	1,472	226,593.55	288,122.45	33	5,268.77	6,901.34
1887	....	....	....	2,004	312,125.90	395,468.71	26	4,158.16	6,597.72
1888	....	....	....	1,363	211,696.33	272,318.99	7	1,040.78	1,503.97
1889	....	....	....	701	107,417.19	136,760.21	....	....	....
Total	28	17,760.00	4,440.00	20,920	[3,279,172.58]	4,322,512.63	5,801	[1,015,933.80]	1,197,188.83

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Competitive bids.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	602	3,232.30	$4,915.92	....	....	....	....	....	....
1882	1,026	6,672.83	9,805.59	....	....	....	....	....	....
1883	1,490	11,378.73	21,944.17	5	431.13	$4,311.30	....	....	....
1884	1,105	6,635.86	9,214.21	2	112.44	1,124.40	57	....	$2,524.00
1885	685	2,793.79	5,502.70	....	....	....	....	....	2.00
1886	791	2,169.87	4,319.72	....	....	....	....	....	22.00
1887	523	1,613.91	3,241.19	....	....	....	....	....	....
1888	481	1,292.30	1,983.44	1	40.00	400.00	....	....	....
1889	508	1,455.41	2,073.34	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7,161	37,245.00	63,000.28	8	583.57	5,835.70	57	....	2,548.00

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	....	....	....	5,657	277,963.56	$1,127,153.20
1882	....	....	....	8,894	680,237.67	1,745,357.82
1883	....	....	....	16,054	1,496,788.30	3,117,598.31
1884	....	....	....	20,576	2,159,398.61	3,973,621.58
1885	....	....	....	12,185	1,196,691.34	2,285,213.04
1886	....	....	....	6,969	705,060.16	1,206,135.93
1887	2	0.13	$0.44	7,015	672,185.55	1,260,994.83
1888	....	....	....	5,021	474,324.26	881,607.83
1889	....	....	....	3,752	376,623.73	618,404.88
Total	2	0.13	.44	86,123	8,039,223.18	16,216,087.42

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FLORIDA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	303	41,290.15	$51,615.37	8	615.87	$769.86	17	1,700.93	$2,126.10
1882	970	125,305.83	156,636.06	18	1,174.87	1,552.55	33	3,567.59	4,461.23
1883	1,540	215,005.38	268,878.19	6	220.99	590.44	54	6,099.14	8,175.26
1884	2,477	312,166.75	390,219.04	......	....	....	80	8,660.28	11,676.27
1885	961	85,897.37	107,375.22	......	....	....	105	10,900.54	14,225.86
1886	492	70,086.49	87,609.11	......	....	....	61	6,329.36	8,161.73
1887	191	16,718.90	20,900.05	1	10.29	20,178.69	44	4,740.95	5,926.29
1888	391	84,318.69	105,399.06	1	1.15	9,495.70	72	8,734.10	11,211.46
1889	5	1,228.51	1,535.64	......	....	....	49	5,373.33	6,716.70
1890	3	(519.87)	519.87	......	....	....	14	1,184.15	1,480.21
1891	......	....	....	......	....	....	24	2,376.51	2,970.64
1892	1	39.74	49.68	......	....	....	34	3,924.55	4,905.75
1893	......	....	....	......	....	....	6	806.69	1,008.37
1894	......	....	....	......	....	....	2	119.97	150.00
1895	......	....	....	......	....	....	3	49.20	61.51
1896	......	....	....	2	43.67	54.59	2	176.79	221.00
1899	......	....	....	2	240.15	300.19	......	....	....
1902	......	....	....	1	39.94	49.93	......	....	....
1903	1	229.76	287.20	......	....	....	......	....	....
1904	2	159.95	199.94	3	160.08	210.50	......	....	....
Total	7,337	952,447.52	1,191,224.43	42	2,506.51	33,202.45	600	64,744.08	83,578.54

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1892	......	....	....	1	40.00	$100.00	......	....	....
1893	......	....	....	2	196.18	490.44	......	....	....
1894	......	....	....	1	160.00	400.00	......	....	....
1896	......	....	....	4	480.05	1,205.00	......	....	....
1897	......	....	....	2	81.59	205.00	37	....	$122.00
1898	......	....	....	......	....	....	1	[60.50]	231.50
1899	......	....	....	1	20.08	52.50	......	....	....
1902	......	....	....	3	132.08	330.21	5	288.00	678.84
1903	2	247.51	$618.78	......	....	....	3	[378.75]	421.00
1904	26	2,613.42	6,533.58	......	....	....	11	[1,475.89]	1,022.00
Total	28	2,860.93	7,152.36	14	1,109.93	2,783.15	57	[1,915.14] 288.00	2,583.34

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section, act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	......	....	....	8	847.16	$1,058.95	270	27,327.62	$34,150.38
1882	......	....	....	31	4,419.06	5,607.17	496	57,593.48	63,431.04
1883	......	....	....	102	11,975.96	16,050.06	345	40,371.27	46,469.99
1884	......	....	....	189	23,203.39	29,499.20	288	34,520.15	41,145.88
1885	......	....	....	258	32,401.48	42,585.89	82	8,514.92	9,803.22
1886	......	....	....	191	24,953.12	32,484.79	25	2,953.85	3,416.79
1887	......	....	....	79	9,882.35	12,951.53	11	873.19	1,004.55
1888	......	....	....	94	11,665.83	14,741.28	14	1,594.57	1,951.00
1889	......	....	....	46	5,425.18	6,831.53	3	167.44	183.10
1890	......	....	....	56	6,199.36	7,750.52	3	192.66	206.82
1891	......	....	....	89	10,595.79	13,244.77	......	....	....
1892	......	....	....	69	8,638.18	10,798.13	......	....	....
1893	......	....	....	49	5,306.27	6,632.96	......	....	....
1894	......	....	....	44	5,345.25	6,677.78	......	....	....
1895	......	....	....	22	2,723.60	3,403.78	......	....	....
1896	......	....	....	22	1,790.11	2,237.39	......	....	....
1897	......	....	....	21	2,418.58	3,126.51	......	....	....
1898	......	....	....	13	1,195.69	1,493.53	......	....	....
1899	......	....	....	8	596.50	745.70	......	....	....
1900	......	....	....	18	2,210.07	2,763.65	......	....	....
1901	1	39.97	$49.97	31	3,314.65	4,143.38	......	....	....
1902	......	....	....	29	3,477.70	4,347.18	......	....	....
1903	......	....	....	64	7,922.61	9,903.35	......	....	....
1904	......	....	....	145	17,914.89	22,393.47	......	....	....
Total	1	39.97	49.97	1,673	[204,422.78]	261,472.50	1,537	[174,109.15]	201,751.97

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry.			Graduation entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
[illegible]	42	164.54	$198.87						
[illegible]	100	512.77	668.28						
[illegible]	134	527.64	1,410.37						
[illegible]	299	1,293.76	1,917.25						
[illegible]	179	679.52	1,384.69						
[illegible]	302	467.85	936.63						
[illegible]	218	291.14	386.41						
[illegible]	379	336.38	525.34						
[illegible]	365	368.59	468.51						
[illegible]	615	638.35	797.29				1	[239.79]	$60.00
[illegible]	383	364.01	457.71						
[illegible]	365	505.58	635.57						
[illegible]	286	333.45	417.48	1	79.99				
[illegible]	244	307.20	384.66						
[illegible]	255	293.73	367.92						
[illegible]	325	325.63	407.82						
[illegible]	191	134.65	168.71						
[illegible]	214	207.49	270.62						
[illegible]	161	168.59	211.13						
[illegible]	312	313.24	392.39						
[illegible]	266	234.44	293.85						
[illegible]	196	204.05	255.62						
[illegible]	314	310.38	388.85						
1904	660	552.58	692.56						
Total	6,805	9,535.56	14,038.53	1	79.99		1	[239.79]	60.00

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Act of June 15, 1844.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
[illegible]							648	43,771.49	$89,928.68
[illegible]							1,648	130,560.56	232,356.38
[illegible]							2,181	221,853.15	341,554.31
[illegible]							3,333	322,120.79	474,457.69
[illegible]							1,580	97,477.43	175,374.88
[illegible]							1,071	76,883.70	132,609.05
[illegible]							544	21,761.28	61,347.52
[illegible]							951	93,390.32	143,423.86
[illegible]							468	6,970.43	15,735.57
[illegible]							692	1,822.50	10,814.71
[illegible]	5	[259.89]	$198.94				501	2,740.52	16,872.06
[illegible]	3		23.93				473	4,509.87	16,513.06
[illegible]	5	17.10	260.80	1	589.15		350	2,022.56	8,810.05
[illegible]			.83				291	587.17	7,613.27
[illegible]							280	342.93	3,833.21
[illegible]	2	[442.98]	383.05				357	1,026.14	4,508.85
[illegible]			1.24				251	216 24	3,638.46
[illegible]							228	207.49	2,095.65
[illegible]			2.50				172	428.77	1,312.02
[illegible]	1		2.50				331	313.24	3,158.54
[illegible]				1	233.39		299	509.80	4,487.20
[illegible]	1	4.06	5.08				235	668.13	5,666.86
[illegible]							384	787.65	11,619.27
[illegible]	1		1.25				848	3,486.03	31,053.39
Total	18	[702.87] 21.16	880.12	2	822.54		18,116	1,034,458.19	1,798,779.54

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IDAHO.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							198	28,175.16	$35,311.04
1882							206	28,083.41	35,959.02
1883							308	41,504.21	53,096.75
1884							347	50,165.47	64,181.39
1885							245	33,535.77	42,396.55
1886							246	32,048.99	40,138.06
1887							227	31,355.67	39,978.96
1888							274	37,367.69	47,716.11
1889							316	44,042.04	56,242.55
1890							349	47,903.38	62,254.75
1891							356	45,058.78	58,384.21
1892				2	58.87	$147.18	251	33,130.00	42,615.00
1893							138	18,819.25	23,524.06
1894	1	298.39	$745.98				61	8,661.55	11,085.55
1895							12	1,695.24	2,119.06
1896				1	80.00	100.00	21	2,703.53	3,467.67
1897	1	160.00	480.00	2	73.84	92.30	9	1,145.59	1,431.99
1898							11	1,565.81	1,957.46
1899				3	97.72	122.15	7	864.20	1,160.50
1900				3	190.50	238.15	10	1,468.92	1,836.15
1901				4	249.60	312.03	8	494.39	617.99
1902				5	182.15	375.08	1	174.62	218.28
1903							4	654.28	817.85
1904				19	636.63	915.04			
Total	2	458.39	1,225.98	39	1,569.31	2,301.93	3,600	490,637.95	626,512.07

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				6	89.69	$460.00	44	12,215.37	$3,055.96
1882				20	392.56	2,000.00	78	23,647.39	5,911.99
1883				76	1,291.27	6,585.00	199	58,562.11	14,640.78
1884				66	1,105.78	5,642.50	160	42,832.02	10,707.99
1885				69	1,249.23	6,027.50	338	91,165.73	22,791.62
1886				45	820.70	3,967.50	296	76,994.72	19,248.78
1887				47	859.26	4,096.04	251	71,329.30	17,832.35
1888				65	1,062.72	5,827.35	211	48,980.70	12,224.35
1889				65	1,229.58	6,250.00	302	78,912.81	19,728.29
1890				54	967.08	4,597.50	398	114,513.07	28,618.28
1891				37	896.09	3,951.06	592	147,451.41	36,863.40
1892				69	1,378.88	6,460.00	296	51,444.25	12,861.14
1893	11	1,375.12	$3,437.80	70	5,602.95	16,592.50	279	48,046.13	12,011.62
1894	8	609.11	1,522.78	36	1,116.00	4,529.80	193	32,282.32	8,071.00
1895	2	225.04	562.60	28	709.54	3,292.50	252	35,806.68	8,951.92
1896	7	556.89	2,292.50	58	1,893.93	6,425.00	250	30,473.89	7,618.64
1897	9	616.57	1,541.43	31	939.36	3,882.50	170	20,100.65	4,966.40
1898	13	1,387.92	3,569.80	44	2,225.27	10,408.76	228	27,358.80	6,838.66
1899	44	5,428.64	13,721.56	54	1,749.89	7,060.14	302	39,822.87	9,956.61
1900	107	14,134.40	35,336.13	82	3,056.41	13,946.10	360	52,330.58	13,067.90
1901	220	44,971.34	112,672.78	111	3,857.04	15,055.00	421	64,859.68	16,214.02
1902	477	69,408.98	173,521.84	80	4,501.22	17,450.00	501	73,018.11	18,253.43
1903	1,298	190,798.36	477,646.34	121	6,118.85	22,467.50	520	74,239.83	18,559.45
1904	1,022	140,971.69	352,879.28	82	4,601.60	18,820.00	469	69,151.86	17,286.41
Total	3,313	470,484.06	1,178,704.86	1,416	47,614.90	194,314.25	7,105	1,385,534.78	346,322.37

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	9	2,737.38	$2,737.38	12	1,925.27	$2,406.59	41	5,141.03	$7,426.29
1882	5	1,398.94	1,398.94	17	2,672.02	3,338.52	54	8,243.72	9,437.93
1883	17	5,071.45	5,071.45	65	9,790.12	12,630.99	20	3,100.43	3,868.06
1884	33	7,765.16	7,765.16	87	13,312.30	17,183.04	15	1,800.92	2,052.40
1885	33	8,104.40	8,084.99	44	6,407.93	8,009.57	5	652.26	706.47
1886	61	17,021.28	17,001.28	28	3,807.85	4,933.08	2	320.00	368.00
1887	85	22,916.61	22,937.06	32	4,792.00	5,989.97			
1888	109	23,468.74	23,469.00	37	5,6[illegible].42	7,311.75			
1889	82	12,524.48	12,534.73	63	8,9[illegible].10	11,363.92			
1890	108	22,913.12	22,643.12	82	12,3[illegible].76	17,257.54			
1891	119	28,996.86	28,997.37	89	12,932.12	16,563.93			
1892	125	30,350.93	30,352.68	59	8,336.19	10,620.22			
1893	219	55,508.77	55,508.07	78	10,508.63	13,435.78			
1894	125	28,430.69	28,439.38	54	7,318.52	9,235.67			
1895	115	26,778.54	26,785.35	53	6,977.72	8,722.19			
1896	122	26,248.74	26,258.68	36	4,635.01	5,776.76			
1897	67	11,318.97	11,321.43	29	3,606.73	4,507.53			
1898	100	13,276.41	13,290.09	17	1,909.56	2,997.65			
1899	148	19,470.43	19,450.79	51	6,356.19	12,917.51			
1900	149	26,006.68	26,027.26	65	8,277.87	18,803.20			
1901	98	12,332.43	12,339.29	120	15,092.19	22,266.21			
1902	142	18,039.43	18,045.30	168	22,688.15	35,203.12			
1903	179	26,767.33	26,767.86	214	28,158.62	41,269.30			
1904	190	26,100.25	26,108.27	249	32,367.90	46,947.09			
Total	2,440	[473,548.02]	473,274.93	1,749	[238,830.17]	339,691.13	137	[19,258.36]	23,554.14

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
881	25	192.47	$242.32						
882	49	227.05	279.93						
883	49	269.60	347.28						
884	68	304.32	381.96						
885	44	203.57	268.87				90		$2,528.00
886	78	284.14	393.78	1	8.79	$22.00	46		1,278.00
887	56	209.90	288.88				8		235.00
888	95	309.17	400.46				3		60.00
889	61	156.28	196.27				2		30.00
890	62	172.51	421.20				2		60.00
91	56	192.86	241.33	1	80.00	800.00	1		30.00
92	73	279.77	372.49						
93	116	491.22	644.48						
94	76	346.28	486.67						
95	105	467.68	646.55						
96	152	498.59	858.13						
97	86	256.05	438.11						
98	103	378.54	642.38						
99	83	227.01	392.85						
00	113	497.12	710.03						
01	180	680.73	1,032.10				2		190.00
02	181	805.15	1,099.64	1	200.00	2,000.00			
03	153	681.37	964.22						
04	227	1,092.06	1,547.70						
Total	2,291	9,223.44	13,297.63	3	288.79	2,822.00	154		4,411.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 572).			Cash payments on soldiers' additional final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1889	3	882.66	$1,103.33						
1890	3	1,265.57	1,581.96						
1893	1	120.00	150.00						
1894	1	160.00	200.00						
1895	2	322.27	808.51						
1896	2	120.00	250.00						
1899	4	283.33	715.50						
1900	4	327.90	669.75						
1901	1	20.00	75.00				3	170.95	$641.06
1902	3	346.54	878.85	126	17,539.91	$7,547.00			
1903	1	22.10	994.50	106	6,668.56	46,925.48			
1904	1	60.00	225.00						
Total	26	3,930.37	7,652.40	232	24,208.47	54,472.48	3	170.95	641.06

Year.	Competitive bids.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Indian lands, act of Mar. 3, 1891.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1899							9	[1,152.09]	$1,728.15
1900				1	126.46	$316.15	12	[1,502.28] 4.30	2,259.90
1901			$30.00	1	135.27	338.15			
1902			10.00						
1903			15.00						
Total			55.00	2	261.73	654.30	21	[2,654.37] 4.30	3,988.05

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890.			Supplemental and additional payments.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891						$1.15	8	1,244.17	$1,555.25
1892				1		5.00	88	10,391.85	12,989.23
1893							63	7,638.63	9,548.34
1894				1		1.90	25	3,105.26	3,881.78
1895					[.46]	2.50	22	2,771.32	3,464.12
1896					14.24	17.80	18	2,231.81	2,789.77
1897				1	1.13	1.41	10	1,313.00	1,749.50
1898						.40	4	481.70	602.13
1899	1	40.00	$50.00				5	520.00	650.00
1900							4	340.00	425.00
1901							1	80.00	100.00
1902				8		1,927.39			
1903				2	[80.00] 3.20	104.00	1	160.00	200.00
1904				1	.71	2.66			
Total	1	40.00	50.00	14	[80.46] 19.28	2,064.21	249	[30,277.24]	37,955.10

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				335	40,672.69	$51,659.57
1882				429	52,250.41	58,326.33
1883				734	101,627.19	95,935.28
1884				866	94,407.59	110,442.34
1885				824	120,154.30	69,563.87
1886				765	110,157.34	86,328.96
1887				701	103,754.13	91,188.25
1888				738	87,740.28	96,479.08
1889				894	125,222.57	107,470.09
1890				1,067	164,821.61	137,404.45
1891				1,256	193,679.14	147,357.70
1892				964	86,291.77	116,422.97
1893				975	74,354.67	134,552.65
1894				561	43,473.65	68,200.45
1895				569	38,904.18	64,546.88
1896				667	36,548.34	56,418.46
1897				415	23,298.19	30,432.60
1898				517	33,081.34	40,497.32
1899				711	48,513.66	67,925.18
1900				912	72,136.59	113,845.72
1901				1,263	115,489.00	181,693.63
1902				1,698	166,176.68	276,529.93
1903				2,594	279,186.55	696,731.50
1904	49	[5,297.77]	$3,233.87	2,309	216,514.55	467,967.32
Total	49	[5,297.77]	3,233.87	22,846	2,434,446.72	3,317,198.76

ILLINOIS.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							6	677.16	$1,965.40
1882							2	97.18	190.11
1884	1	40.00	$50.00	2	13.58	$17.11			
1887	1	39.20	49.00						
1890				1	1.04	104.00			
1891				1	23.71	616.46	2	57.75	72.87
1892							2	44.25	923.87
Total	2	79.20	99.00	4	38.33	737.57	12	876.34	3,151.25

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1882							1		$45.00
1884				1	40.00	$39.00			
[illegible]							1	10.78	18.48
[illegible]							1	1.81	2.30
[illegible]	1	120.00	$150.00						
[illegible]	1	40.00	50.00						
[illegible]							1	1.41	1.76
1904	1	40.00	50.00				1	4.90	6.12
Total	3	[200.00]	250.00	1	40.00	39.00	5	18.98	68.66

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Cash substitution.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				6	677.16	$1,965.40
1882				3	97.18	235.11
1884				4	53.58	106.11
1887				1	39.20	49.00
1889				1	1.04	104.00
1891				4	92.24	702.31
1892				2	44.25	923.37
1893				1	1,84	2.30
1896				1		150.00
1899				1		50.00
1901				1	1.41	1.76
1903	1	[40.00]	$50.00	1		50.00
1904				2	4.90	56.12
Total	1	[40.00]	50.00	28	1,012.80	4,395.48

INDIANA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1889	1	36.60	$44.50						
1891							1	3.10	$3.90
1893				1	2.43	$40.09			
1899				1	1.94	19.40			
Total	1	36.60	44.50	2	4.37	59.49	1	3.10	3.90

Year.	Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1888				1	4.69	$5.86	1	4.69	$5.86
1889							1	36.60	44.50
1891							1	3.10	3.90
1893				1	.96	1.20	2	3.39	41.29
1894	1	[13.85]	12.00				1		12.00
1898				1	3.10	3.98	1	3.10	3.98
1899							1	1.94	19.40
1903				3	7.92	11.42	3	7.92	11.42
Total	1	[13.85]	12.00	6	16.67	22.46	11	60.74	142.35

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IOWA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
81	9	738.92	$923.92						
82	10	674.86	843.59						
83	14	703.95	929.94						
84	14	829.63	2,037.03				2	240.00	$300.00
85	7	.88	952.20				2	120.00	250.00
86	10	400.00	500.00				6	558.85	998.57
87	3	40.00	450.00				1	20.30	25.37
88							4	206.78	416.95
89	5	191.45	339.32	1	2.00	$5.00	15	1,751.85	2,189.81
90							28	3,017.71	4,171.56
91	1	80.00	100.00				6	320.00	500.00
92							2	162.42	256.05
93							3	200.00	200.00
94				2	.41	10.10	2	120.00	200.00
[illegible]	1	156.91	392.28	1	12.90	54.83			
Total	74	3,816.60	7,468.28	4	15.31	69.93	71	6,717.91	9,508.30

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Additional and supplemental payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
91				1	68.72	$85.90			
92				11	736.64	920.80			
93				8	394.46	543.10			
94				5	200.00	250.00			
95				11	732.35	965.42			
96				2	120.00	150.00			
97				1	40.00	50.00	1	[121.52]	$151.90
02	1	39.46	$98.65				1	[80.00]	100.00
Total	1	39.46	98.65	39	[2,292.17]	2,965.22	2	[201.52]	251.90

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
3				1	40.00	$50.00			
5				4	360.00	650.00			
6				3	240.00	400.00			
7				1	80.00	100.00	3	236.35	$572.88
8				5	391.71	735.71	1	40.00	91.00
9				9	1,160.45	1,650.62	1	80.00	100.00
0				5	484.26	705.33			
1				1	40.96	102.40			
2				6	270.27	532.71			
3	1	194.38		11	556.50	1,391.25			
4				6	360.00	900.00			
5	2	74.38		6	352.60	690.75			
	7	[520.00] 456.70	$416.80	8	593.32	1,041.65			
	13	[1,256.70] 225.32	3,135.48	9	502.07	1,205.18			
				4	331.10	663.88			
				2	80.00	150.00			
	30	3,247.04	1,004.92	4	280.00	550.00			
	93	5,179.66	14,764.85	2	64.90	162.25			
	20	3,804.70	6,777.46	3	221.10	353.18			
	8	[160.00]	821.60	1	40.00	100.00			
Total	169	[1,936.70] 13,182.18	26,421.11	91	[6,449.24]	12,134.86	5	[356.35]	763.88

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IOWA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of lands under act of Feb. 12, 1896 (29 Stats., 6).			Sales of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	4	9.23	$14.03						
1882	2	10.28	25.71						
1883	1	8.34	10.42						
1884	3	7.71	11.65						
1885	2	3.30	54.13						
1886	10		1,300.00						
1888	11	44.02	256.06				12		$7,510.44
1893	1	.91	2.30						
1901	3	32.04	62.05						
1902	1	2.08	5.20						
1903	1	15.77	39.43						
1904	2	21.66	54.16	1	160.00	215.22			
Total	41	155.34	1,834.14	1	160.00	215.22	12		7,510.44

Year.	Cash substitution.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				13	748.16	$937.96
1882				12	686.14	869.30
1883				18	952.29	1,290.36
1884				19	957.34	2,298.63
1885				19	563.03	2,654.90
1886				27	420.30	2,798.25
1887				9	246.78	1,057.95
1888				45	1,797.87	10,796.02
1889				42	3,209.16	6,161.49
1890	2	[120.00]	$150.00	13	320.00	1,355.38
1891				5	242.42	544.85
1892	1	[160.00]	200.00	21	200.00	1,853.51
1893	1	[80.00]	100.00	26	315.70	2,246.75
1894				12	12.90	1,204.88
1895				19	74.38	1,656.17
1896				18	456.70	1,760.35
1897		[40.00]	50.00	24	225.32	4,540.06
1898				4		663.88
1899				3	156.91	542.28
1900				34	3,247.04	1,554.92
1901				98	5,211.70	14,989.15
1902				25	3,846.24	7,234.44
1903				5	15.77	461.66
1904	6	[720.00]	800.00	9	181.66	1,069.38
Total	10	[1,120.00]	1,300.00	520	24,086.80	70,541.98

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

KANSAS.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	4	280.00	$350.00				409	52,309.05	$70,272.18
1882	8	497.90	724.75				660	90,465.78	117,859.64
1883	44	5,540.15	6,985.21				412	54,526.19	74,425.41
1884	52	5,127.94	9,185.86	1	40.00	$50.00	487	64,656.12	89,627.06
1885	9	626.72	1,943.30	3	115.83	171.66	920	129,192.45	178,108.68
1886	14	1,626.28	3,122.85				2,647	391,173.78	512,354.19
1887							6,633	1,009,582.18	1,308,629.91
1888	10	1,244.64	1,955.80				6,522	984,327.42	1,298,026.35
1889							3,156	473,312.83	644,156.97
1890							1,214	180,371.28	242,441.09
1891				3	83.00	107.50	255	35,689.41	48,367.97
1892				2	80.00	100.00	165	22,902.99	30,407.32
1893				5	200.00	250.00	152	21,609.04	28,697.39
1894				5	240.00	300.00	25	3,669.38	5,056.63
1895				4	160.00	200.00	8	1,029.10	1,522.75
1896				2	80.00	100.00	4	858.08	787.34
1897				2	79.23	99.04			
1898				4	160.00	485.00			
1899				9	375.00	520.75			
1900				10	439.26	609.47	1	139.56	174.46
1901	3	[160.00] 200.00	700.00	19	1,119.93	1,399.91			
1902				47	2,475.31	3,316.17			
1903				34	1,481.99	2,110.97			
1904				60	3,593.01	4,711.29	1	[160.00]	
Total ...	144	[160.00] 15,143.63	24,967.77	210	10,722.56	14,531.76	23,671	[160.00] 3,515,574.64	4,645,915.93

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Sales of mineral lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
91							46	6,572.27	$8,201.03
92							405	60,651.94	75,808.12
93							384	57,695.80	72,121.12
94							61	8,845.72	11,058.40
95							35	4,773.23	5,966.78
96							8	1,036.76	1,300.00
97	1	64.25	$160.50				3	480.00	600.00
98							3	480.00	600.00
00	1	80.00	200.00						
01				1	40.00	$100.00			
Total ...	2	144.25	360.50	1	40.00	100.00	945	[140,535.72]	175,655.45

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	......	......	......	150	22,316.24	$27,895.30	168	22,110.73	$27,638.42
1882	......	......	......	115	14,880.66	19,352.83	491	71,151.57	86,266.52
1883	......	......	......	95	12,634.82	17,875.22	86	11,628.63	14,988.79
1884	......	......	......	164	21,111.55	30,291.77	164	24,437.40	29,905.69
1885	......	......	......	224	30,711.13	44,206.64	796	124,181.28	146,328.74
1886	......	......	......	727	108,343.39	143,339.81	662	103,262.55	135,367.61
1887	......	......	......	3,847	581,846.03	779,418.51	53	7,989.51	10,969.12
1888	......	......	......	7,457	1,149,364.69	1,525,907.60	14	2,160.00	3,295.00
1889	......	......	......	3,889	604,169.93	806,806.41	14	2,240.00	2,604.00
1890	2	......	$0.18	882	135,303.48	178,189.90	7	1,001.84	1,982.28
1891	3	[80.00] 10.50	115.00	88	12,927.41	17,333.36	1	123.07	140.76
1892	4	18.20	38.10	67	9,666.36	13,434.96	1	160.00	200.00
1893	......	......	......	79	11,362.64	14,886.92	......	......	......
1894	......	......	......	55	7,436.45	9,672.06	......	......	......
1895	......	......	......	34	4,658.57	5,955.13	......	......	......
1896	......	......	......	17	1,926.71	2,467.28	......	......	......
1897	1	.75	.94	9	1,076.40	1,345.50	......	......	......
1898	......	......	......	10	1,178.72	1,473.40	......	......	......
1899	......	......	......	10	1,120.00	1,500.00	......	......	......
1900	......	......	......	13	1,299.90	2,375.14	......	......	......
1901	......	......	......	19	2,094.42	3,166.02	......	......	......
1902	......	......	......	35	3,417.98	4,572.74	......	......	......
1903	......	......	......	58	7,474.33	11,019.91	......	......	......
1904	......	......	......	70	8,775.23	11,519.05	......	......	......
Total	10	[80.00] 29.45	154.22	18,114	[2,755,091.04]	3,674,007.46	2,457	[370,446.58]	459,686.91

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Abandoned military reservations.			Competitive bids.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	182	684.99	$1,211.38	......	......	......	......	......	......
1882	209	742.04	1,303.60	48	1,952.98	$7,297.50	......	......	......
1883	208	995.72	1,965.17	6	950.74	3,983.47	......	......	......
1884	225	1,205.94	2,210.06	12	1,918.03	8,265.65	......	......	$35.00
1885	475	1,714.81	3,154.13	11	1,075.23	10,502.28	1	......	60.00
1886	1,441	2,952.84	4,526.52	1	161.48	586.09	......	......	68.00
1887	882	2,297.15	3,428.52	5	466.29	1,648.87	......	......	......
1888	521	1,217.04	2,235.15	......	......	......	......	......	......
1889	225	599.89	1,278.52	3	326.00	1,140.00	......	......	......
1890	205	292.91	476.29	......	......	......	......	......	......
1891	141	344.28	620.04	......	......	......	......	......	......
1892	146	263.30	443.77	......	......	......	......	......	......
1893	165	394.59	735.33	......	......	......	......	......	......
1894	58	105.32	164.82	......	......	......	......	......	......
1895	33	42.72	76.24	......	......	......	......	......	......
1896	21	22.15	30.63	......	......	......	......	......	......
1897	17	27.90	44.34	......	......	......	......	......	......
1898	28	54.13	99.03	......	......	......	......	......	......
1899	18	92.44	123.18	......	......	......	......	......	......
1900	45	117.11	210.26	......	......	......	......	......	......
1901	70	161.90	289.50	......	......	......	......	......	......
1902	94	211.36	352.31	......	......	......	......	......	......
1903	61	119.71	179.61	......	......	......	......	......	......
1904	84	161.10	266.84	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	5,549	14,821.34	25,425.24	86	6,850.75	33,423.86	1	......	163.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Cash substitution.			Act of June 5, 1872.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1886	1	320.00	$400.00						
1889	1	247.26	618.15						
1897									
1900				1	[40.00]	$100.00	1	36.40	$45.50
1903				1	[160.00]	200.00			
1904				1	[160.00]	200.00			
Total	2	567.26	1,018.15	3	[360.00]	500.00	1	36.40	45.50

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	913	53,334.04	$127,367.28
1882	1,531	93,658.70	232,804.84
1883	851	62,012.80	120,223.27
1884	1,105	72,948.03	169,571.09
1886	5,493	396,234.38	799,765.07
1887	11,420	1,012,345.62	2,099,094.93
1888	14,524	986,789.10	2,831,419.90
1889	7,288	474,485.98	1,456,606.05
1890	2,310	180,664.19	423,090.32
1891	537	36,127.19	74,885.66
1892	790	23,264.49	120,432.27
1893	785	22,203.63	116,090.76
1894	199	4,014.70	26,251.91
1895	114	1,231.82	13,720.90
1896	52	660.28	4,685.25
1897	34	208.53	2,295.82
1898	45	214.13	2,657.43
1899	38	607.00	2,318.38
1900	70	636.37	3,494.87
1901	111	1,481.83	5,555.43
1902	177	2,726.67	8,341.22
1903	154	1,601.70	13,510.49
1904	216	3,754.11	16,697.18
Total	51,196	3,563,930.28	9,055,955.75

LOUISIANA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
881	195	17,953.41	$22,197.57						
882	539	367,465.40	462,087.63	3	186.54	$233.20			
883	615	350,112.85	438,401.10	19	2,789.98	3,487.48	2	287.77	$359.71
884	1,212	333,489.36	416,963.24						
885	296	49,567.49	62,171.25				1	162.38	202.97
886	316	47,608.98	59,927.74				3	475.95	594.94
887	955	240,448.30	303,363.83				1	160.18	200.22
888	2,368	431,085.85	628,683.84				6	734.44	918.03
889	311	35,257.53	68,178.39				19	2,619.64	3,274.55
890							12	1,687.87	2,109.81
891							13	1,382.09	1,727.54
892	2	99.28	124.10				25	3,121.62	4,105.86
893	2	60.70	75.87	1	34.68	43.35	1	121.65	152.06
895							1	80.21	100.26
896				4	159.72	199.65			
898				2	87.97	109.96			
899	1	40.10	50.11	1	19.84	24.80			
902				1	10.12	12.65			
903	10	755.94	944.91						
904	1	109.76	137.20						
Total	6,823	1,874,054.95	2,463,306.78	31	3,288.85	4,111.09	84	10,833.80	13,745.96

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Graduation entries.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891							3	88.72	$36.70
1893	14	2,179.92	$5,449.77						
1898				6	[761.97]	$110.85			
1900	1	89.69	224.23						
1901	2	318.28	795.70						
1902	18	2,564.42	6,411.04						
1903	237	29,483.26	73,707.17						
1904	100	11,454.04	28,637.66						
Total	372	46,089.61	115,225.57	6	[761.97]	110.85	3	88.72	36.70

Year.	Cash payments on doubtful swamp selections.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				1	80.16	$100.20	27	2,037.27	$2,546.59
1882				2	199.40	249.25	31	3,489.26	4,008.02
1883				4	356.25	446.81	23	2,345.29	2,799.68
1884				5	428.51	535.59	20	1,957.04	2,251.96
1885				2	210.35	259.15	22	2,701.49	3,196.53
1886				4	321.78	429.48	20	2,319.37	2,657.29
1887				6	709.88	880.36	17	1,865.39	2,162.65
1888				9	896.82	1,107.78	10	860.74	981.02
1889				29	3,850.41	4,783.41	6	684.87	609.65
1890				44	6,214.81	8,022.22	8	731.12	874.37
1891				62	8,956.01	11,845.12	7	1,045.96	1,218.62
1892				53	7,184.13	9,358.68	1	39.76	43.70
1893				40	5,279.80	7,081.48	2	214.67	242.97
1894				16	2,012.64	2,516.80	1	88.69	185.82
1895				17	1,879.35	2,349.20	3	264.84	268.06
1896				26	2,387.14	3,178.38			
1897				26	2,518.23	3,232.23			
1898	2	[80.02]	$30.61	35	4,742.08	6,123.75			
1899				46	5,560.25	6,950.28			
1900				106	14,053.61	18,113.48			
1901				199	25,117.86	36,703.74			
1902				350	38,685.07	55,357.58			
1903				300	33,186.79	48,962.19			
1904				245	28,439.64	43,709.78			
Total	2	[80.02]	30.61	1,627	191,267.92	272,305.39	198	20,640.76	24,040.88

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Change of entry; additional and supplemental payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries	Acres.	Amount.
1881	206	720.42	$988.46	1	39.75	$49.69	......	....	....
1882	259	916.92	1,150.88	5	199.38	389.57	......	....	....
1883	416	1,595.82	2,118.91	9	399.32	796.01	......	....	....
1884	615	2,505.82	3,467.05	6	240.37	300.58	......	....	....
1885	851	1,206.34	1,530.48	6	243.66	467.00	......	....	....
1886	337	868.46	1,166.60	6	240.98	301.15	......	....	....
1887	411	1,074.29	1,406.81	6	321.80	421.85	1	....	....
1888	814	2,084.56	2,652.16	11	646.88	934.40	......	....	....
1889	886	949.13	3,032.79	......	....	....	......	....	....
1890	544	1,606.47	2,111.57	28	1,613.54	2,339.98	4	83.30	$56.33
							4	[203.93] [983.45]	
1891	491	1,283.00	1,710.37	12	669.81	935.10	6	254.63	267.35
1892	385	842.63	1,194.18	3	160.28	200.35	1	....	53.50
1893	444	1,248.22	1,834.66	7	300.02	375.02	......	....	....
1894	383	975.45	1,395.06	......	....	....	......	....	....
1895	318	732.76	989.31	......	....	....	......	....	....
1896	399	778.26	1,098.95	......	....	....	......	....	....
1897	321	761.24	1,019.06	......	....	....	......	[56.70]	70.87
1898	410	1,228.42	1,623.58	......	....	....	4	19.82	24.78
1899	398	948.61	1,394.98	......	....	....	......	....	....
1900	425	985.78	1,442.33	......	....	....	......	....	....
1901	422	1,044.78	1,440.78	......	....	....	1	.40	1.00
1902	447	1,128.95	1,577.95	......	....	....	......	....	....
1903	358	988.65	1,306.71	......	....	....	1	....	.10
1904	225	567.43	902.94	1	[155.50]	194.45	3	[178.14] .78	25.89
Total	9,775	27,069.41	38,565.57	101	[155.50] 5,074.74	7,705.15	25	[1,372.22] 358.98	499.82

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Cash substitution.			Sales under act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1892	17	2,534.39	$3,151.37	......	....	....	......	....	....
1893	6	857.58	1,071.97	......	....	....	......	....	....
1894	11	1,377.10	1,721.36	......	....	....	......	....	....
1895	2	280.85	351.06	......	....	....	......	....	....
1896	3	405.57	502.08	......	....	....	......	....	....
1898	2	241.36	301.70	......	....	....	......	....	....
1899	1	160.00	200.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
1903	......	....	....	1	[86.72]	$95.80	......	....	....
1904	......	....	....	3	[390.36]	449.10	1	160.49	....
Total	42	[5,856.85]	7,299.54	4	[477.08]	544.90	1	160.49	....

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales under act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stats., 294).			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				430	18,713.58	$25,882.51
1882				839	368,768.24	468,127.55
1883				1,088	355,184.74	448,408.15
1884				1,858	336,235.55	423,518.42
1885				678	51,181.87	67,826.38
1886				686	49,194.32	65,077.20
1887				1,397	242,004.57	308,435.12
1888				3,218	434,551.73	635,277.83
1889				751	88,826.30	79,878.79
1890				640	4,991.18	15,514.28
1891				598	3,678.25	17,735.80
1892				487	4,223.81	18,231.74
1893				517	3,940.19	16,277.15
1894				411	975.45	5,819.04
1895				341	812.97	4,057.89
1896				432	937.98	4,979.06
1897				347	761.24	4,322.16
1898				461	1,336.21	8,325.23
1899				447	1,008.55	8,620.17
1900				542	1,075.47	19,780.04
1901				624	1,363.46	38,941.22
1902				816	3,703.49	63,359.17
1903				907	31,227.85	125,016.88
1904	3	120	$150.00	582	12,432.50	74,267.02
Total	3	120	150.00	19,097	1,967,129.50	2,947,678.80

MICHIGAN.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1,347	211,154.87	$264,857.20	6	252.26	$615.38	4	505.60	$682.00
1882	1,940	406,132.07	507,704.10	6	656.00	1,370.20	9	1,080.06	1,550.06
1883	1,173	238,889.70	299,988.63	25	902.87	2,226.47	8	839.60	1,299.50
1884	911	199,611.67	249,514.96	3	280.00	628.00	15	1,519.74	2,678.69
1885	238	24,168.92	30,321.21	2	120.00	2,090.00	15	1,198.55	2,199.53
1886	400	46,197.39	57,786.92				15	1,423.01	3,078.76
1887	607	81,760.40	102,200.75				26	3,315.79	5,532.81
1888	431	44,128.22	55,160.45	6	405.55	1,978.98	21	2,892.15	4,259.64
1889	198	22,345.13	27,931.50				123	15,760.30	20,851.72
1890	2	3.00	17.50	1	1.12	26.00	390	53,431.60	66,789.49
1891	31	3,876.42	6,285.49	26	6.61	6,661.26	239	31,487.73	39,359.70
1892				4	65.84	1,524.91	186	18,228.53	22,785.68
1893				3	10.67	55.15	30	4,076.99	5,096.23
1894	1	120.00	150.00	7	131.48	242.46	6	750.72	938.41
1895							7	884.87	1,106.09
1896				7	289.52	531.40			
1897	1	40.00	50.00	22	1,435.89	2,465.17			
1898				15	1,066.89	1,345.63			
1899				11	458.78	578.91			
1900				6	352.00	1,187.00			
1901				1	38.55	48.19			
1902				1	40.00	50.00			
1904	1	36.70	45.88						
Total	7,281	1,278,464.49	1,602,014.59	152	6,513.53	23,620.06	1,044	137,395.23	178,208.31

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Cash substitution.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1897							1	[160.00]	
1899				1	40.00	$50.00			
1900	80	7,728.06	$19,320.20						
1901	131	13,479.20	33,698.02						
1902	122	11,483.14	28,707.88	1	120.00	150.00			
1903	214	17,750.00	44,375.09						
1904	167	12,273.19	30,683.03	2	[331.76]	414.70			
Total	714	62,713.59	156,784.22	4	[331.76] 160.00	614.70	1	[160.00]	

Year.	Act of Jan. 19, 1895.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				14	1,217.28	$1,521.60	58	5,860.52	$7,325.66
1882				20	1,696.90	2,321.13	99	10,388.78	13,495.90
1883				51	4,768.80	6,560.99	72	6,973.63	8,328.72
1884				40	3,481.98	4,894.49	40	3,800.82	4,579.70
1885				22	2,633.41	3,464.63	13	1,531.05	1,863.58
1886				39	3,876.00	5,160.20	9	902.59	1,116.23
1887				35	3,820.95	4,792.65	1	36.17	39.31
1888				52	6,596.35	8,895.44	1	40.00	43.00
1889				105	13,870.45	19,438.08	1	159.00	184.77
1890				223	32,154.83	40,188.36			
1891				203	29,360.00	38,058.93			
1892				126	17,130.09	21,844.24			
1893				98	12,023.00	15,228.74			
1894				76	9,717.01	12,146.34			
1895	4	[360.00]	$450.00	83	9,655.51	12,069.41			
1896	3	[240.00]	300.00	95	9,869.61	12,519.37			
1897				66	6,633.07	8,291.34			
1898				51	5,412.81	6,766.03			
1899				57	6,244.51	7,805.65			
1900				70	7,530.02	9,412.53			
1901				69	8,299.77	10,374.75			
1902				75	7,302.98	9,128.73			
1903				82	8,149.80	10,187.26			
1904				71	7,730.63	9,663.30			
Total	7	[600.00]	750.00	1,824	[219,175.76]	280,734.19	294	[29,692.56]	36,976.87

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	25	152.30	$207.08						
1882	64	993.91	1,429.38	27		$9,250.00			
1883	52	782.12	1,126.05						
1884	61	625.57	981.23						
1885	25	334.64	586.59	1		325.00			
1886	27	158.18	510.10						
1887	20	61.70	290.38	3		475.00			
1888	24	117.88	219.84	1		575.00			
1889	36	195.12	325.96	6	51.74	1,595.00			
1890	22	130.09	162.02						
1891	19	92.83	116.04						
1892	27	111.78	139.56				17		$10,885.00
1893	46	165.28	206.71						
1894	25	134.48	168.17						
1895	21	94.63	118.34						
1896	10	33.14	41.42						
1897	14	56.13	70.18						
1898	4	24.02	35.61						
1899	25	218.57	273.28						
1900	20	117.45	146.81	17	1,345.82	2,326.20			
1901	15	132.29	165.37	8	641.22	741.53			
1902	16	137.11	171.40	6	400.89	561.11			
1903	14	89.63	112.06						
1904	13	70.68	88.36						
Total	625	4,979.58	7,641.96	69	2,439.17	15,867.84	17		10,885.00

Year.	Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Competitive bids.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							1,454	212,065.03	$275,208.82
1882							2,165	408,862.03	537,120.77
1883							1,381	241,364.29	319,530.36
1884							1,070	202,036.98	263,227.07
1885							316	25,822.11	40,850.54
1886							490	47,778.58	67,652.21
1887							692	85,137.89	113,330.90
1888							536	47,543.80	71,126.85
1889							469	38,352.29	70,327.08
1890							638	53,565.81	107,183.97
1891							518	35,463.59	90,481.42
1892							310	18,406.15	57,179.41
1893	1	[80.00]	$12.78				178	4,252.94	20,599.61
1894							115	1,136.68	13,645.38
1895							115	979.50	13,743.84
1896							115	322.66	13,392.19
1897							104	1,531.52	10,876.00
1898							70	1,090.91	8,147.27
1899							94	717.35	8,707.79
1900							193	9,542.83	82,391.74
1901							224	14,291.26	45,027.86
1902							221	12,181.14	38,789.12
1903	1	[40.00]	50.00				311	17,839.68	54,724.41
1904				3		$185.00	257	12,880.57	41,080.27
Total	1	[120.00]	62.78	3		185.00	12,036	1,492,665.54	2,314,345.52

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
81	511	56,271.68	$98,509.49	1	160.00	$424.00	552	79,150.83	$128,891.56
82	1,353	152,296.79	282,083.69				1,132	166,169.10	250,286.08
83	2,487	355,904.05	505,331.49	2,992	264,051.16	495,681.88	803	116,545.10	178,958.18
84	1,690	145,785.02	206,423.66	2,963	181,370.83	557,898.86	495	69,691.50	108,360.28
85	681	88,524.78	114,384.76	1	160.00	200.00	424	56,082.21	80,533.00
86	582	51,975.58	80,430.52	3	28.95	84.89	432	57,980.71	82,096.70
87	2,335	280,750.46	378,285.10	1	41.04	61.56	368	48,165.56	69,143.67
[illegible]	1,090	91,663.86	137,774.39				402	54,561.24	74,746.60
89	486	39,884.69	60,146.01				456	60,000.60	85,510.03
90	4	282.10	652.63				425	57,607.80	78,014.89
91				3	94.00	117.50	318	40,682.66	57,489.88
92				2	25.29	44.25	446	58,576.43	77,552.30
93	1	178.65	223.31	6	125.70	188.70	133	16,691.24	22,588.10
94	1	16.50	20.63	7	405.00	556.75	145	20,486.16	26,550.61
95				4	78.95	141.90	24	3,318.52	4,541.94
96				45	3,567.80	5,461.70	14	1,664.00	2,080.01
97				85	5,110.43	7,639.29	6	627.71	784.64
98				62	3,688.38	5,496.34	9	1,204.66	1,505.84
99				61	3,767.34	5,319.76	9	[160.00] 1,096.57	1,570.72
00				85	4,155.07	8,241.16	2	160.00	200.00
01				68	2,891.29	4,915.81	2	320.00	400.00
02				44	2,398.46	4,560.99	4	640.00	800.00
03	4	222.33	277.92	104	7,556.93	11,550.85			
04	2	56.55	70.69	3	93.74	117.18			
Total	11,177	1,263,812.98	1,813,614.29	6,535	479,750.36	1,108,145.32	6,601	[160.00] 911,417.60	1,332,550.03

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Act of Jan. 19, 1895.			Act of Mar. 3, 1893.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
93	264	33,793.65	$83,984.69						
94	689	81,398.80	203,498.93				1	100.50	$125.63
95	367	40,165.07	100,413.79	2	191.14	$238.92			
96	199	22,639.05	56,597.78	2	[40.00] 40.00	100.00			
97	133	14,867.51	37,169.04						
98	307	29,921.45	74,804.28						
99	128	13,012.55	32,529.92						
00	463	51,484.57	128,710.64						
01	488	60,453.39	151,183.75						
02	503	61,857.36	154,646.84						
03	1,096	147,765.33	369,612.84						
04	1,440	195,953.27	489,890.28						
Total	6,077	753,312.00	1,882,992.28	4	[40.00] 231.14	338.92	1	100.50	125.63

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Oct. 1, 1890.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				89	16,218.40	$20,273.01	605	105,471.88	$131,839.85
1882				300	44,915.24	68,363.25	502	75,408.84	114,420.47
1883				460	68,243.90	103,810.87	168	23,138.84	37,339.73
1884				311	45,623.70	68,397.98	46	6,616.56	10,227.10
1885				228	34,917.39	50,278.68	26	2,350.43	3,744.81
1886				161	22,891.57	33,058.70	15	1,863.06	3,209.10
1887				130	18,859.57	26,915.27	7	1,040.57	2,091.00
1888				162	23,001.72	32,226.72	1	160.00	200.00
1889				208	27,899.91	36,852.37	1	160.00	186.00
1890				144	20,247.16	28,076.94			
1891	14	[821.37]	$600.00	151	19,477.95	26,580.67	1	80.00	100.00
1892				194	25,113.85	34,041.19	1	40.00	93.00
1893				257	31,754.81	44,461.07			
1894				245	30,568.26	41,162.04			
1895				141	16,114.19	22,485.28			
1896				86	8,868.92	12,785.55			
1897				48	4,324.02	6,823.36			
1898				108	12,550.00	17,133.78			
1899				130	16,236.44	21,092.61			
1900				227	30,567.20	38,066.17			
1901				305	39,342.60	51,520.83			
1902				472	59,831.34	77,773.64			
1903				803	105,174.98	137,673.35			
1904				579	75,672.75	97,621.71			
Total	14	[821.37]	600.00	5,939	[783,814.87]	1,097,469.99	1,373	[216,330.18]	303,451.06

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Competitive bids.			Supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	240	2,126.80	$3,426.25						
1882	296	2,185.65	4,491.15						
1883	242	1,845.65	3,860.00						
1884	225	1,182.03	2,856.06	1		$305.00			
1885	141	711.57	1,419.88	1		5.00			
1886	160	717.51	5,078.45						
1887	239	1,259.98	1,870.24				2		$300.00
1888	177	898.84	1,970.68						
1889	158	714.83	2,379.52						
1890	101	467.43	758.44				6	235.43	694.27
1891	153	775.43	1,244.27				8	16.80	543.16
1892	177	904.08	1,326.96				6	108.23	129.06
1893	165	763.68	1,216.54				6	[80.00] 40.00	157.50
1894	112	514.35	729.39						
1895	138	658.22	952.93				3	1.40	3.28
1896	113	415.29	568.28						
1897	92	448.38	679.05						
1898	116	562.23	751.53						
1899	87	445.87	590.56				2	[60.70]	150.87
1900	169	924.97	1,229.83						
1901	328	2,106.31	2,649.06						
1902	375	2,683.67	3,413.48						
1903	397	2,867.22	3,678.68						
1904	426	3,007.53	3,815.10				1		1.00
Total	4,827	29,067.52	50,958.22	2		310.00	34	[140.70] 396.86	1,979.13

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Abandoned military reservations.			Excesses on agricultural college selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891	37	4,706.17	$5,882.72						
1892	149	19,621.94	24,724.07						
1893	97	12,375.18	15,462.20						
1894	43	4,780.76	5,978.39						
1895	26	2,945.90	3,682.89						
1896	25	3,284.66	4,105.11						
1897	3	359.18	449.01						
1898	6	520.00	650.00						
1902	1	160.00	200.00						
1903				1	174.47	$1,046.82	2		$300.00
Total	387	[48,753.78]	61,134.39	1	174.47	1,046.82	2		300.00

Year.	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855 (sec. 6).			Excesses on Chippewa lands.			Commuted homesteads, Chippewa lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1901	1	160.00	$200.00	11	77.59	$96.94	37	4,909.23	$6,136.56
Total	1	160.00	200.00	11	77.59	96.94	37	[4,909.23]	6,136.56

Year.	Commuted homesteads, June 3, 1896.			Sales of town sites.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
897							5	960.00	$1,200.00
898							3	308.06	385.07
899	14	[1,979.51]	$2,474.41	1	80.00	$100.00	68	10,797.50	13,496.88
900	56	[8,460.70]	10,575.92				130	20,279.76	25,577.20
901							8	1,362.80	1,703.50
902							7	920.00	1,403.50
903							4	440.00	900.00
904							2	80.00	200.00
Total	72	[10,440.21]	13,050.33	1	80.00	100.00	227	35,148.11	44,866.15

Year.	Cash substitution.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
81				1,998	137,709.31	$383,364.16
82				3,583	320,651.54	669,644.64
83				7,152	738,345.96	1,324,977.10
84				5,731	397,979.38	952,970.94
85				1,457	145,478.56	250,566.13
86				1,353	110,702.70	203,958.36
87				3,082	330,217.04	478,666.84
88				1,832	147,123.93	246,918.34
89				1,304	100,600.12	185,073.93
90				680	58,502.76	108,192.17
91				685	41,568.89	92,558.20
92				975	59,609.03	137,910.82
93				929	51,592.92	168,232.11
94				1,243	102,921.81	278,624.37
95				705	44,408.30	132,460.93
96				484	28,326.14	81,698.43
97				372	22,014.08	54,744.39
98	1	40.00	$50.00	612	35,719.77	100,716.79
99				500	29,199.83	77,326.73
00				1,134	77,004.37	212,600.92
01				1,243	67,371.38	218,756.44
02	6	[538.25]	1,150.00	1,412	68,434.49	248,947.96
03	3	[480.00]	600.00	2,414	159,026.28	525,640.41
04	1	[160.00]	200.00	2,454	199,191.09	591,915.96
Total	11	[1,178.25] 40.00	2,000.00	43,334	3,473,789.13	7,721,461.06

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	256	21,192.55	$26,545.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	785	219,455.84	274,320.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	925	348,984.97	436,339.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	359	90,144.07	112,680.13	2	199.25	$416.27	.....	.....	.....
1885	78	13,176.87	16,470.90	1	40.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....
1886	151	31,320.48	39,150.63	1	317.60	397.00	.....	.....	.....
1887	347	128,284.56	160,355.67	1	80.06	100.07	.....	.....	.....
1888	1,363	428,811.79	536,014.86	1	40.15	50.19	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	.....	.....	1	81.50	101.87	.....	.....	.....
1891	1	163.39	204.24	1	40.07	50.09	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	.....	.....	2	80.12	100.15	1	160.48	$200.60
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	[38.66]	48.32
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	159.80	199.75
1898	2	20.27	27.84	1	40.32	50.40	.....	.....	.....
1899	13	206.29	263.39	14	2,133.45	2,666.85	1	12.40	15.50
1900	.....	.....	.....	2	121.80	152.25	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	1	80.08	100.10	.....	.....	.....
1903	3	160.00	200.00	7	144.70	924.00	.....	.....	.....
1904	1	[80.00]	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,284	[80.00] 1,281,921.06	1,602,673.93	35	3,399.09	5,150.24	4	[38.66] 332.68	464.17

Year.	Sales of lands under act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 814).			Competitive bids.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2.00	1	[159.92]	$199.90
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....
1904	4	[687.15]	$850.25	.....	.....	.....	1	[120.00]	150.00
Total	4	[687.15]	850.25	.....	.....	13.00	2	[279.92]	349.90

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	.....	.....	.....	3	324.10	$405.13	80	265.48	$332.23
1882	2	199.42	$249.27	19	2,205.72	2,542.23	96	275.01	369.84
1883	4	280.76	350.95	23	2,491.47	2,867.15	109	446.07	557.66
1884	3	241.46	301.83	10	1,200.84	1,384.54	110	342.73	628.92
1885	4	478.02	597.52	6	564.48	646.59	65	168.94	210.89
1886	4	213.28	266.38	6	352.64	398.81	198	296.49	387.88
1887	7	682.20	852.75	4	326.55	374.19	161	192.82	250.76
1888	12	1,713.57	2,889.07	4	357.89	414.86	258	383.18	537.73
1889	9	1,013.65	1,267.06	3	228.14	271.67	295	520.50	705.19
1890	12	1,471.71	1,839.77	1	40.00	44.00	594	918.33	1,141.99
1891	38	4,820.15	6,025.14	1	39.94	42.93	550	786.80	983.65
1892	55	7,205.79	9,007.27	.....	.....	.....	416	660.64	826.14
1893	66	8,445.76	10,557.25	.....	.....	.....	317	536.44	670.78
1894	29	3,277.23	3,897.84	1	164.25	205.31	185	275.40	345.67
1895	22	2,707.76	3,384.71	.....	.....	.....	273	460.89	577.31
1896	38	4,792.08	5,990.98	.....	.....	.....	356	523.08	665.79
1897	81	10,503.20	13,128.98	.....	.....	.....	206	331.56	411.88
1898	62	8,593.21	10,733.90	.....	.....	.....	272	371.12	507.77
1899	68	8,461.96	10,577.47	.....	.....	.....	196	235.92	297.19
1900	165	19,625.96	24,732.54	.....	.....	.....	186	363.27	456.37
1901	177	16,519.52	20,751.34	.....	.....	.....	197	325.22	407.04
1902	213	19,398.25	24,447.86	.....	.....	.....	129	366.04	458.36
1903	81	7,051.74	8,966.52	.....	.....	.....	273	1,126.76	1,425.86
1904	160	14,365.60	18,064.52	.....	.....	.....	204	783.75	1,130.04
Total	1,312	[142,057.22]	178,870.87	81	[8,206.02]	9,562.41	5,658	10,685.44	14,312.89

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Supplemental and additional payments.			Graduation act.			Act of Feb. 17, 1897.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	1	[652.00]	$815.00						
1891	1	[41.08]	82.16						
1892	1	[80.00]	10.00						
1896					[3.75]	$1.88			
1897	2	20.00	81.64	1	[35.21]	17.60			
1898									
1899	3	44.11	28.73				8	510.50	$638.23
1900	2	17.93	22.42						
1902	3	136.50	170.62						
1904	1		1.00						
Total	14	[773.08] 218.54	1,211.57	1	[38.96]	19.48	8	510.50	638.23

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	339	21,456.08	$27,283.28
1882	902	219,728.85	277,482.33
1883	1,061	349,431.04	440,105.16
1884	484	90,687.05	115,411.68
1885	154	13,380.81	17,975.60
1886	300	31,904.57	40,566.18
1887	520	128,557.43	161,983.44
1888	1,658	429,235.12	580,906.70
1889	298	602.00	2,345.72
1890	608	913.33	3,840.67
1891	592	990.26	7,398.41
1892	475	901.24	10,144.16
1893	384	586.44	11,276.36
1894	215	275.40	4,448.72
1895	295	460.89	3,962.02
1896	307	682.88	6,848.26
1897	290	361.56	13,640.00
1898	345	942.30	11,956.14
1899	285	2,632.17	13,849.13
1900	356	508.60	25,365.58
1901	375	325.22	21,360.28
1902	346	602.62	25,202.94
1903	364	1,431.46	11,536.38
1904	371	788.75	19,785.81
Total	11,398	1,297,267.42	1,818,645.94

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under vrrious acts*—Continued.

MISSOURI.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are no included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount
1881	130	6,461.58	$8,419.31						
1882	529	128,357.68	160,697.17				3	259.18	$323.9
1883	359	28,924.33	36,268.38	1	40.00	$61.00	7	456.50	620.6
1884	550	81,892.39	102,890.55				9	669.75	1,062.1
1885	387	28,565.45	35,810.29				8	721.48	951.0
1886	275	19,212.17	24,628.99				12	773.86	1,017.3
1887	305	18,107.49	22,734.42				6	480.00	700.0
1888	244	15,736.40	19,823.15				5	280.00	350.0
1889	244	12,787.98	16,196.44				5	200.00	350.0
1890	199	10,075.87	12,595.04				11	801.27	1,001.5
1891	288	19,206.04	24,107.66				8	477.29	596.6
1892	230	14,932.68	18,605.83				6	601.42	1,203.5
1893	213	14,580.61	18,329.35						
1894	137	6,890.88	8,187.70						
1895	123	7,685.83	9,607.70						
1896	143	8,924.78	11,421.47						
1897	84	3,820.47	4,875.59						
1898	87	4,455.56	5,669.53						
1899	139	11,741.35	14,726.85						
1900	825	83,249.71	104,581.67						
1901	258	17,800.12	22,950.21						
1902	283	19,105.13	23,981.72						
1903	292	25,919.49	32,702.37						
1904	288	21,933.87	27,694.97						
Total	6,562	609,867.81	767,451.35	1	40.00	61.00	80	5,720.75	8,177.4

Year.	Private substitution.			Graduation act.			Competitive bids.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891	1	[160.00]	$200.00	1	[80.00]	$40.00			
1900									$25.00
Total	1	[160.00]	200.00	1	[80.00]	40.00			25.00

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				3	161.00	$201.25	4	176.02	$220.08
1882				11	1,037.70	1,397.13	9	893.82	1,005.02
1883				14	880.00	1,600.00	17	900.19	931.73
1884				16	965.99	1,306.56	16	967.63	1,385.31
1885				18	1,574.53	2,122.75	17	876.94	1,154.31
1886				19	1,550.00	1,937.50	8	419.68	459.09
1887				25	2,601.66	3,602.10	6	402.15	646.64
1888				12	960.40	1,200.50	3	108.01	118.14
1889				23	2,672.60	3,440.75	6	322.55	404.19
1890				27	2,267.26	3,084.07	1	40.00	38.00
1891				23	1,785.92	2,481.27			
1892				18	1,312.27	1,753.69			
1893				27	2,256.55	2,899.39			
1894				21	1,438.73	1,798.41			
1895				22	1,598.69	2,098.36			
1896	1	40.00	$100.00	32	1,910.53	2,588.59			
1897				17	1,020.01	1,275.01			
1898				10	663.18	878.98			
1899	1	40.00	100.00	8	468.96	586.20			
1900				14	842.13	1,052.66			
1901				3	120.00	150.00			
1902				3	240.00	350.00			
1903				2	80.00	100.00			
1904				3	163.00	203.75			
Total	2	80.00	200.00	371	[28,571.11]	38,108.92	87	[5,106.99]	6,412.46

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; additional and supplemental payments.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	29	120.61	$178.25						
1882	63	325.54	451.52						
1883	87	495.24	980.96						
1884	81	370.91	773.10						
1885	80	345.69	632.15						
1886	96	434.47	561.71						
1887	62	297.56	389.85	1	[65.44] [120.00]	$150.00			
1888	59	257.64	349.98						
1889	51	208.15	383.36	2					
1890	62	297.21	395.84	1	80.00	40.00			
1891	60	349.36	444.38	1		7.00			
1892	79	320.04	430.81	1	[40.00]	11.00	2	[160.00]	$200.00
1893	44	185.12	231.48	1 2	[21.22] [80.00]	60.00	1	[80.00]	100.00
1894	66	271.22	339.17				2	[120.00]	150.00
1895	43	141.15	176.56						
1896	76	342.13	456.60	1 2	[40.00] [360.00]	160.00			
1897	60	241.64	302.21	1 8	[40.00] [596.35] 8.96	407.76			
1898	32	150.90	188.52	6	[254.15] 4.91	82.70			
1899	32	127.80	158.03						
1900	[illegible]	166.99	208.80						
1901	26	129.59	162.01						
1902	17	75.50	94.40						
1903	16	78.55	98.20			12.90	2	[191.51]	239.39
1904	28	144.57	191.25				2	[280.00]	350.00
Total	1,288	5,812.58	8,528.93	28	[1,777.16] 88.87	921.36	9	[831.51]	1,039.39

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				166	6,582.19	$9,018.54
1882				615	128,942.40	163,874.80
1883				485	29,856.07	40,462.67
1884				672	82,933.05	107,417.71
1885				510	29,682.62	40,671.10
1886				410	20,420.50	28,599.62
1887				405	18,885.06	28,223.01
1888				328	16,274.04	21,841.77
1889				331	13,191.13	20,774.74
1890				301	11,174.35	17,154.54
1891				382	20,032.69	27,876.87
1892				337	15,854.09	22,204.88
1893				288	14,765.73	21,620.17
1894				226	6,662.10	10,475.28
1895				188	7,826.98	11,882.62
1896	1	[161.02]	$201.27	256	5,306.89	14,917.83
1897				170	4,066.07	6,860.57
1898				135	4,611.39	6,819.73
1899				180	11,909.15	15,571.08
1900				878	83,416.70	105,818.13
1901				287	17,929.71	23,262.22
1902				253	19,180.63	24,426.12
1903				312	25,998.04	33,152.86
1904				321	22,078.44	28,439.97
Total	1	[161.02]	201.27	8,431	621,530.01	831,367.13

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MONTANA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	4	518.52	$999.15				73	9,230.49	$15,823.56
1882							121	15,249.61	26,583.82
1883							251	35,712.47	57,757.18
1884	5	505.87	1,489.68	2	640.00	$944.00	404	57,581.94	83,916.[illegible]
1885							348	51,220.36	74,624.24
1886							329	47,650.09	68,800.85
1887							337	49,185.78	69,116.01
1888							359	52,194.30	75,179.22
1889							396	57,724.72	81,067.61
1890							550	80,312.02	114,706.94
1891							498	73,008.80	103,361.[illegible]
1892							559	81,097.31	113,419.06
1893							[illegible]7	49,935.29	72,257.76
1894							101	14,714.68	20,298.[illegible]
1895							89	12,978.14	16,872.70
1896	1	8.26	10.33	22	1,634.15	2,214.67	102	14,943.00	19,477.[illegible]
1897	1	80.00	200.00	21	1,478.84	2,281.15	43	5,539.60	7,424.51
1898				26	1,793.70	2,297.37	28	3,808.99	5,186.06
1899				50	3,449.38	4,527.87	36	4,656.17	6,212.70
1900				44	3,036.13	4,628.85	62	8,212.47	10,265.55
1901				31	1,768.85	2,523.08	39	5,608.51	7,010.64
1902				24	1,631.08	2,038.23	35	4,448.47	5,560.34
1903				120	7,861.37	10,236.73	79	10,822.13	13,707.80
1904				128	8,653.38	12,483.88	56	7,463.20	9,529.62
Total	11	1,202.65	2,699.16	468	31,946.88	44,175.83	5,232	753,298.54	1,078,106.05

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				106	2,910.32	$10,015.00	67	17,241.62	$4,310.44
1882				162	3,947.46	13,825.00	167	61,683.18	15,420.88
1883				160	3,146.26	12,520.00	213	71,315.47	17,828.[illegible]
1884				120	2,590.20	10,077.50	477	209,486.61	52,371.66
1885				129	3,043.77	11,732.50	411	152,133.83	38,033.[illegible]
1886				158	3,663.95	14,471.20	310	97,555.04	24,389.60
1887				177	4,701.44	17,465.00	290	93,677.91	23,419.61
1888				203	5,872.78	21,545.00	164	50,382.39	13,746.42
1889				214	5,625.19	22,892.50	166	42,246.71	11,782.32
1890				241	8,167.71	29,802.50	254	78,794.32	20,579.51
1891				278	7,654.44	31,175.00	275	64,744.63	18,568.41
1892				287	10,053.22	38,420.00	399	72,681.56	19,261.57
1893	38	5,855.77	$14,639.44	243	8,517.04	33,932.50	430	73,772.25	18,446.51
1894	64	9,320.65	23,301.65	155	4,042.98	18,475.00	174	25,231.63	6,324.02
1895	36	4,718.93	11,798.83	108	3,771.64	14,797.50	260	39,510.49	9,902.[illegible]
1896	28	3,294.96	8,237.89	191	6,609.64	27,415.00	478	72,091.79	18,023.10
1897	13	1,053.29	2,633.23	168	4,698.04	20,822.50	487	76,563.45	19,140.86
1898	27	3,521.63	8,729.09	158	4,130.50	18,130.00	1,083	184,724.01	46,182.17
1899	49	6,002.23	15,005.58	159	5,515.19	22,432.50	1,011	173,484.34	43,371.[illegible]
1900	259	35,976.71	89,941.84	169	5,892.40	21,755.00	1,579	284,564.27	71,141.66
1901	230	33,170.09	82,915.10	220	6,563.84	26,757.50	1,558	279,603.88	69,860.81
1902	133	17,965.46	44,921.50	201	7,766.65	29,171.23	2,182	388,945.56	97,237.42
1903	375	51,097.16	127,748.00	205	7,286.08	27,152.73	2,300	416,214.16	104,043.96
1904	338	43,874.46	109,696.15	163	6,888.71	27,038.54	1,425	256,429.71	64,078.74
Total	1,590	215,851.34	539,562.80	4,365	133,009.34	521,821.20	16,160	3,278,077.75	827,464.71

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	50	11,896.98	$11,896.98	6	1,280.00	$1,600.00	22	4,680.26	$5,850.26
1882	54	17,022.50	17,022.50	12	1,516.24	2,990.58	18	2,305.49	3,689.72
1883	61	17,555.35	17,555.35	28	3,912.24	7,452.21	27	3,793.83	5,832.29
1884	59	16,526.84	16,526.84	43	6,264.06	10,811.40	16	1,926.99	3,365.21
1885	76	25,887.85	25,887.85	61	9,218.51	13,587.07	4	462.91	603.28
1886	122	40,678.29	40,678.29	29	4,190.48	6,412.98	5	719.09	1,306.19
1887	183	55,139.08	55,146.71	27	3,732.32	5,212.36	8	385.99	477.00
1888	115	29,719.10	29,719.10	69	8,375.59	12,256.99	......	....	....
1889	133	48,414.16	48,414.12	66	9,756.64	13,834.09	......	....	....
1890	164	46,582.95	46,785.80	77	11,658.91	16,851.05	......	....	....
1891	127	37,866.13	38,707.32	119	17,715.93	23,627.15	1	40.00	93.50
1892	127	38,331.20	42,089.84	82	11,196.29	16,022.96	......	....	....
1893	180	50,290.29	53,040.57	210	29,465.13	40,460.18	......	....	....
1894	117	26,098.24	29,221.56	113	15,919.84	21,695.36	......	....	....
1895	66	12,316.12	12,092.24	111	16,478.63	22,486.02	......	....	....
1896	117	20,649.99	20,311.23	90	12,827.01	18,269.16	......	....	....
1897	163	30,270.42	29,959.51	76	11,076.58	14,971.77	......	....	....
1898	287	47,498.08	47,463.08	121	17,432.88	23,072.94	......	....	....
1899	290	44,740.42	44,815.01	120	17,407.01	23,037.38	......	....	....
1900	408	61,869.73	61,869.73	210	31,457.80	41,012.58	......	....	....
1901	516	92,458.47	92,458.47	256	38,698.77	50,320.72	......	....	....
1902	773	133,149.80	133,149.22	313	46,760.63	62,292.68	......	....	....
1903	835	146,479.27	146,479.27	387	56,780.31	77,745.00	......	....	....
1904	779	140,987.01	140,987.01	360	52,918.73	72,684.41	......	....	....
Total ...	5,802	[1,192,418.27]	1,202,272.60	2,976	[436,039.50]	598,707.04	96	[14,314.56]	21,217.45

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	36	235.54	$567.18	1	40.00	$400.00	......	....	....
1882	43	236.90	977.86	3	480.00	4,800.00	......	....	....
1883	47	266.68	521.31	8	851.19	15,423.80	......	....	....
1884	39	149.32	258.83	19	2,153.09	31,477.30	......	....	....
1885	29	124.10	191.88	4	280.00	5,600.00	......	....	....
1886	22	105.24	160.36	24	3,335.32	33,353.20	......	....	....
1887	31	70.80	120.86	5	520.00	5,600.00	......	....	....
1888	33	87.62	570.89	9	1,158.65	13,186.50	......	....	....
1889	45	254.95	449.83	18	4,638.56	91,185.60	......	....	....
1890	40	113.99	160.43	10	2,122.46	40,849.20	......	....	....
1891	60	160.32	291.91	5	797.46	14,374.60	2	320.00	$400.00
1892	89	288.76	420.84	5	761.01	15,220.20	80	10,489.65	13,112.13
1893	79	219.60	350.65	6	1,748.09	26,638.10	53	6,869.09	8,580.20
1894	63	235.88	369.24	2	200.00	4,000.00	26	3,120.85	3,901.06
1895	56	158.74	259.56	10	1,800.00	34,400.00	17	1,700.34	2,126.31
1896	90	312.62	480.84	13	1,556.95	31,139.00	24	3,542.47	4,428.09
1897	72	301.49	453.52	6	440.00	8,000.00	7	887.08	1,108.85
1898	95	367.81	529.99	11	1,721.97	34,039.40	10	1,240.05	1,550.06
1899	97	511.67	812.58	15	1,711.18	31,823.60	1	160.00	200.00
1900	181	790.47	1,302.66	13	2,761.68	55,233.60	......	....	....
1901	221	1,185.36	2,054.82	3	200.00	3,600.00	2	240.00	300.00
1902	214	1,116.19	1,653.52	3	360.00	7,200.00	1	160.00	200.00
1903	203	948.57	1,494.95	13	1,756.78	34,735.60	......	....	....
1904	204	969.71	1,473.36	12	1,040.21	18,404.20	......	....	....
Total ...	2,079	9,202.33	15,927.87	218	32,434.60	559,683.90	223	[28,729.53]	35,906.70

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Competitive bids.			Cash payments on scrip location.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1892	1	320.00	$400.00						
1899	1	120.00	300.00						
1900							2	[99.45]	$124.31
1901	1	80.00	200.00						
1903						$140.00			
1904						1.00			
Total	3	520.00	900.00			141.00	2	[99.45]	124.31

Year.	Indian lands, act of Mar. 3, 1891.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1897							2	120.00	$300.00
1898				2	[218.84]	$303.55			
1899	10	[1,560.00]	$2,220.00				4	372.35	879.61
1900	8	[1,275.64]	1,913.46			117.82	1	80.00	200.00
1901						985.90	1	5.20	6.50
1902				8	[852.36]	801.57	1	80.00	200.00
1903						1,258.36			
1904				[9]	[1,000.00]	558.00			
Total	18	[2,835.64]	4,133.46	[9] 10	[2,071.20]	4,025.20	9	657.55	1,586.11

Year.	Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				365	30,176.49	$51,462.56
1882				580	81,597.09	85,260.36
1883				795	111,292.07	134,801.13
1884				1,184	273,197.03	211,239.10
1885				1,062	206,801.56	170,260.29
1886				999	152,309.64	189,572.07
1887				1,053	148,155.93	176,557.55
1888				942	109,695.74	166,204.12
1889				1,038	110,490.13	269,626.07
1890				1,336	164,510.50	269,735.48
1891				1,350	146,355.65	230,599.77
1892				1,629	165,201.85	258,367.22
1893				1,576	140,048.04	267,844.91
1894	1		$9.08	816	53,745.77	127,590.35
1895				753	62,937.94	124,736.15
1896				1,156	100,451.37	150,006.74
1897				1,059	90,274.71	107,295.80
1898				1,843	200,068.61	187,483.71
1899				1,848	195,822.51	195,638.28
1900				2,936	341,314.13	359,506.95
1901				3,078	328,185.23	338,988.54
1902				3,888	422,313.41	384,425.71
1903				4,517	495,936.20	544,737.40
1904				3,465	325,319.38	456,984.31
Total	1		9.08	39,263	4,456,200.98	5,458,464.47

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	54	13,113.49	$16,391.86				164	23,023.27	$31,486.54
1882	271	44,013.95	55,867.71				483	68,562.41	91,923.90
1883	176	30,826.56	38,105.97				585	85,094.69	113,209.02
1884	37	3,789.49	4,786.87				1,191	177,323.40	227,351.74
1885	16	960.42	1,451.78				2,008	298,641.02	379,166.38
1886	2	80.00	100.00				3,231	473,883.51	608,136.40
1887	2	47.12	108.90				4,198	618,270.10	798,063.86
1888	7	356.01	590.52				4,161	633,541.04	808,350.04
1889	3	93.80	184.50				3,424	511,486.36	661,379.46
1890							2,516	374,223.55	481,767.57
1891	1	40.00	50.00				645	93,207.19	120,321.36
1892				10	822.22	$1,067.78	407	57,356.20	75,290.27
1893				21	871.74	1,191.17	310	43,043.95	55,886.66
1894				21	901.79	1,148.62	75	10,209.48	13,283.75
1895				22	1,296.54	1,702.65	29	4,424.62	5,530.68
1896				14	629.89	1,188.50	4	600.00	750.00
1897				34	1,344.34	3,099.70	4	560.00	700.00
1898				25	1,180.56	1,684.70	2	267.11	333.88
1899	9	311.81	477.24	62	3,519.06	5,137.27	2	320.00	400.00
1900				88	4,124.66	11,010.01	1	160.00	200.00
1901				49	2,445.63	3,211.31	2	[160.00] 160.00	400.00
1902				43	2,480.33	3,130.53	1	160.00	200.00
1903				137	8,524.59	11,987.53			
1904				92	5,775.33	7,839.41			
Total	578	93,132.65	118,115.35	618	33,916.68	53,399.18	23,443	[160.00] 3,469,517.90	4,474,151.58

Year.	Cash substitutions.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1900							13	[1,998.50]	$2,893.78
1901							1	160.00	210.00
1902				4	200.00	$500.00	17	40.00	4,074.61
1903	1	[120.00]	$150.00				26	[3,289.11] 80.00	6,648.66
1904				2	[79.20]		32	4,462.59	9,259.63
Total	1	[120.00]	150.00	6	[79.20] 200.00	500.00	89	[9,750.20] 280.00	23,086.68

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone entries.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				69	11,008.40	$13,760.51	83	12,253.25	$15,316.57
1882				96	14,191.55	19,781.10	490	74,415.34	89,732.64
1883				209	31,313.95	42,059.57	229	34,600.97	42,396.28
1884				508	76,298.05	100,613.17	396	61,268.84	72,162.74
1885				813	121,617.55	160,067.73	162	24,890.75	29,466.65
1886				1,539	232,482.80	301,231.04	43	6,423.98	8,213.90
1887				3,092	474,404.02	617,506.61	12	1,674.79	1,946.62
1888				2,860	439,827.82	569,178.08			
1889				1,859	285,434.64	372,796.74			
1890				1,263	196,252.54	252,853.96			
1891				318	47,019.03	60,420.35			
1892				169	23,879.08	30,251.64			
1893				169	24,550.25	32,083.13			
1894				145	20,423.43	26,911.99			
1895				107	13,276.67	16,883.48			
1896				91	12,064.00	15,748.10			
1897				86	10,367.09	13,338.91			
1898				96	12,983.95	16,658.26			
1899				127	17,409.91	22.476.92			
1900				238	33,901.52	42,687.92			
1901				326	44,782.21	57,008.71			
1902				531	73,988.96	98,087.53			
1903				540	75,782.53	98,505.42			
1904	1	97.20	$243.00	330	85,944.71	57,043.98			
Total	1	97.20	243.00	15,579	[2,328,608.16]	3,027,844.80	1,414	[215,527.92]	259,234.38

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Competitive bids.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	221	884.82	$1,276.20						
1882	239	992.89	1,566.33						
1883	313	1,468.18	2,063.06						
1884	758	3,612.72	5,386.04						
1885	1,067	4,147.58	6,388.69	5		$174.00			
1886	1,115	3,632.66	5,108.57						
1887	868	2,619.34	3,687.33					[80.00]	$100.00
1888	660	1,708.87	2,567.13	1		125.00			
1889	492	1,400.83	2,180.11						
1890	438	1,270.68	1,829.71						
1891	266	644.49	950.74	1	21.10	21.10			1.45
1892	200	553.69	859.97						
1893	282	618.62	926.63						
1894	122	215.29	308.81						
1895	88	225.27	306.00						
1896	71	262.72	385.73						
1897	70	201.00	278.03	1		1.00			
1898	134	456.78	644.33						
1899	158	485.20	634.44						
1900	200	534.56	758.45						
1901	319	1,076.48	1,462.38						
1902	241	843.59	1,128.33	1		1.00			
1903	241	864.87	1,148.06						
1904	309	1,225.74	1,646.77						
Total	8,777	29,893.32	43,439.83	9	21.10	322.10		[80.00]	101.45

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of land under act of May 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							591	36,971.56	$78,231.68
1882							1,579	113,568.75	258,840.68
1883							1,512	116,889.48	287,882.90
1884							2,889	184,725.61	410,300.56
1885							4,041	298,748.97	576,665.21
1886							5,930	477,596.17	922,784.91
1887							8,167	620,936.56	1,421,43[illegible]
1888							7,689	635,600.92	1,380,8[illegible]
1889							5,778	512,980.99	1,086,510.81
1890							4,217	375,494.23	786,451.24
1891				110	17,219.79	$21,524.74	1,331	98,912.78	208,289.74
1892				452	68,228.08	85,508.91	1,238	56,732.11	192,978.57
1893				442	66,792.23	83,490.71	1,174	44,534.81	173,580.30
1894				135	19,436.46	24,288.49	498	11,326.56	65,936.66
1895				77	10,807.58	13,509.41	323	6,946.48	37,934.22
1896				24	3,178.87	3,973.62	204	1,492.61	22,040.95
1897				6	840.83	1,051.05	201	2,105.34	18,468.69
1898				3	352.00	440.00	259	1,906.45	19,761.17
1899							358	4,636.07	29,125.87
1900				1	160.00	200.00	541	4,819.22	57,746.16
1901							696	3,842.11	62,267.40
1902							838	3,723.92	102,072.00
1903							945	9,469.46	113,439.66
1904	1	720.00	$1,440.00	1	160.00	200.00	768	7,818.27	77,672.74
Total	1	720.00	1,440.00	1,251	187,170.81	234,181.98	51,767	3,627,778.85	8,296,210.23

NEVADA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	2	1,287.44	$3,218.60				13	1,768.01	$2,610.00
1882							7	792.23	1,000.28
1883							1	160.00	200.00
1884							3	380.30	475.37
1885							1	120.00	150.00
1889	1	160.00	200.00						
1898				1	40.00	$50.00			
Total	3	1,447.44	3,418.60	1	40.00	50.00	25	3,220.54	4,435.65

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEVADA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1	168.10	$420.45	67	1,057.00	$4,380.00	32	8,106.18	$2,026.28
1882	......	......	......	131	1,972.25	9,345.00	14	1,960.00	490.00
1883	......	......	......	53	741.33	3,885.00	2	120.00	30.00
1884	......	......	......	45	624.25	3,230.00	1	240.00	60.00
1885	......	......	......	34	484.38	2,495.00	2	1,280.00	320.39
1886	......	......	......	38	671.63	2,985.00	......	......	......
1887	......	......	......	25	478.88	2,075.00	......	......	......
1888	......	......	......	23	402.23	2,060.00	1	320.00	160.00
1889	......	......	......	70	1,182.62	5,930.00	3	360.00	90.00
1890	......	......	......	36	532.72	2,725.00	7	2,960.00	790.00
1891	......	......	......	41	873.95	4,460.00	1	80.00	20.00
1892	1	159.87	399.67	43	724.67	3,725.00	2	560.00	220.00
1893	......	......	......	26	754.60	2,615.00	1	320.00	80.00
1894	......	......	......	14	252.42	1,280.00	......	......	......
1895	......	......	......	11	199.61	1,025.00	......	......	......
1896	......	......	......	23	578.31	2,950.00	1	320.00	80.00
1897	......	......	......	15	431.99	2,205.00	......	......	......
1898	......	......	......	25	552.72	2,820.00	......	......	......
1899	......	......	......	12	243.02	1,240.00	......	......	......
1900	......	......	......	48	1,315.81	6,695.00	1	278.56	69.64
1901	2	120.00	300.00	33	983.29	4,745.00	11	2,053.05	513.50
1902	6	773.14	1,935.25	48	2,028.23	9,445.00	38	10,257.94	2,564.56
1903	1	160.00	400.00	41	1,562.31	7,910.00	34	6,902.00	1,725.54
1904	3	240.00	600.00	61	2,581.87	12,952.50	11	2,360.94	590.25
Total	14	1,621.11	4,055.37	963	21,079.59	103,077.50	162	38,477.67	9,830.26

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	43	10,465.57	$10,465.57	2	320.00	$400.00	1	160.00	$184.00
1882	13	3,232.92	3,232.92	1	160.00	200.00	1	160.00	182.65
1883	10	1,910.18	1,910.18	......	......	......	2	320.00	368.00
1884	6	1,195.37	1,195.37	......	......	......	1	160.00	184.00
1885	2	161.39	161.39	1	160.00	200.00	1	28.68	21.75
1886	1	281.49	281.49	......	......	......	......	......	......
1888	1	356.17	356.17	......	......	......	......	......	......
1891	1	40.00	40.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1895	2	1,137.60	1,142.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1899	......	......	......	1	40.00	100.00	......	......	......
1901	7	3,744.59	3,752.31	......	......	......	......	......	......
1902	......	......	......	2	320.00	400.00	......	......	......
1903	......	......	......	6	823.02	1,028.78	......	......	......
1904	1	320.00	320.00	5	798.70	998.40	......	......	......
Total	87	[22,845.28]	22,857.40	18	[2,021.72]	3,327.18	6	[828.68]	940.40

Table XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEVADA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of coal lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	3	4.32	$5.39						
1882	3	2.55	3.55						
1883	2	.84	52.25						
1884	2	3.41	4.27						
1885	1	.88	2.20						
1886	3	1.48	3.10						
1887	1	1.15	2.87						
1888	2	5.14	7.85						
1891	1	2.32	3.75		2.65	$3.32			
1892	2	3.09	3.86						
1895	2	6.60	13.75						
1896	1	1.21	3.10						
1900	2	26.02	51.45				1	160.00	$1,600.00
1901	2	4.31	8.48						
1902	7	70.53	94.65						
1903	8	40.22	60.61				2	320.00	3,200.00
1904	13	30.88	44.93						
Total	55	204.95	306.06		2.65	3.32	3	480.00	4,800.00

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	164	12,390.05	$23,710.39
1882	170	4,727.03	14,454.40
1883	70	1,022.17	6,395.43
1884	58	1,247.96	5,149.01
1885	42	1,885.26	3,350.73
1886	42	573.11	3,219.59
1887	26	480.03	2,077.87
1888	27	727.37	2,584.02
1889	74	1,702.62	6,220.00
1890	43	3,492.72	3,515.00
1891	44	956.92	4,527.07
1892	48	1,447.63	4,348.53
1893	27	1,074.60	2,695.00
1894	14	252.42	1,280.00
1895	15	206.21	2,180.75
1896	25	809.52	3,033.10
1897	15	431.99	2,205.00
1898	26	592.72	2,870.00
1899	13	243.02	1,840.00
1900	52	1,779.89	8,416.09
1901	55	3,110.65	9,319.29
1902	101	13,129.84	14,439.46
1903	92	8,984.53	14,324.98
1904	94	5,213.69	15,506.08
Total	1,337	66,573.95	157,161.74

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							49	6,296.74	$8,325.92
1882							40	4,167.29	6,110.36
1883	27	4,136.46	$5,170.60				247	35,878.09	49,869.56
1884	23	2,253.20	2,816.51	94	12,881.05	$19,491.00	353	50,782.06	67,484.13
1885	18	3,368.70	4,210.89	1	80.00	100.00	293	40,482.92	53,238.59
1886	89	30,668.64	38,336.26				321	44,495.77	61,752.90
1887							192	27,311.97	38,110.61
1888	3	648.05	932.93				161	22,314.73	31,923.07
1889							139	19,576.24	27,381.64
1890							171	23,968.47	30,186.89
1891							210	30,248.98	37,812.07
1892				19	1,814.87	3,669.66	122	16,140.88	20,288.75
1893							68	9,506.88	12,046.15
1894							18	2,158.45	2,698.06
1895				3	161.02	202.56	9	1,122.04	1,005.70
1896							2	200.00	250.00
1897							2	280.00	150.00
1898				1	40.00	50.00	1	160.00	200.00
1899				1	40.00	50.00	3	360.00	450.00
1900				3	206.29	257.75	2	122.51	153.14
1901				9	400.00	500.00	3	439.92	549.90
1902				5	241.80	307.25	1	80.00	100.00
1903				3	120.00	150.00	2	110.00	137.50
1904				3	165.95	207.44	1	160.00	200.00
Total	160	41,075.06	51,467.19	142	16,150.89	24,985.65	2,410	336,385.94	450,424.96

Year.	Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.			Final entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	4	42.93	$225.00	25	6,387.49	$1,596.88	1	400.00	$400.00
1882	50	1,015.04	5,170.00	38	8,338.15	2,084.54	3	760.00	760.00
1883	34	621.43	3,170.00	129	33,781.67	8,444.44	6	2,447.09	2,447.09
1884	91	1,624.12	8,270.00	176	51,553.15	12,888.13	5	1,559.94	1,559.94
1885	53	791.40	4,070.00	128	33,220.27	8,265.13	18	3,777.79	3,783.02
1886	45	650.86	3,360.00	160	40,620.63	10,195.18	17	3,909.94	3,909.94
1887	33	495.94	2,565.00	107	29,883.46	7,470.94	20	4,445.55	4,445.55
1888	62	1,135.24	5,422.50	69	21,463.06	6,122.68	5	1,718.89	1,718.89
1889	59	955.01	4,662.50	144	68,740.72	18,095.12	22	5,504.07	5,504.07
1890	83	1,489.02	7,540.00	140	58,385.39	14,616.65	27	7,759.71	7,759.71
1891	24	391.93	2,020.00	140	33,474.20	8,528.81	39	18,258.38	18,258.38
1892	32	587.59	2,642.50	157	34,332.07	8,583.36	92	37,801.71	37,801.71
1893	37	708.24	3,610.00	88	16,719.71	4,183.62	91	36,444.61	36,444.61
1894	18	1,520.29	7,655.00	119	21,664.59	5,416.04	42	12,863.31	12,863.31
1895	13	666.72	3,370.00	48	8,344.03	2,086.15	9	1,678.85	1,678.85
1896	6	292.86	1,485.00	69	13,572.76	3,393.25	18	2,349.99	2,349.99
1897	11	186.73	965.00	44	9,230.22	2,307.63	22	2,306.01	2,306.01
1898	15	509.82	2,220.00	71	11,799.88	2,949.96	16	2,399.79	1,959.80
1899	25	1,128.79	5,487.50	94	14,759.32	3,689.84	15	2,283.30	2,283.30
1900	19	528.53	2,590.00	94	15,915.61	3,978.93	12	2,278.88	2,278.88
1901	28	794.80	3,797.50	149	26,856.50	6,714.13	29	5,260.58	5,260.75
1902	35	928.89	4,735.00	281	46,785.95	11,684.06	18	2,474.27	2,474.27
1903	39	1,493.00	7,565.00	418	76,541.97	19,135.49	40	6,568.89	6,568.89
1904	29	968.60	4,557.50	406	72,833.37	18,208.36	39	7,432.68	7,432.68
Total	845	19,527.78	97,155.00	3,294	755,154.17	190,639.32	606	[172,684.23]	172,329.64

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1	80.00	$100.00	10	1,456.00	$1,840.00	13	39.94	$55.52
1882	2	320.00	400.00	......	....	....	39	159.49	250.00
1883	32	4,880.24	6,281.84	7	1,118.65	1,288.00	82	525.36	980.25
1884	38	5,800.00	7,400.00	8	440.00	634.00	42	187.76	820.21
1885	38	5,137.17	6,521.47	......	....	....	35	200.56	809.12
1886	42	5,939.23	8,224.05	......	....	....	52	167.22	320.91
1887	28	3,909.74	5,774.92	......	....	....	39	127.64	289.11
1888	15	2,233.26	3,091.60	......	....	....	40	158.40	298.23
1889	14	2,036.60	3,145.75	......	....	....	45	118.73	227.84
1890	18	2,876.81	3,796.01	......	....	....	46	150.12	192.95
1891	18	2,478.86	3,098.58	......	....	....	35	110.57	138.43
1892	34	5,274.75	6,808.51	......	....	....	89	136.15	174.77
1893	24	3,761.42	4,901.83	......	....	....	47	193.06	241.51
1894	32	4,598.21	5,747.77	......	....	....	34	62.53	78.36
1895	24	3,316.74	4,145.93	......	....	....	39	91.81	115.17
1896	18	2,400.29	3,000.38	......	....	....	35	105.21	132.02
1897	19	2,568.90	3,211.16	......	....	....	26	57.58	73.05
1898	17	2,238.25	2,797.81	......	....	....	44	107.43	134.30
1899	21	2,842.75	3,553.44	......	....	....	89	265.41	331.81
1900	47	6,342.88	7,928.62	......	....	....	109	221.90	279.69
1901	79	11,542.64	14,428.30	......	....	....	159	500.22	627.86
1902	74	10,754.90	13,443.64	......	....	....	169	571.62	716.88
1903	124	18,497.37	23,121.75	......	....	....	246	998.29	1,252.43
1904	131	19,640.42	24,540.52	......	....	....	183	575.56	723.24
Total	890	[129,471.43]	165,468.38	20	[3,014.65]	3,762.00	1,687	5,827.56	8,163.66

Year.	Sales of coal lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1884	2	120.00	$2,400.00						
1886	10	1,349.96	13,499.60	......	....	....	......	....	....
1887	8	796.02	8,760.20	......	....	....	......	....	....
1888	4	230.57	2,305.70	......	....	....	......	....	....
1889	4	320.00	5,600.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
1890	2	80.00	1,600.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
1891	4	570.90	6,509.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
1892	1	80.00	1,600.00	8	1,157.25	$1,446.56	......	....	....
1893	10	1,357.96	26,359.20	16	2,200.00	2,750.00	......	....	....
1894	1	316.51	3,165.10	18	2,760.00	3,450.00	1	[160.00]	$245.50
1895	4	262.47	5,249.40	6	800.00	1,000.00	......	....	....
1896	4	218.90	4,378.00	5	600.00	750.00	......	....	....
1897	21	2,590.11	26,501.10	......	....	....	......	....	....
1898	6	840.00	12,000.00	1	160.00	200.00	......	....	....
1899	2	320.00	6,400.00	......	....	....	1	.66	.83
1900	8	680.00	12,400.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
1901	13	1,240.00	24,800.00	1	160.00	200.00	......	....	....
1902	6	674.52	12,690.40	......	....	....	......	....	....
1903	20	2,986.78	59,743.20	......	....	....	......	....	....
1904	7	560.00	8,800.00	......	....	....	......	....	....
Total	137	15,584.70	244,760.90	55	[7,837.25]	9,796.56	2	[160.00] .66	246.33

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	103	12,767.10	$12,543.32
1882	172	13,679.97	14,774.90
1883	564	74,943.01	77,601.30
1884	827	119,401.34	123,263.92
1885	584	78,143.85	80,498.22
1886	736	117,953.08	139,596.84
1887	427	58,615.03	67,366.33
1888	359	45,945.05	51,815.60
1889	427	89,710.70	64,616.92
1890	487	84,093.00	65,692.21
1891	470	64,796.58	76,365.27
1892	504	53,091.56	83,015.82
1893	382	28,487.85	90,862.42
1894	282	25,722.87	41,073.64
1895	155	10,648.09	18,853.75
1896	157	14,389.73	15,738.64
1897	145	12,284.64	35,513.96
1898	173	13,457.79	22,512.70
1899	250	16,873.52	22,245.80
1900	294	17,674.75	29,867.01
1901	470	30,231.44	56,878.44
1902	589	49,232.78	46,151.50
1903	892	82,250.04	117,674.26
1904	799	76,263.48	64,669.74
Total	10,248	1,189,656.75	1,419,194.59

NORTH DAKOTA.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890							981	150,731.82	$192,143.11
1891							365	55,180.00	72,508.78
1892							301	43,885.76	58,046.93
1893							290	38,718.62	50,357.52
1894							86	12,718.17	17,099.16
1895							36	5,735.80	7,369.83
1896	1	160.00	$200.00	19	819.62	$1,024.52	36	5,473.38	6,841.76
1897				42	2,146.85	2,783.57	20	2,985.72	3,832.10
1898				67	3,542.82	4,825.43	15	2,244.66	3,005.82
1899				100	5,190.60	6,732.90	9	1,276.52	1,695.65
1900				74	3,508.97	6,445.94	6	960.00	1,200.00
1901				122	5,893.93	10,365.66	15	2,370.88	2,963.60
1902				1,339	50,447.10	102,617.91	4	639.26	799.07
1903				166	8,260.37	17,339.61	5	720.08	900.10
1904				243	14,152.84	26,421.96			
Total	1	160.00	200.00	2,172	93,963.10	178,547.50	2,169	323,640.67	418,863.43

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.			Final entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1895				1	160.00	$40.00			
1896				3	240.00	60.00			
1897				19	993.42	248.50			
1898				1	240.00	60.00			
1899				10	1,837.64	459.41			
1900	4	466.30	$1,165.75	35	6,335.77	1,583.95	3	239.05	$239.05
1901	10	960.48	2,401.20	48	8,944.72	2,236.20	1	40.00	40.00
1902	11	1,279.88	3,199.69	115	21,055.53	5,263.89			
1903	2	150.20	375.50	128	21,589.75	5,397.44	9	1,599.69	1,599.69
1904	4	520.00	1,300.00	62	9,085.35	2,271.34	3	441.04	441.04
Total	31	3,376.86	8,442.14	422	70,482.18	17,620.73	16	[2,319.78]	2,319.78

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	220	34,195.78	$43,544.82	103	287.88	$505.17	....	....	....
1891	83	12,190.02	16,038.79	100	394.64	536.90	59	9,135.25	$11,419.07
1892	49	7,027.94	9,184.94	163	511.62	795.57	266	41,258.75	51,578.51
1893	72	10,085.28	13,654.58	143	460.07	733.82	309	48,466.73	60,583.98
1894	46	6,909.76	8,986.82	123	409.06	583.91	49	7,365.43	9,206.86
1895	58	8,710.89	12,546.93	123	338.89	535.46	38	5,557.07	6,946.37
1896	78	10,816.40	13,712.31	148	344.10	519.94	35	4,941.57	6,176.96
1897	62	8,206.72	10,346.84	181	614.33	803.86	5	800.00	1,000.00
1898	167	23,647.37	30,224.45	409	1,049.72	1,470.85	6	880.00	1,100.00
1899	299	42,877.13	54,764.71	389	1,615.69	2,251.48	2	320.00	400.00
1900	771	112,511.51	144,540.76	713	2,425.35	3,447.53	4	560.00	700.00
1901	1,706	255,496.47	322,940.83	559	2,128.11	2,930.74	4	640.00	800.00
1902	2,379	353,392.38	452,240.76	865	3,484.69	5,036.60	4	600.00	750.00
1903	5,180	782,791.09	997,959.49	997	3,704.83	6,101.61	....	....	....
1904	5,214	775,293.60	998,644.86	701	2,676.20	4,144.09	....	....	....
Total	16,384	[2,444,152.34]	3,129,831.89	5,717	20,355.18	30,397.03	781	[120,524.80]	150,661.75

Year.	Sales of coal lands.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional entry.			Competitive bids.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1893	1	80.00	$1,600.00	1	....	$2.00	....	....	....
1894	1	40.00	400.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1896	1	40.00	400.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1897	1	80.00	1,600.00	....	....	....	....	....	$1.00
1899	1	134.51	2,690.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
1901	2	238.90	4,778.00	....	....	....	....	....	2.00
1902	8	686.80	12,136.00	....	....	....	....	....	88.00
1903	7	387.62	7,352.40	....	....	....	....	....	27.00
1904	12	463.80	9,276.00	....	....	....	....	....	72.25
Total	34	2,151.63	40,232.60	1	....	2.00	....	....	190.25

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Payments on Lake Traverse lands.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1897	4	[164.40] 480.00	$805.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
1898	8	1,559.03	3,597.57	....	....	....	....	....	....
1899	2	320.00	400.00	6	[963.84]	$2,409.60	....	....	....
1900	1	151.43	378.58	26	[3,823.02]	9,557.55	....	....	....
1901	1	160.00	200.00	2	[54.65]	136.63	....	....	....
1902	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1,510.16
1903	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	301.57	2,448.88
1904	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	[1,305.65]	2,184.64
Total	16	[164.40] 2,670.46	5,381.65	34	[4,841.51]	12,103.78	2	[1,305.65] 301.57	6,143.68

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	1,304	151,019.70	$236,193.10
1891	607	55,484.64	100,503.54
1892	779	44,397.38	119,605.95
1893	816	39,256.69	126,931.90
1894	305	13,167.23	36,276.75
1895	256	6,234.69	27,438.59
1896	321	7,077.10	28,935.49
1897	334	7,300.32	21,421.37
1898	673	8,636.23	44,283.62
1899	818	10,374.96	71,803.95
1900	1,687	13,847.82	169,259.11
1901	2,470	20,697.02	349,794.86
1902	4,725	77,593.26	583,632.08
1903	6,494	35,114.42	1,039,601.72
1904	6,241	26,898.19	1,044,756.18
Total	27,780	517,101.65	4,000,438.21

OHIO.

Year.	Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.			Homestead entries; commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1882	96	5,016.31	$16,735.22						
1883				2	169.86	$423.40			
1884				1	56.50	69.88	1	99.41	$124.26
1889				2	240.00	300.00			
1890				2	105.98	132.41			
1891				1	80.00	100.00			
1894	1	36.37	45.46						
1895	1	35.00	141.00						
1896	1	40.00	211.00						
1902							1	40.00	50.00
Total	99	5,127.68	17,132.68	8	650.79	1,025.19	2	[139.41]	174.26

Year.	Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1883	1	80.00	$93.00						
1887									$29.80
1895	1	40.00	44.00						
1902				1	16.13	$20.17			
Total	2	[120.00]	137.00	1	16.13	20.17			29.80

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1882	96	5,016.31	$16,735.22
1883	3	169.86	516.40
1884	2	56.50	193.64
1887			29.80
1889	2	240.00	300.00
1890	2	105.93	132.41
1891	1	80.00	100.00
1894	1	36.37	45.46
1895	2	35.00	185.00
1896	1	40.00	211.00
1902	2	16.13	70.17
Total	112	5,794.60	18,519.10

Table XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

OKLAHOMA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Jan. 18, 1897.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Homestead cash entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1897	33	5,248.61	$1,312.82	20	1,006.28	$3,054.44	10	[1,509.24]	$2,263.86
1898	909	136,854.28	29,101.65	1	19.60	44.10	13	[1,999.60]	2,999.40
1899	741	[112,937.87] 1,830.06	23,341.01	1	.50	1.25	377	[55,237.80]	82,548.07
1900	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,538	[224,838.20] 5,973.37	226,259.20
1901	....	....	....	957	38,266.76	51,867.49	[717] 64	[109,611.81] 8,512.72	32,777.68
1902	34	4,451.98	30,483.30	11	487.00	698.75	....	....	....
1903	5	550.46	8,295.18	....	....	....	....	....	....
1904	13	[11,116.93] 184.00	4,010.58	1	40.00	50.00	....	....	....
Total	1,735	[124,054.80] 149,128.39	96,544.54	991	39,820.14	55,716.03	[717] 2,002	[393,241.65] 14,486.09	346,848.21

Year.	Commuted homesteads, Indian lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Act of May 2, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1893	....	....	....	....	....	....		[364.13]	
1894	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	109.97	....
1896	36	5,368.15	$6,710.17	....	....	....	1	[34.43]	....
1898	301	41,614.57	53,271.81	....	....	....	....	....	....
1901	108	13,766.65	20,070.94	....	....	....	....	....	....
1902	644	90,949.91	117,414.15	2	210.00	$525.00	....	....	....
1903	....	....	....	3	460.00	1,150.00	....	....	....
Total	1,089	[151,699.28]	197,467.07	5	670.00	1,675.00	6	[398.56] 109.97	....

Year.	Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880, and act of May 2, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	....	....	....	3	440.00	$550.00	....	....	....
1891	....	....	....	376	55,700.63	69,625.83	....	....	....
1892	....	....	....	344	40,421.26	50,500.14	....	....	....
1893	....	1.31	$11.64	459	66,984.01	83,839.92	....	....	....
1894	....	....	....	523	76,724.63	103,196.86	....	....	....
1895	....	....	....	835	123,969.08	182,877.91	....	....	....
1896	....	....	.67	659	97,662.77	149,532.10	....	....	....
1897	....	....	....	325	47,345.13	72,441.14	....	....	....
1898	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1902	1	....	1.18	....	....	....	125	17,521.07	$25,530.93
1903	....	....	....	3,817	564,969.98	707,915.22	....	....	....
1904	1	....	2.00	4,336	632,542.69	786,629.05	....	....	....
Total	2	1.31	15.49	11,677	[1,706,760.18]	2,207,108.17	125	[17,521.07]	25,530.93

TABLE XXIII.—*Lands disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of lands under act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Commuted homesteads under special acts.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	498	1,807.53	$2,135.20						
1891	142	426.66	583.83						
1892	439	1,234.53	1,655.52						
1893	254	944.32	1,303.31						
1894	54	135.76	188.13						
1895	7	11.58	14.48						
1896	16	60.27	76.34						
1897	20	78.73	98.92						
1898	198	902.12	1,128.16						
1899	72	213.23	266.59				1,579	230,015.31	$425,271.90
1900	102	391.83	495.25				1,048	150,631.81	293,934.55
1901	466	2,131.22	2,480.12				416	60,937.72	78,613.56
1902	368	1,533.01	2,096.01			$66.00	386	56,319.41	72,052.24
1903	154	272.17	339.86						
1904	280	524.20	644.30						
Total	3,070	10,667.16	13,456.02			66.00	3,429	[497,904.25]	869,872.25

Year.	Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.			Cash payments on Kiowa C. and A. lands.			Interest payments on commuted homesteads.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1901									$3,766.17
1902	2	398.89	$498.61						7,279.64
1903				5	[248.24]	$310.30			7,838.42
1904									8,535.71
Total	2	398.89	498.61	5	[248.24]	310.30			27,419.94

Year.	Sales of church sites.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Act of Aug. 15, 1894.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1898							658	[99,469.97]	$182,089.31
1900	1	2.00	$2.50	119	4,760.00	$29,168.00			
Total	1	2.00	2.50	119	4,760.00	29,168.00	658	[99,469.97]	182,089.31

Year.	Competitive bids.			Sales of town sites.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890			$5.00						
1891				14	[785.66] 1,660.89	$5,645.21			
1892				10	960.00	3,149.45	40	5,781.05	$7,226.31
1893				13	[540.00] 2,101.59	3,610.51	1	320.00	480.00
1894				16	2,819.77	5,188.35			
1895				4	560.35	1,080.88			
1897							10	1,353.44	2,030.17
1898				2	200.00	250.00			
1900				3	160.00	301.78			
1901				1	40.00	100.00			
1902				24	5,065.19	6,331.50			
1903				5	680.00	850.00			
Total			5.00	92	[1,325.66] 14,247.79	26,507.68	51	[7,454.49]	9,736.48

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	501	1,807.53	$2,690.20
1891	532	2,087.55	75,804.87
1892	833	2,194.58	62,531.42
1893	732	3,157.19	89,245.38
1894	594	2,955.58	106,573.34
1895	846	571.93	183,978.27
1896	711	60.27	156,319.28
1897	418	6,333.62	81,201.35
1898	2,207	137,976.00	294,415.36
1899	2,770	2,043.79	531,428.82
1900	2,811	11,287.20	550,161.28
1901	2,012	48,950.70	189,675.96
1902	1,472	12,146.07	237,446.38
1903	3,969	1,971.63	726,698.98
1904	4,631	748.20	799,871.64
Total	*25,050	234,291.74	4,090,032.53

OREGON.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	40	2,366.08	$3,325.64	......	......	......	235	32,758.09	$56,248.19
1882	72	6,062.87	7,660.46	3	86.49	$167.20	337	46,257.38	80,900.46
1883	207	32,633.28	41,380.90	3	96.10	411.45	578	82,925.41	146,926.88
1884	81	5,424.69	6,937.23	1	280.00	3,850.00	711	104,268.86	178,557.83
1885	17	616.64	801.64	1	1,286.06	7,000.00	550	80,062.94	123,918.43
1886	21	989.50	1,318.67	......	......	......	670	95,994.90	144,505.20
1887	10	1,216.02	1,526.49	......	......	......	783	114,402.27	169,485.18
1888	21	4,284.26	5,355.32	......	......	......	789	112,836.93	166,647.80
1889	6	510.90	638.63	......	......	......	907	132,089.54	181,248.56
1890	1	[85.70]	107.12	......	......	......	1,033	151,666.92	193,838.77
1891	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,555	240,947.12	406,026.51
1892	......	......	......	2	48.88	61.10	1,218	184,654.67	231,157.73
1893	......	......	......	3	120.00	150.00	1,195	194,866.29	244,674.94
1894	......	......	......	1	40.00	50.00	218	32,598.60	41,315.75
1895	......	......	......	1	40.00	50.00	44	6,314.47	7,998.86
1896	......	......	......	8	640.00	2,146.00	81	4,142.86	5,178.58
1897	1	130.89	327.25	14	845.07	1,076.84	14	1,951.27	2,487.21
1898	......	......	......	63	2,605.57	4,806.80	10	1,357.42	1,696.78
1899	......	......	......	32	2,032.95	3,002.10	9	1,440.46	2,201.15
1900	3	320.00	400.00	44	2,555.05	3,348.54	7	998.98	1,248.61
1901	......	......	......	29	1,600.58	2,388.73	4	560.00	700.00
1902	......	......	......	52	3,857.29	4,988.60	3	480.72	600.90
1903	......	......	......	75	5,444.02	7,921.01	4	632.77	790.96
1904	......	......	......	129	8,878.35	13,450.37	11	1,583.45	1,980.44
Total	480	54,555.13	69,759.35	461	31,546.41	54,363.24	10,916	1,625,292.32	2,390,375.92

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	49	5,544.55	$13,861.40	8	190.00	$475.00	32	10,252.86	$2,563.22
1882	85	3,811.51	9,528.76	10	308.32	922.50	22	5,585.01	1,393.79
1883	132	15,912.52	39,781.37	8	719.39	1,832.50	52	13,673.50	3,418.38
1884	206	26,556.81	66,392.02	3	61.32	260.00	58	16,003.31	4,000.82
1885	58	7,091.30	17,728.21	1	20.00	50.00	88	29,557.90	7,389.48
1886	30	2,353.38	5,883.45	3	112.39	565.00	61	14,499.54	3,624.89
1887	52	4,241.09	10,602.72	8	181.61	702.50	70	17,140.78	4,285.27
1888	95	11,437.48	28,593.70	17	763.68	2,515.00	48	10,580.06	2,645.02
1889	416	60,004.03	150,010.04	19	992.00	2,960.00	41	9,453.87	2,363.47
1890	1,228	188,749.50	471,887.62	11	478.04	1,647.50	29	4,733.70	1,183.43
1891	548	80,356.97	200,891.41	4	294.41	1,105.00	39	8,115.60	2,028.90
1892	140	18,474.56	46,186.45	11	337.52	1,367.50	48	6,085.82	1,521.44
1893	306	29,230.14	73,075.39	21	1,324.51	4,332.50	50	6,933.98	1,733.47
1894	97	13,365.31	33,415.16	4	199.02	892.73	39	5,923.97	1,481.01
1895	24	2,640.02	6,610.05	6	170.82	437.27	41	4,278.91	1,069.73
1896	34	3,713.44	9,283.60	12	828.76	2,585.00	33	3,393.84	848.46
1897	18	2,110.32	5,275.80	22	768.42	3,570.00	36	3,951.82	987.96
1898	20	2,168.13	5,420.32	20	1,249.54	4,530.00	50	7,996.92	1,999.25
1899	50	5,905.55	14,763.89	14	628.22	2,615.00	74	9,024.27	2,256.07
1900	573	86,151.77	215,377.79	14	786.37	3,207.50	151	23,239.26	5,810.18
1901	646	95,435.62	238,589.74	26	1,086.16	4,585.00	134	20,611.42	5,152.86
1902	939	136,632.50	341,581.22	23	1,666.04	6,498.92	241	38,550.28	9,637.78
1903	4,209	645,578.76	1,613,948.84	45	3,428.36	14,301.08	381	66,529.28	16,632.49
1904	3,260	489,734.24	1,224,337.05	29	1,711.65	6,424.75	193	29,226.65	7,306.72
Total	13,065	1,937,206.50	4,843,026.00	334	18,296.55	68,397.25	2,011	365,292.55	91,323.98

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	11	5,515.53	$5,515.53	22	3,824.08	$4,780.11	29	5,471.89	$6,839.87
1882	3	720.00	720.00	35	5,312.75	8,553.61	28	3,337.53	6,415.56
1883	4	1,730.70	1,730.70	64	9,614.54	18,114.21	36	5,084.70	7,841.62
1884	9	1,315.08	1,315.08	90	13,436.81	23,895.90	21	2,865.40	4,649.78
1885	10	2,638.05	2,638.05	64	9,371.56	14,444.81	6	562.86	1,154.06
1886	31	9,117.17	9,117.17	58	7,517.07	10,691.44	2	240.00	373.00
1887	28	7,959.44	7,959.44	81	11,810.14	16,880.04	3	320.00	656.00
1888	28	9,538.84	9,538.84	104	15,267.92	21,440.35	1	137.31	157.80
1889	38	9,371.32	9,371.32	148	22,625.85	31,329.89	......	......	......
1890	17	2,809.69	2,809.69	173	26,153.02	33,519.78	......	......	......
1891	22	4,430.30	4,430.30	215	32,291.37	41,072.07	......	......	......
1892	18	3,483.22	3,483.22	192	27,484.32	35,331.18	......	......	......
1893	21	2,982.42	3,032.42	174	25,655.25	32,531.80	......	......	......
1894	5	769.44	769.44	83	11,653.69	15,268.06	......	......	......
1895	6	680.00	680.00	78	11,082.41	13,893.87	......	......	......
1896	10	1,499.65	1,499.66	35	4,789.30	5,985.13	......	......	......
1897	14	1,840.51	1,840.51	28	3,387.95	4,235.45	......	......	......
1898	14	1,551.30	1,551.30	63	8,327.04	10,450.09	......	......	......
1899	24	2,947.86	2,943.42	53	7,475.07	9,441.35	......	......	......
1900	27	2,930.12	2,928.30	119	17,268.05	21,904.83	......	......	......
1901	29	3,156.16	3,156.16	278	42,457.23	54,375.76	......	......	......
1902	31	5,068.13	5,068.13	595	92,178.67	123,056.89	......	......	......
1903	58	8,301.32	8,301.32	797	120,709.91	157,996.85	......	......	......
1904	62	8,805.52	8,805.52	415	62,164.37	80,226.18	......	......	......
Total	515	[99,161.77]	99,205.52	3,959	[591,858.37]	789,421.67	126	[18,019.69]	28,068.30

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales of coal lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	76	351.42	$686.67	....	....	....	....	....	....
1882	103	570.62	1,105.63	220	....	$9,225.00	....	....	....
1883	176	956.32	1,759.17	172	....	9,830.00	1	157.06	$1,570.60
1884	165	843.68	1,523.97	39	....	2,520.00	....	....	....
1885	90	449.15	782.81	8	....	185.00	....	....	....
1886	204	874.89	1,474.83	41	....	2,170.00	....	....	....
1887	139	752.97	1,280.20	13	....	606.00	....	....	....
1888	157	561.39	940.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
1889	181	664.98	1,101.56	....	....	....	....	....	....
1890	174	754.10	1,106.79	....	....	....	....	....	....
1891	209	817.10	1,139.83	....	....	....	....	....	....
1892	224	1,097.55	1,528.88	....	....	....	1	120.00	2,400.00
1893	172	1,041.91	1,383.25	....	....	....	1	40.00	400.00
1894	147	625.95	820.98	....	....	....	....	....	....
1895	135	512.45	696.48	....	....	....	....	....	....
1896	130	970.39	1,272.23	....	....	....	1	80.00	1,600.00
1897	76	345.69	487.76	....	....	....	....	....	....
1898	140	637.86	835.94	....	....	....	....	....	....
1899	160	660.64	852.29	....	....	....	1	160.00	3,200.00
1900	270	1,434.16	1,965.71	....	....	....	....	....	....
1901	418	2,189.17	2,919.11	....	....	....	1	170.70	3,414.00
1902	425	2,420.83	3,358.36	....	....	....	....	....	....
1903	483	2,419.17	3,656.96	....	....	....	27	4,070.78	40,707.80
1904	409	2,156.85	3,189.95	....	....	....	1	160.00	1,600.00
Total ...	4,863	24,132.06	35,864.60	493	....	24,536.00	34	4,958.54	54,892.40

Year.	Sales of town lots.			Act of Aug. 15, 1894.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1884	199	....	$24,829.94	....	....	....	....	....	....
1885	31	....	20,181.55	....	....	....	....	....	....
1886	376	....	18,753.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
1887	24	....	944.60	....	....	....	....	....	....
1888	51	....	3,795.62	....	....	....	....	....	....
1889	16	....	1,000.70	....	....	....	....	....	....
1890	2	....	108.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1891	23	....	380.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1892	11	....	180.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1893	10	....	180.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1894	4	....	40.00	....	....	....	....	....	....
1895	3	....	30.00	....	....	....	40	6,247.30	$7,750.11
1896	1	....	10.00	26	[2,891.08]	$1,445.65	42	6,832.70	8,540.82
1897	....	....	....	10	[1,131.53]	565.76	448	78,326.09	96,581.04
1898	....	....	....	9	[481.33] 7.92	252.58	38	6,276.54	7,845.68
1899	....	....	....	4	[442.32]	221.16	306	49,264.89	61,520.19
1900	....	....	....	10	[1,226.26]	1,066.28	1	160.00	200.00
1901	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	724.00	800.00
1902	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	160.00	200.00
1903	2	....	20.00	....	....	....	2	320.00	400.00
Total ...	758	....	70,453.61	59	[6,172.52] 7.92	3,551.43	883	148,311.52	183,855.84

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Competitive bids.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.			Sales of town sites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1894			$7.50	1	166.99	$208.74	1	71	$0.90
1895				3	841.11	1,051.39			
1896				2	480.00	600.00			
1897	2	[160.00]	1.00	1	100.92	252.30			
1900							2	120.00	150.00
1901				1	40.00	100.00			
1902				2	79.21	148.02			
1904			10.00						
Total	2	[160.00]	18.50	10	1,708.23	2,360.45	3	120.71	150.90

Year.	Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	1	0.39	$0.98						
1891				5	800.00	$1,000.00			
1892	3	1.00	401.25	148	21,828.47	27,285.70			
1893				65	9,136.39	11,420.48	1	40.00	$100.00
1894			5.00	10	1,199.41	1,499.26			
1895			.12	6	569.03	711.29			
1896				6	649.31	811.64			
1898				3	360.00	450.00			
1899									200.00
1900				2	320.00	400.00			
1901	1	13.68	17.10	2	240.00	300.00			
1902				1	160.00	200.00			
1903				3	480.00	600.00	1	[160.00]	400.00
Total	5	15.07	428.71	251	[35,742.61]	44,678.37	2	[160.00] 40.00	700.00

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	497	51,463.00	$94,295.63
1882	868	62,627.20	136,562.99
1883	1,433	147,073.58	274,577.69
1884	1,583	154,438.67	318,732.55
1885	924	119,063.99	196,274.54
1886	1,492	114,824.60	198,566.84
1887	1,211	137,934.74	214,928.44
1888	1,311	140,483.71	241,629.81
1889	1,772	203,715.32	380,044.37
1890	2,669	346,382.65	706,209.68
1891	2,620	330,534.20	658,074.02
1892	2,016	210,820.00	350,899.45
1893	1,919	233,096.88	373,014.25
1894	610	52,920.55	95,778.69
1895	387	21,050.06	40,988.17
1896	371	21,076.90	41,806.77
1897	684	88,580.49	117,638.37
1898	430	22,299.90	39,338.74
1899	727	69,116.98	103,216.62
1900	1,223	115,765.59	258,007.69
1901	1,574	122,521.33	316,507.48
1902	2,313	183,846.87	495,330.82
1903	6,082	728,423.14	1,865,677.31
1904	4,509	533,453.19	1,347,330.98
Total	39,225	4,211,483.51	8,855,452.01

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890							1,303	196,257.60	$244,046.33
1891	1	5.40	$6.75				598	85,617.10	107,204.01
1892				1	6.72	$8.40	346	48,544.53	60,961.86
1893				8	249.99	440.31	394	56,866.30	71,559.12
1894				6	244.07	335.51	67	10,226.09	12,982.64
1895				6	222.50	560.80	22	2,829.56	3,636.96
1896				11	459.09	596.61	12	1,628.00	2,085.01
1897				10	436.37	576.80	1	160.40	200.50
1898				15	722.98	1,048.88	2	200.00	250.00
1899	1	1.48	1.85	29	1,937.53	2,704.88	4	373.92	467.41
1900				36	1,730.86	2,740.80	1	160.00	200.00
1901				54	3,112.72	5,134.74			
1902				73	4,297.08	6,295.31	1	40.00	50.00
1903				108	6,973.94	9,799.20	2	240.00	300.00
1904				175	11,192.85	15,341.79	1	160.00	200.00
Total	2	6.88	8.60	532	31,586.70	45,582.48	2,754	402,283.50	504,113.88

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890				43	906.45	$3,027.50			
1891				74	1,301.96	4,785.00			
1892				83	1,995.53	6,425.00			
1893	5	520.00	$1,300.00	73	2,863.42	9,932.50			
1894	3	360.00	900.00	46	1,359.88	5,485.00			
1895	14	1,914.71	4,786.78	46	958.26	3,987.50			
1896	3	360.00	900.00	54	2,315.12	8,240.00			
1897	10	1,417.89	3,544.74	61	1,316.46	6,130.00	1	160.00	$40.00
1898	7	711.44	1,778.61	82	4,745.03	22,270.00			
1899	2	200.00	500.00	87	3,709.31	17,450.00	2	640.00	160.00
1900	6	601.15	1,502.87	92	3,698.39	16,662.73	10	1,520.00	380.00
1901	1	40.00	100.00	84	4,807.01	23,010.00	14	3,054.33	763.58
1902	1	40.00	100.00	118	7,777.23	35,047.50	76	15,585.42	3,896.13
1903	22	2,147.97	5,369.92	114	6,245.03	29,645.00	119	22,738.18	5,684.56
1904	12	1,168.35	2,920.88	102	7,215.85	36,042.50	154	29,900.55	7,475.19
Total	86	9,481.51	23,703.80	1,159	51,198.88	228,140.23	376	73,598.48	18,399.46

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890				305	45,705.60	$57,458.92	1	160.00	$186.00
1891				130	18,910.99	23,638.76			
1892				60	8,576.26	10,720.34			
1893				116	15,980.19	19,969.28	1	160.00	186.00
1894				162	23,082.11	35,669.22			
1895				129	18,856.77	27,728.26			
1896				82	11,235.88	17,727.11			
1897				41	5,654.03	9,033.46			
1898				64	8,700.52	15,338.07			
1899				89	11,509.08	20,213.09			
1900				74	9,526.11	12,159.54	1	160.00	186.00
1901				204	27,539.24	37,686.21			
1902				442	58,474.91	86,897.42			
1903	3	400.00	$400.00	858	123,198.99	127,484.88			
1904	4	800.00	800.00	1,065	151,940.65	129,927.66			
Total	7	[1,200.00]	1,200.00	3,821	[538,886.33]	631,652.20	3	[480.00]	558.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are no included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	233	700.40	$878.97	9	11.75 [1.54]	$14.69			
1891	185	537.11	677.99	7	102.44	337.47	74	10,803.52	$13,504.41
1892	219	619.80	1,064.29	2	22.00	27.98	271	41,469.52	51,963.16
1893	173	569.29	813.28	1		.38	291	43,120.62	53,894.21
1894	136	394.66	508.28			400.00	89	12,768.64	15,961.16
1895	95	307.32	526.01				61	8,638.84	10,797.58
1896	61	214.57	275.77	1		1.00	22	3,049.84	3,812.32
1897	47	149.84	191.00				6	800.00	1,000.00
1898	62	248.07	310.12						
1899	105	291.24	486.79						
1900	142	549.34	767.20						
1901	212	799.72	1,020.80						
1902	191	831.90	917.84			.47	3	480.00	600.00
1903	155	719.38	752.34				4	440.00	550.00
1904	146	765.92	721.97						
Total	2,162	7,096.56	9,912.65	20	[1.54] 136.19	781.99	821	[121,570.98]	152,082.89

Year.	Competitive bids.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Cash payments on final homesteads, Indian lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1892	1		$10.00						
1898			1.00						
1900							116	[17,531.68]	$43,392.02
1901							1	[6.93]	12.13
1902				32	[4,038.56]	$5,909.46			
1903			1.00	4	[814.24]	1,057.81			
1904			61.00	33	[4,644.65]	5,994.62			
Total	1		73.00	69	[9,497.45]	12,961.89	117	[17,538.61]	43,404.15

Year.	Sisseton and Wahpeton lands.			Sioux Indian final homesteads.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1894							1	[160.00]	$200.00
1898	4	[560.00]	$1,400.00						
1899	136	[19,352.64] 9.15	48,405.71	1	[40.00]	$70.00			
1900	56	[6,721.55]	16,808.96						
1901	16	[1,240.00]	3,100.00						
1903	86	[9,504.95]	28,762.65						
Total	298	[37,379.14] 9.15	93,472.32	1	[40.00]	70.00	1	160.00	200.00

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Commuted under act of Aug. 15, 1894.			Sale of town sites.			Sales of land under act of Feb. 18, 1903 (32 Stats., 840).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1893				2	360.00	$900.00			
1895	280	[43,187.80]	$21,593.93						
1897			17,806.66						
1898	241	[30,746.86] 28.83	22,455.86						
1899	207	[25,135.67] 12.87	19,986.18						
	84	[8,440.07]	4,220.06						
1900	89	[11,778.73]	38,865.93						
1901	59	[6,805.73]	10,027.44						
1902	52	[5,056.31]	12,641.50						
1904							1	40.00	$50.00
Total	1,012	[131,151.17] 41.70	147,597.56	2	360.00	900.00	1	40.00	50.00

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1890	1,894	196,856.20	$305,612.41
1891	1,069	87,564.01	150,154.39
1892	983	51,188.58	131,201.05
1893	1,064	61,429.00	156,995.16
1894	510	12,584.65	72,441.81
1895	653	6,227.35	73,617.79
1896	246	4,976.78	33,586.82
1897	177	3,640.96	38,523.16
1898	477	6,656.35	64,852.04
1899	663	7,175.50	110,445.86
1900	707	8,249.74	137,881.11
1901	645	11,813.78	80,854.90
1902	989	28,571.63	152,356.63
1903	1,475	39,064.50	204,807.36
1904	1,693	50,443.52	199,535.61
Total	13,245	576,441.55	1,914,865.10

UTAH.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1	640.00	$800.00				94	11,578.58	$15,922.63
1882							90	8,754.61	11,697.48
1883							69	8,207.18	10,759.06
1884							72	8,622.22	11,366.20
1885	1	151.81	189.76				47	5,551.67	7,339.77
1886							78	8,809.35	11,611.75
1887							97	11,954.07	16,527.85
1888							90	11,057.68	15,153.43
1889							97	12,554.10	17,193.15
1890							92	11,011.87	14,931.08
1891							150	19,053.10	27,692.07
1892							95	11,882.04	16,849.07
1893							68	9,793.79	13,392.63
1894				1	640.00	$800.00	14	1,358.92	1,698.65
1895							2	200.00	250.00
1896							3	240.00	600.00
1897				2	51.00	116.00			
Total	2	791.81	989.76	3	691.00	916.00	1,158	140,629.13	192,984.82

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

UTAH—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				140	1,004.73	$5,325.00	75	9,922.27	$2,480.98
1882				140	1,242.39	6,540.00	76	12,517.41	3,129.75
1883				151	1,115.41	5,715.00	137	34,313.27	8,579.88
1884				138	1,136.12	6,005.00	211	38,501.31	9,626.86
1885				89	919.64	4,400.00	441	81,643.23	20,411.65
1886				92	561.56	3,020.00	494	82,543.82	20,638.97
1887				139	1,370.88	7,075.00	323	60,811.42	15,203.86
1888				86	1,247.48	4,925.00	364	99,426.42	26,060.14
1889				98	900.65	4,500.00	216	50,489.98	14,262.46
1890				82	1,245.42	6,410.00	307	80,554.94	21,979.69
1891				103	3,442.51	14,382.50	245	43,305.62	12,609.86
1892				89	2,015.65	9,520.00	224	33,908.55	8,786.46
1893				107	2,747.95	13,022.50	254	42,024.98	10,506.31
1894				54	944.61	4,855.00	178	24,660.69	6,165.35
1895				44	920.86	4,500.00	261	37,937.52	9,485.21
1896				86	1,265.69	6,425.00	203	31,280.95	7,820.73
1897	2	240.00	$600.00	113	4,156.70	18,950.00	101	10,837.37	2,709.36
1898				183	7,282.28	36,345.00	121	16,991.71	4,248.11
1899				167	4,082.17	20,575.00	131	24,443.50	6,110.99
1900				165	3,860.75	19,565.00	77	12,102.85	3,025.74
1901				212	6,547.77	32,675.00	46	6,520.00	1,630.00
1902				198	7,186.10	35,447.50	29	3,860.68	965.17
1903				189	7,684.59	36,967.50	25	2,860.35	715.00
1904				150	6,575.42	32,757.50	23	2,297.91	574.48
Total	2	240.00	600.00	3,015	69,377.33	339,972.50	4,562	843,756.75	217,725.01

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section, act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	50	6,674.64	$6,674.64	2	480.00	$600.00	38	4,639.84	$5,799.80
1882	30	4,089.13	4,089.13	3	319.84	399.80	37	3,760.67	5,120.98
1883	55	8,253.99	8,253.99	3	199.51	448.78	34	3,903.08	5,058.75
1884	40	5,557.58	5,557.58	13	1,609.60	2,011.94	39	4,772.27	5,920.56
1885	45	6,927.47	6,927.97	6	637.66	797.07	17	1,860.86	2,629.07
1886	62	10,596.51	10,596.51	5	500.62	950.00	17	2,198.30	3,333.45
1887	88	20,333.09	20,333.09	20	2,799.68	3,599.60	20	2,559.13	3,811.72
1888	52	11,101.54	11,101.54	24	2,949.96	4,678.31			
1889	73	12,322.96	12,322.96	31	3,924.03	5,640.87	4	400.04	641.10
1890	143	24,895.23	24,988.73	22	3,176.99	4,321.24			
1891	75	17,112.80	17,878.99	44	5,553.14	8,466.48			
1892	87	23,460.79	25,379.49	38	5,012.23	7,665.10			
1893	95	18,002.12	20,222.31	40	5,218.39	7,772.99			
1894	66	14,347.16	15,433.10	24	2,755.94	4,274.54			
1895	69	11,134.09	10,599.89	25	3,320.00	4,350.00			
1896	94	14,572.86	11,532.61	13	1,357.89	1,699.86			
1897	114	16,042.30	16,040.62	13	1,398.71	1,942.14			
1898	88	12,855.00	12,905.00	4	280.00	350.00			
1899	46	6,389.39	6,429.94	3	364.22	455.28			
1900	45	4,478.81	4,482.80	1	80.00	100.00			
1901	29	4,156.86	4,159.02	2	236.73	295.91			
1902	26	2,503.84	2,508.96	2	198.65	248.31			
1903	18	2,932.31	2,930.28	1	160.00	200.00			
1904	8	940.61	941.29	3	292.56	365.79			
Total	1,500	[259,335.08]	262,182.44	342	[42,821.35]	61,621.87	206	[24,094.19]	32,310.43

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

UTAH—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Commuted timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	7	26.17	$33.26	18	1,176.52	$12,021.20	......	......	......
1882	8	19.24	24.08	19	2,798.22	35,164.40	......	......	......
1883	19	77.45	120.25	15	2,051.51	39,865.00	......	......	......
1884	17	40.83	58.03	6	683.71	9,237.10	......	......	......
1885	11	30.05	42.23	1	52.44	524.40	......	......	......
1886	58	111.49	158.95	2	200.70	2,007.00	......	......	......
1887	36	40.32	68.55	......	......	......	......	......	......
1888	42	33.31	54.76	......	......	......	......	......	......
1889	31	24.76	33.27	4	560.87	9,617.40	......	......	......
1890	22	20.01 [13.91]	31.07	8	1,159.74	23,194.80	......	......	......
1891	29	26.13	35.36	10	1,401.96	20,048.90	3	480.00	$600.00
1892	30	28.43	35.72	8	1,195.94	22,318.80	15	1,519.70	1,899.63
1893	49	89.90	162.17	4	560.00	11,200.00	23	2,957.82	3,697.28
1894	40	108.95	138.94	8	1,084.54	15,290.80	22	2,319.52	2,899.40
1895	58	130.92	187.98	......	......	......	11	1,320.29	1,650.40
1896	47	55.81	73.23	8	962.16	16,043.20	10	1,000.00	1,250.00
1897	33	52.21	66.17	1	160.00	3,200.00	5	560.11	700.14
1898	49	67.51	95.92	......	......	......	......	......	......
1899	50	58.05	75.32	4	658.30	11,333.00	......	......	......
1900	36	95.06	123.04	11	1,757.06	33,541.20	......	......	......
1901	20	76.60	122.15	12	2,892.76	54,655.20	......	......	......
1902	9	58.38	67.08	4	200.22	4,004.40	......	......	......
1903	14	21.85	27.34	18	2,407.49	46,549.80	......	......	......
1904	9	65.15	81.44	6	720.00	14,400.00	......	......	......
Total	728	1,353.56	1,911.31	167	22,679.14	384,216.60	89	[10,157.44]	12,696.85

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891	1	80.00	$100.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1897	2	444.95	556.19	......	......	......	......	......	......
1898	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	560.00	$700.00
1899	......	......	......	......	0.05	$0.50	......	......	......
1903	2	320.00	400.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	5	844.95	1,056.19	......	.05	.50	1	560.00	700.00

Year.	Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Act of July 5, 1884.			Act of Feb. 26, 1895.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1896	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	4.30	$5.59
1897	......	......	......	1	240.00	$300.00	......	......	......
1899	1	[80.00]	$60.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1901	1	[80.00]	100.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1902	......	......	132.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1903	1	[160.00]	327.60	......	......	......	......	......	......
1904	......	......	183.20	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	3	[320.00]	802.80	1	240.00	300.00	1	4.30	5.59

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

UTAH—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				425	24,348.27	$49,657.51
1882				408	26,231.87	66,115.68
1883				453	45,764.82	78,798.71
1884				536	48,984.19	49,777.32
1885				656	88,348.84	43,261.60
1886				808	92,226.92	52,318.60
1887				728	74,176.69	66,619.60
1888				655	111,764.84	61,971.15
1889				564	64,580.36	64,261.38
1890				676	93,991.96	95,808.43
1891				660	67,309.22	101,809.11
1892				565	49,030.61	92,454.77
1893				640	55,216.62	79,976.19
1894				407	28,797.71	51,556.78
1895				465	39,189.30	21,028.95
1896	1	80.00	$100.00	466	33,886.91	45,540.32
1897	1	40.00	50.00	388	16,222.23	45,200.62
1898				447	24,851.60	54,704.69
1899				408	29,307.07	44,979.94
1900				335	17,815.72	60,857.79
1901				322	16,087.13	93,687.32
1902				288	11,300.86	43,369.42
1903				288	12,294.28	88,117.61
1904				199	9,658.48	49,303.41
Total	2	120.00	150.00	11,787	1,061,288.02	1,511,143.67

WASHINGTON.

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	10	941.42	$1,983.89				357	49,925.94	$79,234.00
1882	21	6,874.77	8,943.45				456	64,370.22	93,402.44
1883	130	33,669.81	42,087.26				595	82,875.41	129,276.22
1884	88	52,963.08	66,228.88	1	160.00	$216.00	1,012	143,396.29	233,102.16
1885	1	5.90	14.75	7	691.37	864.21	827	111,784.41	170,960.48
1886	2	160.00	200.00	2	15.85	19.81	649	84,817.66	135,351.67
1887	7	498.00	1,022.50				559	70,617.04	115,998.77
1888	17	1,336.67	1,670.84				475	61,867.59	100,580.85
1889	32	2,862.60	3,588.64	3	14.81	30.45	681	93,449.93	153,351.99
1890	5	878.02	1,097.52	6	27.54	273.12	2,055	272,100.46	425,806.68
1891				15	40.32	756.22	1,864	250,144.97	379,217.88
1892				7	88.45	561.65	977	126,243.89	190,635.21
1893				9	147.21	180.42	836	120,082.23	170,630.67
1894				2	6.17	15.45	156	22,007.58	31,400.77
1895				2	27.50	150.63	73	10,459.12	14,637.36
1896	7	135.10	268.88	4	111.20	142.43	55	8,131.04	10,756.00
1897	1	39.18	97.95	12	626.63	968.60	24	3,526.60	4,956.22
1898	2	181.43	403.60	29	1,297.98	1,965.81	23	3,335.32	4,562.66
1899	6	250.60	417.44	51	2,420.08	3,210.57	17	2,506.81	3,609.58
1900	2	172.15	215.19	61	3,390.02	4,590.82	22	3,249.83	4,262.31
1901	2	120.00	150.00	45	2,441.49	3,201.89	9	1,312.12	2,064.19
1902				75	4,262.44	6,355.01	10	1,568.82	2,111.68
1903	1	120.00	300.00	92	5,063.72	8,091.59	5	669.79	837.25
1904	1	11.29	45.16	93	5,153.10	7,464.72	1	148.60	371.50
Total	335	101,239.42	128,735.90	516	25,985.88	39,070.40	11,738	1,568,611.62	2,457,164.56

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	134	16,426.00	$41,190.01	......	....	....	6	638.50	$159.63
1882	369	51,533.94	128,834.89	......	....	....	4	360.00	90.00
1883	727	101,023.44	252,556.60	......	....	....	56	25,616.29	6,404.09
1884	814	115,477.68	288,694.21	......	....	....	25	8,063.45	2,015.88
1885	165	20,947.97	52,369.92	15	279.20	$1,425.00	14	1,735.40	433.87
1886	51	4,691.73	11,729.34	13	282.71	1,435.00	34	5,419.85	1,354.98
1887	101	12,208.69	30,521.69	......	....	....	25	5,126.15	1,281.74
1888	263	36,153.04	90,382.55	......	....	....	14	2,600.38	1,108.22
1889	733	109,320.26	273,299.86	6	123.12	456.00	37	10,869.43	4,971.90
1890	946	135,075.49	335,079.99	12	213.88	1,023.86	59	11,974.43	5,966.84
1891	512	67,697.30	169,243.55	22	642.72	2,867.50	33	5,218.41	2,567.67
1892	229	27,711.23	69,279.53	27	1,306.12	5,498.24	123	27,380.42	10,780.60
1893	192	25,184.73	62,962.01	50	2,267.69	9,906.00	218	45,206.51	11,300.30
1894	125	17,058.69	42,648.03	24	656.48	2,817.50	96	14,174.49	3,543.69
1895	62	7,693.06	19,232.66	9	149.61	617.15	43	5,564.67	1,391.29
1896	51	6,717.70	16,794.26	9	265.21	1,240.00	21	2,230.00	557.52
1897	45	5,696.12	14,240.38	14	408.32	1,667.50	30	3,024.28	786.60
1898	84	11,696.15	29,240.36	12	376.27	1,450.00	36	4,216.19	1,054.05
1899	87	12,355.50	30,888.75	15	786.30	2,745.00	29	4,522.92	1,130.79
1900	317	43,458.87	108,647.26	7	323.34	1,587.50	36	4,502.44	1,125.61
1901	379	52,106.12	130,264.69	20	853.83	4,007.50	47	7,216.33	1,804.21
1902	808	117,184.58	292,961.32	19	996.24	4,282.50	124	17,427.65	4,357.02
1903	2,076	297,604.31	744,018.93	16	2,031.98	9,392.50	341	56,509.57	14,127.92
1904	1,325	178,561.74	446,403.56	24	1,919.51	9,453.10	170	27,300.22	6,825.10
Total	10,598	1,473,593.29	3,681,481.37	318	14,008.53	61,814.85	1,623	296,847.93	85,148.40

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	......	....	....	25	4,020.91	$5,026.14	102	16,283.83	$20,292.29
1882	......	....	....	74	11,433.24	15,842.41	129	18,819.37	27,068.98
1883	9	1,038.11	$1,038.11	186	27,507.45	40,572.53	101	14,694.21	22,646.88
1884	6	658.99	658.99	311	47,258.78	81,805.52	40	5,314.64	8,508.72
1885	3	240.00	240.00	143	20,807.52	31,152.05	18	1,985.15	2,467.29
1886	9	1,674.40	1,674.40	89	11,842.32	18,486.79	51	5,195.41	7,068.15
1887	7	1,160.00	1,160.00	128	17,735.35	27,878.98	3	480.00	1,140.00
1888	6	720.48	840.48	147	20,477.35	31,374.72	......	....	....
1889	13	1,467.96	1,787.96	198	26,170.90	48,732.17	3	419.36	796.97
1890	15	2,027.50	2,347.50	743	107,918.83	168,048.40	4	640.00	800.00
1891	4	368.44	368.44	770	102,876.51	158,165.77	......	....	....
1892	8	1,856.06	3,312.14	418	54,234.90	82,275.10	......	....	....
1893	21	3,836.46	4,627.21	413	51,906.01	79,751.90	......	....	....
1894	22	3,877.73	4,769.25	156	18,336.86	28,661.49	1	40.12	100.30
1895	19	3,463.96	3,076.71	71	8,555.18	12,158.64	......	....	....
1896	12	1,404.47	1,278.63	65	6,448.74	9,068.02	......	....	....
1897	11	1,109.87	1,404.35	40	5,280.04	6,748.31	......	....	....
1898	17	1,661.05	1,660.97	58	7,415.25	9,868.31	......	....	....
1899	14	2,016.60	2,011.41	66	8,656.24	12,096.82	......	....	....
1900	6	419.75	419.75	106	13,841.80	21,443.08	......	....	....
1901	8	808.09	808.09	135	18,947.42	31,423.82	......	....	....
1902	14	1,645.34	1,645.35	418	60,445.80	113,775.39	......	....	....
1903	10	2,186.95	2,186.95	913	135,501.59	252,733.80	......	....	....
1904	11	1,229.68	1,229.68	746	108,980.18	193,553.68	......	....	....
Total	245	[34,871.89]	35,541.37	6,299	[896,556.17]	1,470,638.74	452	[63,822.09]	90,878.58

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	154	956.28	$1,844.67	7	961.98	$19,238.60	......	......	......
1882	155	852.90	1,622.54	11	1,516.17	25,761.70	......	......	......
1883	242	1,190.88	2,412.55	27	3,929.90	71,759.70	......	......	......
1884	255	1,327.22	2,485.11	8	1,160.00	23,200.00	14	58.82	$1,859.65
1885	159	804.11	1,418.89	1	40.00	800.00	12	......	1,740.00
1886	205	1,057.99	1,762.05	3	440.00	7,600.00	10	......	1,305.00
1887	175	781.64	1,498.21	44	6,185.54	90,614.80	53	......	7,900.00
1888	159	582.51	959.81	34	5,258.84	76,377.80	150	......	19,432.55
1889	281	1,102.23	2,101.65	20	2,915.94	47,907.40	1	......	20.00
1890	254	1,404.68	2,224.36	16	2,376.54	36,964.40	2	......	100.00
1891	272	988.90	1,726.27	15	2,067.15	34,669.50	......	......	......
1892	211	782.51	1,229.14	8	1,165.85	23,317.00	......	......	......
1893	124	458.21	842.78	13	2,143.00	27,145.00	......	......	......
1894	121	455.96	701.09	5	800.00	12,800.00	2,411	......	74,048.25
1895	140	555.62	892.15	5	280.00	5,600.00	20	......	2,105.00
1896	112	491.70	729.47	1	40.00	800.00	49	......	1,372.25
1897	130	716.93	1,083.36	1	40.00	800.00	18	......	1,526.00
1898	118	603.86	1,016.38	3	596.10	11,361.00	......	......	......
1899	131	569.75	1,057.75	5	680.00	13,600.00	11	......	1,036.50
1900	229	1,175.82	1,994.43	6	960.06	9,600.60	4	......	518.00
1901	328	1,581.57	2,930.91	4	632.17	6,321.70	4	......	330.00
1902	493	2,420.49	4,191.91	6	839.89	15,198.90	4	......	310.00
1903	368	1,826.90	3,193.30	10	1,926.14	21,306.20	8	......	1,020.00
1904	274	1,366.41	2,447.93	1	160.00	1,600.00	3	......	120.00
Total	5,090	23,847.11	42,376.61	254	37,115.22	584,343.30	2,774	58.82	114,743.20

Year.	Sales of town sites.			Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., 36; L. D. 31-225).			Relief of John C. Smith, June 8, 1900 (31 Stats., 1617).		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1885	8	60.34	$1,411.80	......	......	......	......	......	......
1889	1	40.00	50.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1894	1	40.00	50.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1900	2	200.00	450.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1902	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	135.95	$169.94
1904	......	......	......	1	6.39	$16.00	......	......	......
Total	12	340.34	1,961.80	1	6.39	16.00	1	135.95	169.94

Year.	Abandoned military reservations, act of July 5, 1884, and act of Aug. 23, 1894.			Act of Sept. 29, 1890.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1894	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	24.69	$30.85
1895	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	85.50	213.75
1896	......	......	......	5	797.79	$997.28	......	......	......
1897	......	......	......	68	7,986.12	9,836.43	5	524.23	855.29
1898	......	......	......	7	1,000.00	1,250.00	6	373.94	934.85
1899	......	......	......	23	2,554.42	3,193.06	6	588.03	1,470.08
1901	......	......	......	2	120.00	150.00	7	607.25	1,518.13
1902	1	42.74	$170.96	......	......	......	6	335.24	638.10
1904	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	80.00	200.00
Total	1	42.74	170.96	105	12,458.33	15,426.77	33	2,618.88	5,861.05

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Substitute for warrant.			Commuted timber-culture entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1887							1		$200.00
1890							1		2.50
1891				62	9,017.08	$11,271.32	1		36.00
1892	1	160.00	$200.00	220	31,061.74	38,822.25	10	51.27	772.24
1893				171	24,234.81	30,289.75	5	[621.66] 30	594.70
1894				38	5,233.74	6,542.17			5.00
1895				23	3,304.01	4,130.01			
1896				9	888.27	1,110.34			
1897				5	560.00	700.00	1	1.40	3.50
1898				2	174.00	385.00			
1899				3	480.00	600.00			
1900				1	126.90	158.78	1		200.00
1901				2	289.01	361.26			
1902				1	160.00	200.00			
1904				1	160.00	200.00			
Total	1	160.00	200.00	538	[75,689.54]	94,770.83	20	[621.66] 52.97	1,813.94

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	795	69,912.02	$168,969.13
1882	1,219	125,508.00	302,566.41
1883	2,075	248,305.73	568,756.54
1884	2,574	322,620.54	708,775.07
1885	1,373	136,348.70	265,298.26
1886	1,118	96,885.79	187,976.59
1887	1,103	95,367.06	279,216.64
1888	1,265	107,769.08	322,727.82
1889	2,003	220,697.72	532,092.99
1890	4,118	424,051.04	979,739.17
1891	3,570	326,744.77	755,892.07
1892	2,239	184,788.74	426,687.10
1893	2,052	196,554.88	398,238.74
1894	3,159	55,226.01	206,198.84
1895	468	24,815.08	64,205.37
1896	390	18,919.74	45,110.77
1897	408	22,588.76	45,675.16
1898	397	23,677.24	64,152.97
1899	464	27,236.41	77,064.01
1900	800	57,432.53	155,218.23
1901	992	66,969.88	185,326.39
1902	1,975	145,218.99	446,317.43
1903	3,840	365,752.50	1,057,202.44
1904	2,652	214,707.26	669,930.43
Total	41,049	3,577,113.42	8,915,328.57

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1,146	144,141.71	$231,383.86	20	960.00	$1,200.00	18	1,098.90	$1,467.[illegible]
1882	2,684	347,676.05	504,888.86	1	1.06	238.50	10	920.00	1,650.00
1883	2,367	331,062.89	478,086.60	54	2,750.73	3,438.41	41	4,310.08	7,644.[illegible]
1884	1,362	151,349.98	198,589.23	......	......	......	85	8,725.74	14,889.[illegible]
1885	487	51,701.12	66,985.27	2	4.97	6.21	55	4,673.52	9,902.62
1886	996	127,702.75	165,964.02	3	62.65	78.31	46	3,896.25	6,278.[illegible]
1887	1,211	196,162.82	291,363.81	......	......	......	38	3,744.06	7,029.08
1888	569	55,670.07	74,288.47	......	......	......	32	3,235.15	6,504.[illegible]
1889	360	29,505.98	39,378.90	1	26.30	65.75	100	10,673.98	22,806.[illegible]
1890	26	27,138.80	38,923.54	......	......	......	157	14,974.99	29,027.65
1891	......	......	......	......	......	......	169	29,700.71	50,056.37
1892	......	......	......	......	......	......	38	3,542.26	7,038.63
1893	......	......	......	1	2.54	3.30	6	896.09	2,007.62
1894	2	640.00	1,600.00	1	4.72	11.80	1	40.00	100.00
1895	15	6,391.28	15,578.20	2	16.86	1,617.00	......	......	......
1896	......	......	......	54	3,065.51	5,367.86	......	......	......
1897	3	315.73	726.74	54	3,133.39	4,435.57	......	......	......
1898	1	58.00	72.50	37	1,820.64	3,144.63	......	......	......
1899	......	......	......	24	1,233.63	1,697.06	......	......	......
1900	......	......	......	36	2,516.16	3,583.42	......	......	......
1901	......	......	......	12	484.33	605.42	......	......	......
1902	......	......	......	6	689.21	1,723.03	......	......	......
1903	......	......	......	1	40.00	50.00	......	......	......
1904	......	......	......	4	160.00	205.00	......	......	......
Total	11,229	1,469,587.18	2,097,780.00	313	16,962.70	27,470.77	796	90,426.73	166,347.15

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Cash substitution.			Act of Mar. 3, 1887.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1893	123	9,221.84	$23,055.08	......	......	......	......	......	......
1894	72	5,846.29	14,618.24	......	......	......	......	......	......
1895	9	497.35	1,243.38	1	[160.00]	$200.00	5	1,598.27	$3,995.68
1896	15	1,080.00	2,700.00	......	......	......	2	480.00	1,200.00
1897	9	1,040.00	2,600.00	1	[120.00]	150.00	4	868.50	2,171.24
1898	3	160.00	400.00	......	......	......	......	......	......
1899	41	2,329.93	5,824.85	......	......	......	......	......	......
1900	152	10,794.08	26,984.81	......	......	......	......	......	......
1901	83	6,411.22	16,027.05	......	......	......	......	......	......
1902	75	5,924.31	14,811.00	1	[80.00]	100.00	......	198.83	497.07
1903	108	8,178.25	20,445.66	1	[80.00]	100.00	......	......	......
1904	110	7,974.75	19,936.40	1	[160.00]	200.00	......	......	......
Total	800	59,458.02	148,646.47	5	[600.00]	750.00	11	3,145.60	7,863.99

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.			Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	12	1,646.44	$2,058.06	42	3,643.41	$4,554.27	30	168.70	$239.30
1882	15	1,159.55	1,699.57	93	8,105.27	12,183.32	41	192.47	428.19
1883	33	3,744.24	5,269.08	58	6,285.04	8,361.18	54	290.83	906.95
1884	41	4,399.99	6,256.85	44	4,049.93	5,286.04	39	254.63	761.54
1885	30	3,479.87	5,999.84	22	1,584.10	1,974.23	38	279.66	439.45
1886	36	5,142.80	6,638.32	15	1,251.40	1,508.65	33	183.56	842.30
1887	34	3,883.57	6,773.22	10	560.00	628.34	28	169.68	338.28
1888	46	5,480.88	9,888.00	7	344.64	586.86	20	97.89	168.49
1889	47	5,495.42	10,947.97	6	477.52	544.96	29	153.50	729.41
1890	86	9,848.57	19,418.66	2	200.00	230.00	16	107.75	169.51
1891	75	9,291.18	19,643.47				57	436.75	620.77
1892	242	29,209.69	50,124.28				49	250.11	459.81
1893	243	29,542.32	60,400.12				28	157.06	294.31
1894	157	17,825.39	34,604.80				35	119.12	186.01
1895	124	13,057.73	19,071.95				23	121.37	181.19
1896	97	9,251.17	13,856.13				32	167.58	244.42
1897	61	5,004.19	7,207.13				25	163.74	268.15
1898	92	7,153.62	9,996.56				19	99.16	143.48
1899	73	6,333.43	8,066.82				20	153.76	211.16
1900	99	9,630.50	13,684.62				34	219.54	359.98
1901	73	5,933.18	8,358.35				60	435.74	619.84
1902	109	8,919.92	12,829.34				73	490.47	1,020.30
1903	114	8,747.00	14,392.24				52	369.83	733.93
1904	132	9,706.80	15,010.68				38	256.00	496.05
Total	2,071	[213,887.40]	361,195.45	299	[26,504,31]	35,857.85	873	5,338.90	10,862.77

Year.	Act of Mar. 3, 1877.			Change of entry: supplemental and additional payments.			Act of Jan. 19, 1895.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	2	46.75	$58.43	1	[160.00]				
1882				7	[1,033.38]	$1,294.23			
1895							1	[40.00]	$50.00
1896				1	[6,600.19] 42.02	8,281.74			
1901				2	26.65	33.32			
1902				2	[240.00]	300.00			
1903				1	2.14	5.35			
Total	2	46.75	58.43	14	[8,033.57] 70.81	9,914.64	1	[40.00]	50.00

Year.	Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	1,268	146,364.31	$240,902.86
1882	2,844	348,789.58	521,068.44
1883	2,607	338,434.53	503,706.55
1884	1,571	160,330.35	220,682.42
1885	634	56,659.27	85,307.62
1886	1,129	181,845.21	181,304.88
1887	1,321	200,076.56	306,132.68
1888	674	59,003.11	90,936.34
1889	543	40,359.76	74,478.35
1890	287	42,221.54	82,769.36
1891	304	30,184.21	70,879.04
1892	336	3,792.37	58,916.95
1893	401	10,277.53	85,760.48
1894	268	6,650.13	61,120.85
1895	180	8,625.13	41,987.40
1896	201	4,825.11	31,649.65
1897	157	5,521.36	17,558.88
1898	152	2,137.80	13,757.17
1899	158	3,717.32	15,799.89
1900	321	13,529.78	44,612.83
1901	230	7,357.94	25,643.98
1902	266	7,302.82	30,780.74
1903	277	8,590.22	35,727.18
1904	285	8,390.75	35,848.08
Total	16,414	1,644,986.69	2,866,797.52

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WYOMING.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881							13	1,781.89	$2,908.13
1882							26	3,067.57	5,284.34
1883	1	40.00	$100.00				31	4,609.82	7,165.00
1884							90	14,148.53	19,614.26
1885	179	33,794.10	42,843.91						
1886							214	32,598.15	41,999.19
1887							310	47,646.21	63,050.00
1888							279	42,244.24	56,753.78
1889							320	48,406.06	63,815.28
1890							229	34,520.96	46,101.69
1891	1	7,584.25	18,960.63				189	28,371.87	38,370.67
1892							105	15,471.87	20,339.85
1893							73	10,840.88	14,297.08
1894				1	159.36	$199.20	19	2,756.79	3,646.00
1895							7	999.43	1,249.29
1896				5	390.35	687.94	1	170.28	212.85
1897				7	280.00	350.00			
1898				4	148.76	185.95	1	160.00	200.00
1899				5	237.68	317.10	2	319.82	399.75
1900				7	160.81	281.43	2	320.00	400.00
1901				3	194.70	243.40	2	320.00	400.00
1902				6	360.00	450.00			
1903				31	1,947.04	2,633.93			
1904				21	1,360.59	1,766.74			
Total	181	41.418.35	61,904.54	90	5,239.29	7,115.69	1,913	288,755.87	385,702.07

Year.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				2	171.95	$430.00	107	34,282.03	$8,572.62
1882				1	160.00	400.00	102	33,294.11	8,324.00
1883				6	1,287.64	3,445.00	824	139,155.50	34,774.99
1884				1	1,440.00	3,600.00	1,109	489,001.65	122,251.45
1885				2	240.66	655.00	1,000	402,154.81	100,550.91
1886				17	2,329.80	5,930.27	660	256,450.57	64,114.25
1887				18	789.74	2,310.00	267	94,490.93	23,622.88
1888				5	155.25	545.80	220	73,782.92	21,520.78
1889				21	2,318.33	6,129.10	146	46,638.19	12,948.36
1890				16	1,692.42	4,308.45	178	44,953.26	12,999.82
1891				20	2,472.23	6,446.75	138	24,465.31	6,948.10
1892				15	1,907.66	6,973.22	125	20,477.38	5,199.61
1893	13	1,440.82	$3,602.05	11	365.64	1,660.00	192	32,860.91	8,215.22
1894	23	2,969.89	7,424.74	5	799.17	1,998.00	140	23,111.20	5,777.74
1895	18	2,319.57	5,798.93	2	132.40	387.00	219	32,745.13	8,184.80
1896	32	4,529.36	11,823.41	2	146.60	740.00	236	35,868.19	8,972.05
1897	11	1,400.00	3,500.00				157	23,652.61	5,913.15
1898	27	3,421.68	8,554.21	9	2,755.57	7,155.25	264	39,444.72	9,861.21
1899	33	4,059.57	10,148.92	4	126.89	642.25	319	51,154.16	12,788.71
1900	98	9,564.77	23,911.97	6	1,681.39	4,365.00	809	130,639.23	32,679.80
1901	194	20,595.13	51,487.76	14	916.62	3,942.50	870	140,210.65	35,053.29
1902	167	16,445.22	41,112.95	37	2,021.03	7,905.00	1,008	159,661.85	39,915.08
1903	335	34,891.75	87,229.95	38	3,668.35	16,562.50	792	126,896.74	31,723.84
1904	241	26,345.37	65,863.48	38	2,646.26	9,945.00	524	83,204.00	20,801.15
Total	1,192	127,983.18	319,958.37	285	30,175.60	96,475.59	9,906	2,538,616.05	641,706.81

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WYOMING—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S.			Homestead entries commuted under second section act of June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	19	5,981.14	$5,981.14	......	......	......	......	......	......
1882	23	6,176.69	6,176.69	4	480.00	$568.78	......	......	......
1883	28	9,568.85	9,569.00	2	312.47	390.00	6	760.00	$1,206.00
1884	64	17,663.79	17,661.37	12	1,759.52	2,300.00	5	547.54	1,096.00
1885	252	130,720.31	130,727.00	15	2,237.18	3,041.25	4	560.00	936.00
1886	130	50,344.17	50,344.61	20	3,171.43	4,143.14	1	160.00	378.00
1887	306	110,544.53	110,545.16	20	3,195.37	4,794.21	1	160.00	378.00
1888	234	86,285.28	85,470.78	24	3,708.96	5,429.95	......	......	......
1889	160	50,444.59	50,444.59	50	7,975.40	11,096.06	......	......	......
1890	176	62,371.79	64,291.79	57	9,005.65	12,132.56	......	......	......
1891	114	37,048.83	40,620.40	52	8,256.14	11,454.94	......	......	......
1892	61	18,469.24	19,293.39	24	3,494.77	5,657.87	......	......	......
1893	95	21,526.99	22,364.39	26	3,724.61	5,371.87	......	......	......
1894	63	11,705.15	13,010.64	30	4,100.25	5,312.18	......	......	......
1895	42	8,191.90	8,528.49	28	4,292.49	5,365.60	......	......	......
1896	43	6,665.41	6,615.41	25	3,826.49	4,985.60	......	......	......
1897	73	13,738.76	13,678.84	23	3,222.87	4,528.68	......	......	......
1898	138	25,041.46	25,045.88	28	3,869.66	5,037.08	......	......	......
1899	139	21,827.56	21,827.56	38	5,340.62	7,210.93	......	......	......
1900	140	21,190.96	21,170.96	73	10,973.66	15,715.22	......	......	......
1901	111	17,219.18	17,219.18	113	17,340.12	22,275.17	......	......	......
1902	211	31,368.83	31,380.24	122	18,851.15	24,363.97	......	......	......
1903	267	48,574.27	48,574.29	154	23,339.47	29,574.37	......	......	......
1904	332	53,936.09	53,936.09	164	24,968.37	31,929.94	......	......	......
Total	3,221	[865,605.77]	874,472.89	1,104	[167,443.65]	222,679.97	17	[2,187.54]	3,994.00

Year.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Sales of coal lands.			Sales of town sites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881	2	25.98	$57.50	......	......	......	......	......	......
1882	4	33.63	57.97	9	2,080.00	$55,200.00	......	......	......
1883	12	85.84	105.00	2	277.22	5,544.40	......	......	......
1884	40	252.19	342.07	2	200.00	2,000.00	3	563.17	$1,307.50
1885	21	76.34	112.50	20	3,102.75	61,350.00	......	......	......
1886	69	187.60	285.98	18	1,566.02	15,660.20	......	......	......
1887	49	239.97	349.98	13	1,645.91	16,459.10	......	......	......
1888	54	153.84	242.64	42	6,590.39	104,809.40	......	......	......
1889	58	194.12	275.91	48	6,844.10	92,052.40	......	......	......
1890	50	156.68	270.78	43	5,912.38	112,256.00	......	......	......
1891	61	178.47	272.94	15	1,636.33	31,926.60	......	......	......
1892	60	226.39	353.34	16	1,793.19	33,463.80	1	357.56	446.95
1893	58	316.12	471.26	9	758.41	10,768.20	......	......	......
1894	45	275.91	473.53	1	160.00	3,200.00	......	......	......
1895	47	142.58	187.36	3	240.00	4,800.00	......	......	......
1896	59	169.52	233.71	3	200.00	3,600.00	......	......	......
1897	31	92.49	118.53	4	440.00	6,800.00	1	40.00	100.00
1898	68	227.14	378.78	6	760.00	15,200.00	......	......	......
1899	77	252.72	329.82	7	760.00	14,000.00	1	221.44	277.50
1900	123	358.66	497.26	23	2,994.10	59,482.00	......	......	......
1901	166	626.90	990.40	25	2,981.38	58,764.10	......	......	......
1902	200	679.28	901.58	6	520.00	7,200.00	1	200.00	250.00
1903	152	527.56	708.88	23	2,219.80	42,815.20	......	......	......
1904	102	508.17	663.31	54	7,308.28	144,578.40	......	......	......
Total	1,617	5,984.55	8,616.08	387	50,990.26	881,940.80	7	1,382.17	2,381.95

TABLE XXIII.—*Land disposed of for cash under various acts*—Continued.

WYOMING—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and other figures inclosed in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Year.	Commuted timber-culture entries.			Change of entry; supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of town lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1891	7	762.41	$978.02	1		$2.20			
1892	47	5,740.16	7,175.71	1	[1,733.38]	1.78			
1893	28	3,678.33	4,597.92						
1894	11	1,560.00	1,950.00						
1895	13	1,509.21	1,886.58						
1896	10	1,000.00	1,250.00						
1897	2	198.42	248.03						
1898	1	80.00	100.00				68		$1,191.00
1899	2	280.00	350.00				10	1.37	164.00
1900	1	80.00	100.00				22	2.80	280.00
1901							21	4.07	407.00
1902	2	319.76	399.70				24	5.27	527.70
1903	1	80.00	100.00						
Total	125	[15,288.29]	19,135.91	2	[1,733.38]	3.98	145	13.51	2,569.70

Year.	Act of Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stats., 502).			Sales of abandoned military reservations.			Sales under act of Mar. 3, 1901.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
900	1	38.02	$47.52						
1901						$96.00			
1902						96.00	4	647.02	$808.79
1903						275.20	1	156.90	196.13
1904				18	2,330.79	3,324.56			
Total	1	38.02	47.52	18	2,330.79	3,791.76	5	803.92	1,004.92

Year.	Act of Mar. 31, 1902 (32 Stats., 283).			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
1881				143	36,261.80	$17,944.39
1882				169	38,686.31	56,011.78
1883				412	145,455.52	62,299.30
1884				1,326	505,606.54	170,172.68
1885				1,493	439,368.66	340,225.87
1886				1,124	298,132.14	182,855.64
1887				979	144,762.76	221,509.42
1888				858	122,926.64	274,772.61
1889				803	104,402.80	236,257.30
1890				749	87,237.70	252,363.00
1891				596	64,707.96	155,981.25
1892				464	40,234.05	98,908.82
1893				505	46,582.78	71,347.94
1894				338	30,232.32	42,982.03
1895				379	36,579.11	36,383.00
1896				416	41,494.30	38,621.00
1897				309	25,906.10	35,257.28
1898				614	46,917.87	72,909.36
1899				637	57,133.65	68,456.54
1900				1,305	145,754.78	158,981.16
1901				1,519	165,849.45	190,818.80
1902				1,788	180,589.67	156,311.01
1903	1	80	$100	1,795	170,888.14	260,498.29
1904				1,494	123,708.46	332,806.70
Total	1	80	100	20,217	3,093,811.51	3,533,604.59

TABLE XXIV.—*Entries pending in public-lands division, General Land Office.*

[On July 1, 1904.]

State or Territory.	Original homestead entries.		Final homestead entries.		Commuted homestead entries.		Timber and stone entries.		Other cash entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Alabama	4,237	614,365	125	18,125	55	7,975	1	145	202	29,290
Arizona	1,624	235,480	48	6,960	24	3,480	733	106,285	26	3,770
Arkansas	15,452	2,240,540	1,242	180,090	134	19,430	91	13,195	463	67,135
California	9,430	1,367,350	509	73,805	78	11,310	751	108,895	73	10,585
Colorado	13,477	1,954,165	339	49,155	104	15,080	305	44,225	22	3,190
Florida	4,477	649,165	265	38,425	77	11,165	7	1,015	48	6,960
Idaho	10,706	1,552,370	751	108,895	155	22,475	....	....	26	3,770
Iowa	18	2,610	4	580	1	145	....	....	62	8,990
Kansas	5,843	847,235	260	37,700	55	7,975	....	....	48	6,960
Louisiana	4,866	705,570	745	108,025	267	38,715	101	14,645	590	85,550
Michigan	1,557	225,765	158	22,910	73	10,585	169	24,505	49	7,105
Minnesota	15,245	2,210,525	1,170	169,650	779	112,955	1,562	226,490	61	8,845
Mississippi	4,369	633,505	701	101,645	131	18,995	....	....	183	26,535
Missouri	4,333	628,285	1,312	190,240	....	....	....	....	443	64,235
Montana	8,944	1,296,880	564	81,780	228	33,060	228	33,060	86	12,470
Nebraska	16,265	2,358,425	531	76,995	172	24,940	1	145	73	10,585
Nevada	9,418	1,365,610	113	16,385	31	4,495	1	145	....	....
New Mexico	322	46,690	6	870	4	580	2	290	....	....
North Dakota	41,787	6,059,115	1,991	288,695	3,635	527,075	19	2,755	235	34,075
Oklahoma	44,564	6,461,780	2,549	369,605	3,256	472,120	....	....	34	4,930
Oregon	14,192	2,057,840	410	59,450	201	29,145	2,532	367,140	620	89,900
South Dakota	13,694	1,985,630	564	81,780	780	113,100	11	1,595	57	8,265
Utah	1,249	181,105	84	12,180	1	145	....	....	4	580
Washington	15,414	2,235,030	330	47,850	273	39,585	1,012	146,740	54	7,830
Wisconsin	4,312	625,240	350	50,750	112	16,240	82	11,890	3	435
Wyoming	6,797	985,565	144	20,880	27	3,915	36	5,220	3	435
Total	272,592	[a]39,525,840	15,265	[b]2,218,425	10,653	[b]1,544,685	7,644	[c]1,108,380	3,465	[c]502,425

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

[b] This area is included in the above 39,525,840 acres of "Original homestead entries."

[c] This area is included in the summary of cash sales, Table XXIII.

TABLE XXV.—*National parks in the public-land States.*

Name.	Location.	Established.	Statutes at Large.		Area.
			Vol.	Page.	
					Acres.
Casa Grande Ruin, The	Arizona	June 22, 1892	27	370	480
Crater Lake National Park	Oregon	May 22, 1902	32	202	159,360
General Grant National Park	California	Oct. 1, 1890	26	650	2,560
Hot Springs Reserve	Arkansas	June 16, 1880	21	289	912
Mount Rainier National Park, The	Washington	Mar. 2, 1899	30	993	207,360
Sequoia National Park	California	Oct. 1, 1890	26	650	160,000
Sully's Hill Park	North Dakota	June 2, 1904			960
Sulphur Reservation	Indian Territory	Nov. 19, 1902	32	655	629
Vicksburg National Military Park	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	30	841	1,233
Wind Cave National Park	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	32	765	10,560
Yellowstone National Park	Montana and Wyoming.	Mar. 1, 1872	17	[a]32	2,142,720
Yosemite National Park	California	Oct. 1, 1890	26	650	967,680
Total					[b]3,654,454

[a] See Revised Statutes, sec. 2474.
[b] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXVI.—*United States military, naval, light-house, and similar reservations.*

Name.	Location.	Established.	Area.
			Acres.
Fort D. A. Russell United States military wood and timber reservation.	Wyoming	Nov. 4, 1879 Feb. 25, 1880	2,541
Fort Leavenworth United States military wood and timber reservation.	Kansas	June 21, 1838 1841	939
Fort Meade United States military wood and timber reservation.	South Dakota	Apr. 8, 1881 Sept. 16, 1889	5,390
Fort Missoula United States military wood and timber reservation.	Montana	Feb. 19, 1877 Aug. 5, 1878	1,677
Fort Robinson United States military wood and timber reservation.	Nebraska	Oct. 4, 1879	10,240
Fort Sill United States military wood and timber reservation.	Oklahoma	June 4, 1892	26,880
Fort Wingate United States military wood and timber reservation.	New Mexico	Mar. 26, 1881	19,200
Total			[a]66,867
Reservations for forts, naval purposes, light-houses, public use, bird refuges, etc. (estimated).			[a]500,000

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands.* [a]

RESERVATIONS.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.* [b]	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River [c]	Colorado River School.	Chemehuevi, Walapai, Kawia, Cocopa,[d] Mohave, and Yuma.	[e] [f] 240,640	376	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache	Fort Apache School.	Arivaipa, Chilon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	[e] 1,681,920	2,628	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend	Pima School	Papago	[f] 22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai)	Havasupai School	Havasupai	[e] 38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)	Moqui School	Hopi (Moqui)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Navaho [g]	Navaho School	Navaho	[h] 9,442,240	14,753½	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901.
Papago	Papago farmer	Papago	[f] 27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site; the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	Pima School	Maricopa and Pima	[h] 46,720	73	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos	San Carlos Agency	Arivaipa, Chilon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	[f] 1,834,240	2,866	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.)
Walapai	Truxton Canyon School.	Walapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Total			16,894,437	26,397½	

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[a] This table is not as complete as hitherto owing to loss of memoranda inserted on galley proof, which there was not time to prepare again.

[b] Approximate. [c] Partly in California. [d] Not on reservation. [e] Outboundaries surveyed. [f] Surveyed. [g] Partly in New Mexico. [h] Partly surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hupa Valley	Hupa Valley School.	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood. Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	[a] [b] 99,051	154⅞	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (28 reserves)	Pala and San Jacinto schools.	Diogenes, Kawia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	185,496	290	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 27, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See Authority 7971, also letter book 580, p. 118. Deed recorded in Misc. Record book No. 5, p. 193.)
Round Valley	Round Valley School.	Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	[c] 32,282	50¼	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 8 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.)
Tule River	San Jacinto School	Kawia, [d] Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.[d]	[a] 48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	Fort Yuma School	Yuma Apache	[c] 45,889	71⅞	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Total			411,269	643	

COLORADO.					
Ute [e]	Southern Ute School	Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute	483,750	755½	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
Total			483,750	755½	
IDAHO.					
Coeur d'Alène	Colville Agency	Coeur d'Alène, Kutenai,[c] Pend d'Oreille,[d] and Spokane.	[a b] 404,480	632	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall School	Bannock and Shoshoni	[a b] 447,940	700	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,060 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see L. B. 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902. (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153.
Lapwai	Fort Lapwai School	Nez Percé	[c] 32,020	50	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.)
Lemhi	Lemhi School	Bannock, Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	[a] 64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687.
Total			948,440	1,482	

[a] Outboundaries surveyed. [b] Partly surveyed. [c] Surveyed. [d] Not on reservation. [e] Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union Agency	Cherokee	a 4,420,071	6,906	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835 vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Lands now in process of allotment.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	a b 4,653,146	7,271	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Lands now in process of allotment.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw	b 6,957,460	10,871	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.
Creek	do	Creek	3,079,086	4,811	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb., 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Modoc	Seneca School	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa	Seneca School	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	c 1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).

INDIAN TERRITORY—con.					
Peoria	do	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.			Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted. The residue, 6,312.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Quapaw	do	Quapaw			Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Seminole	Union Agency	Seminole	[c] 365,851	571⅝	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, Annual Report, 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265). Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250.
Seneca	Seneca School	Seneca			Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee	do	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee			Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Annual Report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wyandot	do	Wyandot	[c] 535	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total			19,477,736	30,434	

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[a] Surveyed.

[b] The reestablishment of the true meridian, by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west, will increase the area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands by 55,765.65 acres, or 87 square miles.

[c] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
IOWA.					
Sauk and Fox	Sauk and Fox School.	Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	[a] 2,965	4⅝	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892–1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Annual Reports, 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.)
Total			2,965	4⅝	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Potawatomi School.	Chippewa and Munsee			Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees, balance sold. (See ninth section.) Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92.
Iowa [b]	Kickapoo School	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes (letter book 266, p. 86).
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	[b] 7,604	11⅞	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted (letter book 304, p. 480). Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Potawatomi	Potawatomi School.	Prairie band of Potawatomi	[b] 9,918	15½	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 67,489.27 acres allotted to 703 Indians; residue unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301, and 685, p. 202). Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Sauk and Fox [a]	Kickapoo School	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri	[b] 965	1½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; the residue, 965.25 acres, unallotted (letter books 283, p. 361, and 383, p. 37).
Total			18,507	28⅞	

MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac[c]	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	3¾	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,934 Indians.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux Désert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[b]1,029	1½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 51,453 acres allotted; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted.
Total			3,402	5¼	
MINNESOTA.					
Bois Fort	La Pointe Agency[d]	Bois Fort Chippewa			Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians, and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek	do	do			Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 296.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 28, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).[e]	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake[e]	Leech Lake Agency	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.			Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)

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[a] In Kansas and Nebraska.
[b] Surveyed.
[c] Agency abolished June 30, 1889.
[d] Reservations in Wisconsin are also under La Pointe Agency.
[e] These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of Annual Report, 1890.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
MINNESOTA—continued.					
Mdewakanton		Mdewakanton Sioux	1,101	1¾	By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884; Mar. 3, 1885; May 15, 1886; June 29, 1888; Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to Indians; 1,100.99 acres held in trust by the United States for Indians. (See Annual Report, 1891, pp. 111 and 179.)
Mille Lac	White Earth Agency	Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewa.	[a]61,014	95⅓	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40), approved May 27, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake	Leech Lake Agency	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa	543,848	849¾	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46.
Vermilion Lake	La Pointe Agency [b].	Bois Fort Chippewa	[c]1,080	1¾	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth	White Earth Agency	Chippewa of the Mississippi; Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewa.	342,029	534½	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719. Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement, July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 539. 362,593.15 acres allotted to 4,272 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes.
White Oak Point and Chippewa.	Leech Lake Agency	Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.			Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total			947,992	1,481¼	

Blackfeet	Blackfeet Agency	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	960,000	1,500	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Crow	Crow Agency	Mountain and River Crow	[c][d]2,354,000	3,678	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See annual report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899.
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap School	Grosventre and Assiniboin	497,600	777½	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck School	Assiniboin, Brulé Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Jocko	Flathead Agency	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	[c]1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975; act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 302.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River School	Northern Cheyenne	[d]489,500	765	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total			7,450,700	11,735½	

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[a] These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of Annual Report, 1890.
[b] Reservations in Wisconsin are also under La Pointe Agency.
[c] Outboundaries surveyed.
[d] Partly surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee School	Santee Sioux			Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Mar. 20, 1867, and July 13, 1869, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885; 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Omaha	Omaha School	Omaha	[a]15,097	23½	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612), 129,470 acres allotted, the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Ponca	Santee School	Ponca			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892, 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge Agency	Oglala Sioux	640	1	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Winnebago School	Winnebago	[a]2,191	3¼	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
Total			17,928	27¾	

Duck Valley [b]	Western Shoshoni School.	Paiute and Western Shoshoni	[c] 312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Moapa farmer	Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	[c] 1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875. Executive order of July 31, 1903.
Pyramid Lake	Nevada School	Paiute	[d] 322,000	503⅛	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.)
Walker River	Carson School	do	[d] 318,815	498⅛	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874. Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total			954,135	1,491	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Jicarilla School	Jicarilla Apache	[a] 286,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 335, p. 323); the residue, 286,4.0 acres, unallotted.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero School	Mescalero and Mimbreño Apache	[d] 474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Pueblo	Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.	Pueblo		1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos.
Jemez			[d] 17,510		
Acoma			[d] 95,792		
San Juan			[d] 17,545		
Picuris			[d] 17,461		
San Filipe			[d] 34,767		
Pecos			[d] 18,763		
Cochiti			[d] 24,256		
Santo Domingo			[d] 74,743		
Taos			[d] 17,361		
Santa Clara			[d] 17,369		
Tesuque			[d] 17,471		
St. Ildefonso			[d] 17,293		
Pojoaque			[d] 13,520		
Sia			[d] 17,515		
Sandia			[d] 24,187		
Isleta			[d] 110,080		
Nambe			[d] 13,586		
Laguna			[d] 125,225		
Santa Ana			[d] 17,361		
Zuñi	Zuñi School	do	[d] 215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			1,667,485	2,605½	

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[a] Surveyed.

[b] Partly in Idaho.

[c] Partly surveyed.

[d] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York Agency	Onondaga and Seneca	a30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	a21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	b640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida	do	Oneida	b350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca	a7,549	11¾	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee School.	Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee	a50,000 a15,211 a33,000	78 24 51½	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total			98,211	153½	

Devils Lake	Fort Totten School.	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	92,144	144	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 135,824.83 acres allotted to 1,193 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold School.	Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan	884,780	1,382¼	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311): the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted.
Standing Rock	Standing Rock Agency.	Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	[b]2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Turtle Mountain	Fort Totten School.	Chippewa of the Mississippi	[b]46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194.
Total			3,695,644	5,774¼	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger Schools.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply military reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894, see G. L. O. report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno military reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians;

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[a] Outboundaries surveyed.

[b] Partly surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Acres.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			231,828.55 acres for school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, 2317.
Iowa	Sauk and Fox School.	Iowa and Tonkawa			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See annual report, 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa	Kansa or Kaw School.	Kansa or Kaw	[a]260	1	Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated.
Kickapoo	Shawnee School	Mexican Kickapoo			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa Agency	Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa	[a][b]480,000	750	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 443,338 acres have been allotted to 2,759 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamations of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, 2340.
Oakland	Ponca School	Tonkawa and Lipan			Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to

					settlement (letter book 257, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see annual report 1893, p. 524.)
Osage	Osage Agency	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	[a]1,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Oto	Oto School	Oto and Missouri	63,419	99	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) 64,935.50 acres allotted to 440 Indians, 720 acres reserved for Government uses. (See letter book 423, p. 190.) The residue, 63,418.50 acres, unallotted. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Pawnee	Pawnee School	Pawnee			Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5). Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 526.)
Ponca	Ponca School	Ponca	[a]26,328	41	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres (letter book 302, p. 311). Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi	Shawnee School	Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)

[a] Surveyed.

[b] The reestablishment of the true meridian by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will decrease the area of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation by 31,333.25 acres, or 49 square miles.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Sauk and Fox	Sauk and Fox School.	Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa Agency	Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni, Waco, and Wichita.			(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,991 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
			a1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total			3,551,641	5,550	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde School.	Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	440	¾	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath	Klamath School	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pito River, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	b872,186	1,362¾	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.62 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted. Act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 260; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202.
Siletz	Siletz School	Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.			Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres

					(except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 356.) President's proclamation May 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085.
Umatilla	Umatilla School	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla	[a]79,820	124¼	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report, 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs School.	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	[a]322,108	503¼	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total			1,274,554	1,991¼	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek Agency.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	[a]112,031	175	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; annual report, 1885, p. LI); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There has been allotted to 840 Indians 172,413.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 112,031 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347).
Lake Traverse	Sisseton Agency	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux			Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River Agency.	Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see

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[a] Surveyed.

[b] Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
SOUTH DAKOTA—cont'd.					
Cheyenne River (continued).	Cheyenne River Agency.	Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	....	....	Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340.
Lower Brulé..............	Lower Brulé Agency	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux ...	a b 200,694	213½	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 151,856 acres allotted to 555 Indians. (See letter book 498, p. 336.)
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge Agency.	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	a b 3,155,200	4,930	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Executive orders of Jan. 25, 1904, restoring lands in Nebraska to public domain, and Feb. 20, 1904, restoring one section for school purposes.
Rosebud................	Rosebud Agency ...	Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe Sioux.	a c 1,616,407	2,525½	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar.

					20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,195,751.90 acres allotted to 4,656 Sioux Indians on Rosebud Reservation (letter books 392, 450, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 580, p. 396). 416,000 acres opened to settlement; 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,567,015.61 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901.
Yankton	Yankton School	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total			7,952,172	12,425	
UTAH.					
Uinta Valley	Uinta and Ouray Agency.	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	a b 2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; June 18, 1878, vol. 20, p. 165, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabequache Ute			Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) Acres reserved for 83 allottees, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total			2,039,040	3,186	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup School	Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis	c 471	1	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry.

a Outboundaries surveyed.

b Partly surveyed.

c Surveyed.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Columbia	Colville Agency	Chief Moses and his people	a24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886. Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; Department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelim, Pend d Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	1,300,000	2,031¼	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). The residue, 1,300,000 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803.
Hoh River	Neah Bay School	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi	Tulalip School	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	a1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927. Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted to 72 Indians.
Makah	Neah Bay School	Makah and Quileute	b23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip School	Muckleshoot	169	¼	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqualli	Puyallup School	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Osette	Neah Bay School	Osette	640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison	Tulalip School	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	a2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,269.48 acres allotted to 35 Indians; the residue, 2,015 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup School	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	b599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians, the residue, 599 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.)
Quileute	Neah Bay School	Quileute	b837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	Puyallup School	Hoh, Quaitso, and Quinaielt	b224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.

Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Chehalis	^{a}335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish	do	Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana	^{a}276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. 4,714 acres allotted to 46 Indians; residue, 276 acres, unallotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip School	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	^{a}8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokane	Colville Agency	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see annual report 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Squaxon Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup School	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip School	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	^{a}1,710	2¾	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. 5,460 acres allotted to 55 Indians; the residue, 1,710 acres, unallotted.
Yakima	Yakima School	Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	^{c}587,010	917	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520–521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 211,972.48 acres allotted to 2,417 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books, 354, p. 419, and 416, p. 263.) The residue, 587,009.68 acres, held in common.
Total			2,330,876	3,641½	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreille	La Pointe Agency^{d}.	Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	^{a}11,390	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26,356	41½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,556 acres allotted; the residue, 33,665.85 acres unalloted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	47,689	74½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 76,256.92 acres allotted; the residue, 47,493.58 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.)

^{a}Surveyed. ^{b}Outboundaries surveyed. ^{c}Partly surveyed. ^{d}Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

RESERVATIONS—Continued.

State or Territory and reservation.	Agency or school.	Tribe occupying reservation.	Area.		Treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
			Acres.	*Sq. miles.*	
WISCONSIN—continued.					
Red Cliff	La Pointe Agency[a].	La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See Executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,585.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue, 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee	Green Bay School	Menominee	[b]231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	Oneida School	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge	Green Bay School	Stockbridge and Munsee	[c]11,803	18¼	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			328,918	484¼	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshoni Agency	Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	[d]1,754,960	2,742	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See 29026-97 and letter book 350, p. 468.)
Total			1,754,960	2,742	
Grand total			70,634,014	110,366	
New York and North Carolina deducted because they are not public-land States			185,888	290¼	
Total in public-land States			[e]70,448,126	110,075¾	

[a] Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency. [b] Outboundaries surveyed. [c] Surveyed. [d] Partly surveyed. [e] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXVII.—*Indian lands*—Continued.

CEDED INDIAN LANDS NOT YET OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

State.	Reservation.	Area.
		Acres.
Minnesota	Red Lake Diminished	181,533
	Ceded Chippewa	787,881
Montana	Crow	1,156,816
Oregon	Grand Ronde	26,111
South Dakota	Rosebud	445,394
Total		[a]2,597,735

[a] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public land of the United States.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Table XXVIII is based on reports furnished by the district land offices and is arranged to show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed; the area of lands reserved; the area of lands appropriated, and the total area of each county or part of county in the respective land districts, to which is added a brief description of the character of the vacant lands. No more specific descriptions of the character of the land, climate, water, or timber can be given by the General Land Office.

A township diagram, showing entries already made in any township, can be procured by sending $1 to the register and receiver of the land office for that district, specifying the diagram required by township and range number.

The areas in the column of reserved lands include all lands reserved for any purpose whatsoever which may be eventually restored to the public domain, and those in the column of appropriated lands include all lands embraced in selections, filings, and entries, perfected and unperfected, and also the area of lands granted for school purposes.

While the figures contained in the table may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they are a close approximation of the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or no public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and in particular counties or localities.

It will be borne in mind that the greater portion of the vacant land is in the timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far West, and that the portion of lands cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that vast bodies of the arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, as provided in the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, seconded, as undoubtedly it will be, by private enterprise.

Before entry personal inspection of the lands should be made to ascertain if they are suitable, and, when satisfied on this point, entry can be made at the local land office in the manner prescribed by law, under the direction of the local land officers, who will give the applicant full information. Should a party desire to obtain information in regard to vacant lands in any district before going there for a personal inspection, he should address the register and receiver of the proper local land office, who will give him full information on that subject and as to the steps necessary to be taken in making entry.

All vacant, unappropriated public lands, nonmineral and nonsaline in character, are subject to entry under the homestead laws.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States.*

ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Huntsville	Blount	158		158		476,842	477,000	Mountainous.
	Calhoun	80		80		9,920	10,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Cherokee	620		620		360,380	361,000	Mountainous.
	Colbert	1,640		1,640		395,360	397,000	Do.
	Cullman	82		82		388,918	389,000	Do.
	Dekalb	60		60		497,940	498,000	Do.
	Etowah	40		40		345,560	345,600	Do.
	Fayette	3,165		3,165		125,835	129,000	Do.
	Franklin	2,410		2,410		409,590	412,000	Do.
	Jackson	4,668		4,668		721,332	726,000	Do.
	Jefferson	242		242		43,758	44,000	Do.
	Lamar	1,171		1,171		175,829	177,000	Do.
	Lauderdale	3,270		3,270		446,730	450,000	Barren.
	Lawrence	19,340		19,340		429,660	449,000	Mountainous.
	Limestone	80		80		380,920	381,000	Barren.
	Madison	8,300		8,300		511,700	520,000	Do.
	Marion	8,040		8,040		462,960	471,000	Mountainous.
	Marshall	2,880		2,880		386,120	389,000	Do.
	Morgan	1,186		1,186		375,814	377,000	Do.
	St. Clair	160		160		158,840	159,000	Do.
	Walker	1,100		1,100		325,900	327,000	Do.
	Winston	26,698		26,698		376,302	403,000	Do.
	Total	85,390		85,390		7,806,210	7,891,600	
Montgomery	Autauga	80		80		386,920	387,000	Pine lands, hilly.
	Baldwin	20,500		20,500		965,500	986,000	Marshy pine lands.
	Barbour	280		280		582,720	583,000	Agricultural lands, hilly
	Bibb	480		480		395,520	396,000	Mountainous.
	Bullock	40		40		388,960	389,000	Pine lands, sandy soil.
	Butler	440		440		498,560	499,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Calhoun	2,000		2,000		394,000	396,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Chambers	40		40		373,960	374,000	No vacant public land.
	Chilton	800		800		467,200	468,000	Pine lands, sandy.
	Choctaw	12,000		12,000		571,000	583,000	Timbered, sandy soil.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Surveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Unsurveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Montgomery	Clarke	2,000		2,000		792,000	794,000	Pine and agricultural.
	Clay	10,000		10,000		380,920	390,920	Hilly and broken, mountainous.
	Cleburne	16,000		16,000		342,000	358,000	Do.
	Coffee	320		320		429,680	430,000	Timbered, level, sandy.
	Conecuh	400		400		527,600	528,000	Oak, hickory, pine lands; sandy loam.
	Coosa	5,400		5,400		410,600	416,000	Uneven, sandy soil.
	Covington	2,040		2,040		662,960	665,000	Level, sandy.
	Crenshaw	320		320		387,680	388,000	Hilly, sandy.
	Dale	480		480		405,520	406,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Dallas	40		40		621,960	622,000	No vacant public land.
	Elmore	120		120		393,880	394,000	Pine lands, varied soil.
	Escambia	1,280		1,280		610,720	612,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Etowah					400	400	No vacant public land.
	Fayette	1,120		1,120	21,480	256,400	279,000	Mountainous, hilly.
	Geneva	800		800		417,200	418,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Greene	560		560		407,440	408,000	Black prairie.
	Hale	800		800		419,200	420,000	Hilly, broken, sandy.
	Henry	1,040		1,040		308,460	309,500	Broken, sandy soil.
	Houston	1,600		1,600		307,900	309,500	Do.
	Jefferson	160		160		670,840	671,000	No vacant public land.
	Lamar	800		800		201,200	202,000	Hilly, red loam.
	Lee	400		400		404,600	405,000	No vacant public land.
	Lowndes					456,000	456,000	Do.
	Macon	40		40		384,960	385,000	Hilly, sandy soil.
	Marengo	880		880		609,120	610,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Mobile	10,300		10,300		792,700	803,000	Flat, sandy, part marshy.
	Monroe	1,680		1,680		647,320	649,000	Broken, hilly, sandy.
	Montgomery					506,000	506,000	No vacant public land.
	Perry	320		320		467,680	468,000	Hilly, pine lands.
	Pickens	3,000		3,000		555,000	558,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Pike	240		240		433,760	434,000	No vacant public land.
	Randolph	540		540		367,460	368,000	Mountainous, hilly, rocky.
	Russell	120		120		411,880	412,000	Pine lands, undulating.
	St. Clair	1,240		1,240		252,760	254,000	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
	Shelby	3,040		3,040		511,960	515,000	Hilly, rough; varied soil.
	Sumter	320		320		577,680	578,000	Undulating; soil sandy and red.
	Talladega	3,000		3,000		481,000	484,000	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
	Tallapoosa	1,120		1,120		484,880	486,000	Hilly; red and gray sandy soil.

	Tuscaloosa	4,320		4,320	27,520	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hilly, broken, diversified soil.
	Walker	80		80	2,480	187,440	190,000	Do.
	Washington	21,520		21,520		657,480	679,000	Pine lands, rolling.
	Wilcox	240		240		563,760	564,000	Uneven pine lands, sandy,
	* Total	134,340		134,340	51,480	24,560,500	24,766,320	
	Total in Alabama	219,730		219,730	51,480	32,386,710	32,657,920	

ARIZONA.

Prescott	Apache	1,010,228	690,157	1,700,385	3,977,886	1,233,729	6,912,000	Mountainous, arid; grazing and timber.
	Coconino	1,915,515	2,902,355	4,817,870	6,440,545	434,585	11,693,000	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
	Gila	51,275	1,269,748	1,321,023	393,619	4,358	1,718,000	Arid and broken.
	Maricopa	153,295	1,216,243	1,369,538	1,446	4,016	1,375,000	Arid, grazing, broken.
	Mohave	983,273	7,391,932	8,375,205	384,790	49,005	8,809,000	Do.
	Navajo	1,268,581	643,820	1,912,401	3,395,820	1,012,599	6,320,820	Do.
	Yavapai	848,057	3,238,923	4,086,980	520,770	513,250	5,121,000	Mountainous, timber, grazing.
	Yuma		1,193,837	1,193,837	201,600	63	1,395,500	Arid, grazing, broken.
	Total	6,230,224	18,547,015	24,777,239	15,315,476	3,251,605	43,344,320	
Tucson	Apache	21,206	18,009	39,215	205,140	2,645	247,000	Mountainous.
	Cochise	1,611,271	1,733,012	3,344,283	302,199	335,518	3,982,000	Mountainous and grazing lands.
	Gila	13,094	81,648	94,742	1,081,861	34,897	1,211,500	Do.
	Graham	822,983	1,908,444	2,731,427	1,130,000	276,573	4,138,000	Mountainous, grazing, and arid lands.
	Maricopa	1,033,608	2,292,774	3,326,382	563,571	536,047	4,426,000	Arid and grazing lands.
	Navajo				70,000		70,000	No vacant public land.
	Pima	994,095	4,138,879	5,132,974	578,594	455,932	6,167,500	Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands.
	Pinal	467,756	2,079,795	2,547,551	684,328	242,621	3,474,500	Arid and grazing lands.
	Santa Cruz	247,938	298,574	546,512	222,917	30,071	799,500	Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands.
	Yuma	622,618	3,838,650	4,461,268	95,094	375,638	4,932,000	Do.
	Total	5,834,569	16,389,785	22,224,354	4,933,704	2,289,942	29,448,000	
	Total in Arizona	12,064,793	34,936,800	47,001,593	20,249,180	5,541,547	72,792,320	

ARKANSAS.

Camden	Ashley	1,505		1,505		389,495	391,000	Rolling, second and third rate soil.
	Bradley	3,572		3,572		414,428	418,000	Swampy.
	Calhoun	5,342		5,342		398,658	404,000	Do.
	Clark	9,117		9,117		550,883	560,000	Broken.
	Cleveland	1,822		1,822		79,178	81,000	Rolling, second and third rate soil.
	Columbia	771		771		527,229	528,000	Rolling.
	Dallas	84		84		7,416	7,500	Swampy.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Camden	Drew	2,597		2,597		319,403	322,000	Rolling.
	Garland	44,706		44,706	2,560	253,734	301,000	Mountainous.
	Hempstead	1,249		1,249		465,751	467,000	Timber.
	Hot Spring	11,163		11,163		212,337	223,500	Mountainous.
	Howard	33,520		33,520		351,480	385,000	Very broken.
	Lafayette	3,744		3,744		297,756	301,500	Level and poor.
	Little River	680		680		358,820	359,500	Swampy.
	Miller	2,814		2,814		391,186	394,000	Do.
	Montgomery	202,995		202,995		307,005	510,000	Mountainous.
	Nevada	721		721		400,279	401,000	Timber.
	Ouachita	645		645		480,355	481,000	Do.
	Pike	30,222		30,222		359,278	389,500	Mountainous.
	Polk	135,794		135,794		397,706	533,500	Do.
	Saline	5,248		5,248		6,752	12,000	Do.
	Scott	17,785		17,785		4,715	22,500	Very mountainous.
	Sevier	8,065		8,065		339,935	348,000	Swampy.
	Union	5,886		5,886		669,114	675,000	Flat and swampy.
	Total	530,047		530,047	2,560	7,982,893	8,515,500	
Dardanelle	Conway	12,359		12,359		19,141	31,500	The land in this district is timbered, agricultural land, hilly and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land. Fine quality of coal throughout district. Gold, silver, zinc, lead, and iron in Pope, Yell, and Scott counties. Petroleum in Logan, Pope, Scott, Yell, and Sebastian counties.
	Crawford	16,421		16,421		368,579	385,000	
	Franklin	20,404		20,404		351,596	372,000	
	Garland	57,806		57,806		26,194	84,000	
	Johnson	83,115		83,115		341,885	425,000	
	Logan	30,961		30,961		400,039	431,000	
	Montgomery	55,598		55,598		11,902	67,500	
	Perry	116,096		116,096		104,904	221,000	
	Polk	202		202		5,798	6,000	
	Pope	108,322		108,322		407,678	516,000	
	Saline	51,420		51,420		17,580	69,000	
	Scott	199,183		199,183		413,817	613,000	
	Sebastian	1,884		1,884		338,116	340,000	
	Yell	125,682		125,682		482,818	608,500	
	Total	879,453		879,453		3,290,047	4,169,500	

Harrison	Baxter	45,200		45,200		325,300	376,500	Productive; mountainous, timbered, and mineral.
	Benton	14,300		14,300		552,700	567,000	Do.
	Boone	14,000		14,000		376,000	390,000	Do.
	Carroll	22,680		22,680		390,820	413,500	Do.
	Crawford	640		640		7,360	8,000	Do.
	Franklin	400		400		14,600	15,000	Do.
	Fulton	17,620		17,620		201,380	219,000	Do.
	Independence	1,520		1,520		24,480	26,000	Do.
	Izard	11,200		11,200		277,300	288,500	Do.
	Johnson	3,880		3,880		9,120	13,000	Do.
	Madison	33,040		33,040		496,960	529,000	Do.
	Marion	20,800		20,800		386,200	407,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Newton	188,560		188,560		342,440	526,000	Productive; mountainous, timbered, and mineral.
	Searcy	100,980		100,980		316,520	417,500	Productive; mountainous, timbered, and mineral.
	Stone	116,600		116,600		270,400	387,000	Do.
	Van Buren	15,000		15,000		31,000	46,000	Productive; mountainous.
	Washington	10,380		10,380		601,620	612,000	Productive; timbered.
	Total	616,800		616,800		4,624,200	5,241,000	
Little Rock	Arkansas	180		180		650,320	650,500	Mostly grazing lands.
	Ashley					199,000	199,000	Timber lands.
	Chicot	2,836		2,836		394,164	397,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Clark					2,500	2,500	No vacant public land.
	Clay	389		389		415,111	415,500	Broken, timbered.
	Cleburne	58,644		58,644		342,356	401,000	Mountainous, timbered.
	Cleveland	254		254		295,246	295,500	Broken, timbered.
	Conway	6,987		6,987		315,013	322,000	Do.
	Craighead	562		562		433,438	434,000	Do.
	Crittenden	480		480		406,020	406,500	Swampy.
	Cross	845		845		388,155	389,000	Partly broken, partly swampy.
	Dallas	3,223		3,223		424,777	428,000	Level, sandy, broken.
	Desha					481,500	481,500	Swampy, timbered.
	Drew					204,000	204,000	Do.
	Faulkner	5,259		5,259		410,241	415,500	Broken, timbered.
	Fulton	24,854		24,854		155,146	180,000	Do.
	Garland	685		685		16,815	17,500	Do.
	Grant	2,388		2,388		401,112	403,500	Level, timbered.
	Greene	427		427		357,073	357,500	Broken, timbered.
	Hot Spring	1,079		1,079		175,921	177,000	Do.
	Independence	27,403		27,403		426,597	454,000	Do.
	Izard	4,911		4,911		69,089	74,000	Do.
	Jackson	113		113		409,387	409,500	Do.
	Jefferson	100		100		559,900	560,000	Level, timbered.
	Lawrence	4,000		4,000		376,000	380,000	Broken, timbered.
	Lee	680		680		382,320	383,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Lincoln	414		414		352,086	352,500	Do.
	Lonoke	285		285		505,215	505,500	Grazing.
	Mississippi	85		85		517,915	518,000	Swampy, timbered.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Surveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Unsurveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Little Rock	Monroe	1,398		1,398		388,102	389,500	Swampy, timbered.
	Perry	7,439		7,439		132,061	139,500	Broken, timbered.
	Phillips					445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Poinsett					448,000	448,000	Do.
	Pope					15,000	15,000	Do.
	Prairie	440		440		420,060	420,500	Grazing.
	Pulaski	12,449		12,449		469,551	482,000	Broken, timbered.
	Randolph	20,290		20,290		403,710	424,000	Do.
	St. Francis					398,500	398,500	No vacant public land.
	Saline	37,107		37,107		369,393	406,500	Broken, timbered.
	Sharp	42,128		42,128		350,372	392,500	Do.
	Van Buren	126,036		126,036		284,464	410,500	Do.
	White	4,959		4,959		658,721	663,680	Do.
	Woodruff	2,228		2,228		369,772	372,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Total	401,567		401,557		15,216,123	15,617,680	
	Total in Arkansas	2,427,857		2,427,857	2,560	31,118,263	33,543,680	

CALIFORNIA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Eureka	Del Norte	106,891	52,982	159,873	271,525	243,026	674,424	Very rough, broken, and mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Humboldt	44,140	94,266	138,406	401,237	1,727,155	2,266,798	Mountainous; grazing and timber land; some mineral.
	Mendocino	43,535	6,580	50,115	4,057	40,298	94,470	Mountainous; timber and grazing land.
	Shasta				2,480	640	3,120	Do.
	Siskiyou				1,067,136	72,257	1,139,393	Very mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Trinity	169,584	35,106	204,690	775,731	229,957	1,210,378	Mountainous; grazing, timber, and mineral land.
	Total	364,150	188,934	553,084	2,522,166	2,313,333	5,388,583	
Independence	Alpine	19,114		19,114		6,886	26,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Fresno				772,000	10,000	782,000	No vacant public land.

	Inyo	3,329,915	2,386,980	5,716,895	560,000	285,105	6,512,000	Agricultural, mountainous, mineral.
	Kern	779,965	92,000	871,965	461,000	175,085	1,508,000	Arid, mountainous, grazing.
	Madera				198,000		198,000	No vacant public land.
	Mariposa				52,500	500	56,000	Do.
	Mono	1,355,602	206,681	1,562,283	115,000	307,554	1,984,837	Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
	San Bernardino	3,275,330	921,670	4,197,000		4,000	4,201,000	Arid, mineral, mountainous.
	Tulare				756,000	6,000	762,000	No vacant public land.
	Tuolumne				240,000		240,000	Do.
	Total	8,759,926	3,607,331	12,367,257	3,154,500	745,080	16,266,837	
Los Angeles	Kern	201,538	15,147	216,685	309,050	585,265	1,111,000	Arid, level, desert, mountainous.
	Los Angeles	740,659	162,215	902,874	422,220	1,418,406	2,743,500	Do.
	Orange	18,927	1,956	20,883	57,951	392,166	471,000	Mountainous and hilly.
	Riverside	1,901,211	622,683	2,523,894	1,381,420	758,686	4,664,000	Mountainous, rolling, and level desert.
	San Bernardino	3,640,084	922,837	4,562,921	3,057,662	759,917	8,380,500	Do.
	San Diego	2,338,427	599,322	2,937,749	862,015	1,595,236	5,395,000	Do.
	Santa Barbara	141,292	26,446	167,738	72,899	186,363	427,000	Mountainous and rolling.
	Ventura	68,746	54,438	123,184	261,312	451,004	835,500	Do.
	Total	9,050,884	2,405,044	11,455,928	6,424,529	6,147,043	24,027,500	
Marysville	Butte	61,165	13,056	74,221		950,779	1,025,000	Grazing, mineral, and timber.
	Colusa	37,167	1,490	38,657		598,843	637,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Glenn	81,219	960	82,179		603,821	686,000	Do.
	Lake	9,239		9,239		9,261	18,500	Hilly; agricultural and grazing.
	Napa	14,680	664	15,344		84,656	100,000	Do.
	Nevada	11,567	11,760	23,327	320	42,353	66,000	Hilly; mineral and grazing.
	Placer					11,000	11,000	No vacant public land.
	Plumas	266,432	103,240	369,672		87,328	457,000	Mountainous; mineral and timber.
	Sierra	26,527	34,200	60,727		13,273	74,000	Do.
	Solano					28,000	28,000	No vacant public land.
	Sutter	894	630	1,524		377,476	379,000	Agricultural and fruit land.
	Tehama	73,140	4,075	77,215		466,785	544,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Yolo	42,733	880	43,613		515,387	559,000	Do.
	Yuba	61,782		61,782	783	334,485	397,000	Agricultural, timber, and mineral.
	Total	686,495	170,955	857,450	1,103	4,123,447	4,982,000	
Redding	Butte	2,840		2,840		2,160	5,000	Mountainous land; timbered.
	Modoc	62,199	32,430	94,629		72,371	167,000	Principally mountainous timber land.
	Plumas	2,500		2,500		2,500	5,000	Do.
	Shasta	737,874	39,075	776,949	63,448	1,865,603	2,706,000	Farming, grazing, timber, mineral.
	Siskiyou	836,647	143,502	980,149	47,374	1,782,477	2,810,000	Do.
	Tehama	285,425	19,398	304,823		635,177	940,000	Mostly foothill and grazing land.
	Trinity	362,623	8,119	370,742	47,730	347,528	766,000	Mountainous, timber, grazing, mineral.
	Total	2,290,108	242,524	2,532,632	158,552	4,707,816	7,399,000	
Sacramento	Alpine	6,629		6,629	277,843	48,528	333,000	Grazing, desert.
	Amador	90,747		90,747	55,261	243,992	390,000	Grazing, timber, mineral.
	Calaveras	94,777		94,777	63,220	284,003	442,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Sacramento	Contra Costa				5,960	13,040	19,000	No vacant public land.
	Eldorado	62,857		62,857	428,979	583,164	1,075,000	Timber, grazing, and mineral.
	Mono	10,000	4,380	14,380	1,120		15,500	Grazing, mineral.
	Nevada	84,092		84,092	310,841	178,067	573,000	Mineral, timber.
	Placer	64,018		64,018	526,691	328,291	919,000	Mineral, timber, and grazing.
	Plumas				15,020	8,980	24,000	Grazing.
	Sacramento	1,420		1,420	110,665	450,915	563,000	Farming and grazing.
	San Joaquin				1,150	8,850	10,000	No vacant public land.
	Sierra	850		850	300,860	48,290	350,000	Grazing and timber.
	Solano				7,160	39,840	47,000	Agricultural.
	Sutter	1,496		1,496	8,856	31,644	42,000	Mineral and timber.
	Tuolumne				252,737	67,263	320,000	Timber, grazing, and mineral.
	Yolo				1,920	47,080	49,000	Farming and grazing.
	Total	416,888	4,380	421,268	2,368,285	2,381,947	5,171,500	
San Francisco	Alameda	3,409		3,409		499,591	503,000	Mountain land.
	Colusa				10,091	65,909	76,000	Do.
	Contra Costa					437,000	437,000	No vacant public land.
	Fresno	79,299	2,560	81,859		79,141	161,000	Mountain land.
	Glenn				111,741	14,259	126,000	Do.
	Kern	8,116	14,447	22,563	42,120	75,317	140,000	Do.
	Kings	7,680		7,680		2,320	10,000	Do.
	Lake	153,321		153,321	224,063	454,616	832,000	Do.
	Marin					338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
	Mendocino	458,432	75,116	533,548	112,371	1,590,081	2,236,000	Mountain land.
	Merced	54,045		54,045		78,955	133,000	Do.
	Monterey	949,918	3,994	953,912		1,157,088	2,111,000	Do.
	Napa	85,485	11,520	97,005		302,995	400,000	Do.
	Sacramento					5,000	5,000	No vacant public land.
	San Benito	337,811	5,115	342,926		512,070	855,000	Mountain land.
	San Francisco					32,000	32,000	No vacant public land.
	San Joaquin	22,560		22,560		160,440	183,000	Mountain land.
	San Luis Obispo	641,966		641,966	924	1,514,110	2,157,000	Do.
	San Mateo					288,000	288,000	No vacant public land.
	Santa Barbara	38,927		38,927	604,327	695,746	1,339,000	Mountain land.
	Santa Clara	24,541	5,4[illegible]	30,023	1,945	822,032	854,000	Do.
	Santa Cruz					275,000	275,000	No vacant public land.

	Solano	82,332		82,332		357,668	440,000	Mountain land.
	Sonoma	108,561	12,228	120,789		895,211	1,016,000	Do.
	Stanislaus	29,101	5,737	34,838		49,162	84,000	Do.
	Tehama	84,768	800	85,568		53,432	139,000	Do.
	Trinity	8,360		8,360		640	9,000	Do.
	Ventura	21,522		21,522	217,651	54,827	294,000	Do.
	Yolo					47,000	47,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	3,200,154	186,999	3,387,153	1,325,233	10,857,614	15,520,000	
Stockton	Amador					16,000	16,000	No vacant public land.
	Calaveras	2,487	1,320	3,807		248,193	252,000	Hilly, farming, grazing, and mining.
	Fresno	62,400	17,054	79,454	435,191	227,355	742,000	Do.
	Madera	113,961	1,000	114,961	390,873	626,166	1,132,000	Do.
	Mariposa	95,180	1,600	96,780	317,285	482,935	897,000	Mountainous, mining, grazing, timber.
	Merced	9,340		9,340		1,099,660	1,109,000	Rolling foothills; farming and grazing.
	Sacramento					68,000	68,000	No vacant public land.
	San Joaquin					730,000	730,000	Do.
	Santa Clara					2,500	2,500	Do.
	Stanislaus	31,384		31,384		778,616	810,000	Foothills; farming and grazing.
	Tuolumne	46,687	6,773	53,460	421,392	483,148	958,000	Timber, grazing, mining.
	Total	361,439	27,747	389,186	1,564,741	4,762,573	6,716,500	
Susanville	Lassen	1,606,398	54,753	1,661,151	556,172	767,677	2,985,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and mineral.
	Modoc	663,798	127,615	791,413	900,788	571,799	2,264,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and farming.
	Plumas	22,092	64,524	86,616	550,840	593,544	1,231,000	Mountainous, timber, mineral.
	Shasta				11,000		11,000	Mountainous.
	Sierra	52,603		52,603	62,213	59,184	174,000	Timber, mountainous, and mineral.
	Tehama		7,520	7,520	3,480	1,000	12,000	Mountainous.
	Total	2,344,891	254,412	2,599,303	2,084,493	1,993,204	6,677,000	
Visalia	Fresno	227,603	11,840	239,443	51,140	1,941,417	2,232,000	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
	Kern	241,579	35,569	277,148	276,948	1,886,904	2,441,000	Arid plains and mountainous.
	Kings	34,462		34,462		621,538	656,000	Do.
	Madera					40,000	40,000	No vacant public land.
	Merced	8,361		8,361		7,639	16,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Monterey	2,400		2,400		600	3,000	Do.
	San Benito	9,606		9,606		13,394	23,000	Do.
	San Luis Obispo	29,955		29,955		1,045	31,000	Do.
	Tulare	48,289	50,868	99,157	887,089	1,392,754	2,379,000	Arid plains and mountainous; timber.
	Total	602,255	98,277	700,532	1,215,177	5,905,291	7,821,000	
	Total in California	28,077,190	7,136,608	35,213,798	20,818,779	43,937,348	99,969,920	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

COLORADO.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Akron	Morgan	82,011		82,011		96,489	178,500	Prairie, agricultural, and grazing lands.
	Washington	292,541		292,541		1,183,059	1,475,600	
	Yuma	355,817		355,817		1,007,583	1,363,400	
	Total	730,369		730,369		2,287,131	3,017,500	
Del Norte	Archuleta		45,000	45,000		65,000	110,000	Mountainous, grazing, timber.
	Chaffee	14,000		14,000			14,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Conejos	372,187	133,840	506,027		340,973	847,000	Agricultural, farming, and mountainous.
	Costilla	72,479	287,000	359,479		722,521	1,082,000	Mountainous, prairie, and farming.
	Custer	31,835		31,835		165	32,000	Valley and farming.
	Fremont	4,640		4,640	7,360		12,000	Mountainous and farming.
	Hinsdale				147,320	16,680	164,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	Huerfano	27,066		27,066		934	28,000	Farming and mountainous.
	Las Animas	2,000		2,000		3,000	32,000	Agricultural.
	Mineral	31,840		31,840	329,572	50,588	412,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	Rio Grande	177,810		177,810	46,048	348,142	572,000	Do.
	Saguache	812,224	50,220	862,444	323,260	328,296	1,514,000	Do.
	San Juan				12,000		12,000	Agricultural.
	Total	1,546,081	516,060	2,062,141	865,560	1,903,299	4,831,000	
Denver	Adams	190,476		190,476		638,124	828,600	Agricultural and grazing.
	Arapahoe	126,984		126,984		425,416	552,400	Do.
	Boulder	248,191		248,191		256,809	505,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Clear Creek	109,138	63,831	172,969		75,031	248,000	Mountainous.
	Douglas	4,450		4,450	155,820	387,230	547,500	Arid; grazing, broken.
	Eagle	125,816		125,816	85,700	35,484	247,000	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Elbert	107,058		107,058		872,942	980,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Gilpin	26,015	40,212	66,227		23,773	90,000	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Grand	615,698	46,000	661,698	227,000	286,307	1,175,000	Do.
	Jefferson	132,218		132,218	48,520	325,762	501,500	Do.
	Larimer	1,072,884	175,000	1,247,884	544,000	910,116	2,702,000	Do.
	Morgan	243,155		243,155		166,845	410,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Routt	3,560		3,560	90,000	10,440	104,000	Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
	Summit	54,854	65,280	120,134		134,866	255,000	Do.

	Weld	677,499		677,499		1,374,001	2,051,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Total	3,737,991	390,323	4,128,314	1,146,040	5,923,146	11,197,500	
Durango	Archuleta	367,983	161,910	529,893	14,800	169,307	714,000	Timber, agricultural, and mineral.
	Dolores	433,613	115,000	548,613		31,887	580,500	Mountainous, agricultural, and mineral.
Durango	Hinsdale	90,511	100,000	190,511		7,489	198,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	La Plata	849,373	45,701	895,074	7,000	296,926	1,199,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
	Mineral	155,960		155,960		1,040	157,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Montezuma	715,510	46,000	761,510	392,000	187,490	1,341,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
	Ouray	3,627		3,627		2,373	6,000	Mountainous and mineral.
	Rio Grande	2,830		2,830		170	3,000	Do.
	San Juan	244,097		244,097		26,903	271,000	Do.
	San Miguel	42,293		42,293		8,707	51,000	Mountainous, mineral, and agricultural.
	Total	2,905,797	468,611	3,374,408	413,800	732,292	4,520,500	
Glenwood Springs.	Delta				87,000		87,000	No vacant public land.
	Eagle	818,029	204,074	522,103	20,468	65,429	608,000	Grazing and mineral.
	Garfield	818,053	370,140	1,188,193	562,880	225,927	1,963,000	Farming, grazing, mineral.
	Gunnison	27,638	58,929	86,567	23,040	18,393	128,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Larimer	24,000		24,000			24,000	Mountainous.
	Mesa	176,674	44,564	221,238	224,785	78,977	525,000	Farming, grazing.
	Pitkin	18,979	365,467	384,446	51,914	85,614	522,000	Grazing and mineral.
	Rio Blanco	1,371,324	138,616	1,509,940	401,280	148,780	2,060,000	Farming and grazing.
	Routt	3,113,432	83,250	3,196,682	346,730	859,068	4,402,500	Farming, grazing, mineral.
	Total	5,863,129	1,265,040	7,128,169	1,709,097	1,482,234	10,319,500	
Gunnison	Chaffee	19,963		19,963		3,337	23,000	Mountainous, rich in mineral.
	Delta	5,000		5,000		3,000	8,000	Mountainous, grazing lands.
	Gunnison	1,001,401	397,157	1,398,558	46,080	380,362	1,825,000	Mountainous, coal, mineral, farming, grazing.
	Hinsdale	248,073	56,169	304,242		9,758	314,000	Mountainous and mineral, timber.
	Mineral	20,990		20,990		510	21,500	Do.
	Montrose	18,860	78,680	97,540		21,460	119,000	Mesa land or table-land, grazing, arid.
	Ouray	8,800		8,800		200	9,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Saguache	406,062		406,062		29,438	435,500	Farming, grazing, mineral, timber.
	Total	1,729,149	532,006	2,261,155	46,080	447,765	2,756,000	
Hugo	Cheyenne	358,747		358,747		559,253	918,000	Land in this district is grazing, farming, and arid.
	Kit Carson	796,875		796,875		602,125	1,399,000	
	Lincoln	529,720		529,720		624,280	1,154,000	
	Total	1,685,342		1,685,342		1,785,658	3,471,000	
Lamar	Baca	1,152,598		1,152,598	1,000	469,402	1,623,000	Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming.
	Bent	405,989		405,989	4,960	397,051	808,000	Undulating prairie and valley land.
	Cheyenne	180,716		180,716		39,284	220,000	Prairie, grazing land.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Lamar	Kiowa	597,883		597,883	2,040	406,077	1,006,000	Undulating prairie, grazing.
	Las Animas	298,442		298,442		49,558	348,000	Broken, hilly, grazing land.
	Lincoln	40,040		40,040		3,960	44,000	Level prairie, grazing land.
	Prowers	493,201		493,201		537,799	1,081,000	Prairie and valley farming land.
	Total	3,168,869		3,168,869	8,000	1,908,131	5,080,000	
Leadville	Chaffee	552,078		552,078	1,600	138,822	692,000	Mineral and mountainous.
	Eagle	53,703	114,028	167,731		16,269	184,000	Do.
	Fremont	17,663		17,663		2,887	20,500	Grazing.
	Gunnison		7,350	7,350		660	8,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Jefferson	6,845		6,845	23,900	8,255	39,000	Grazing.
	Lake	101,402	55,552	156,954	1,820	75,226	234,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Park	551,286		551,286	452,000	387,394	1,390,680	Mineral and agricultural.
	Pitkin		97,312	97,312		8,688	106,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Saguache		960	960		40	1,000	Grazing.
	Summit	87,758	26,793	114,551		34,449	149,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Teller	26,142		26,142		25,858	52,000	Grazing.
	Total	1,396,877	301,995	1,698,872	479,320	697,988	2,876,180	
Montrose	Delta	396,532	56,963	453,495	84,719	141,786	680,000	Coal, agricultural, grazing, mineral.
	Dolores	37,060	40,320	77,380		4,120	81,500	Mineral, grazing, arid.
	Hinsdale	6,000		6,000			6,000	Mineral, mountainous.
	Mesa	1,000,954	314,320	1,315,274	37,073	169,653	1,522,000	Coal, farming, mineral, and grazing.
	Montrose	1,017,748	73,425	1,091,173		267,327	1,358,500	Do.
	Ouray	266,625		266,625		48,875	315,500	Agricultural, rich mineral, grazing, coal.
	San Miguel	558,673	133,240	691,913		85,587	777,500	Do.
	Total	3,283,592	618,268	3,901,860	121,792	717,348	4,741,000	
Pueblo	Bent	77,802		77,802		89,698	167,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Chaffee	9,660		9,660			9,660	Mountainous.
	Costilla	26,113		26,113		8,887	35,000	Do.
	Custer	124,212		124,212	56,000	244,788	425,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Elbert	119,136		119,196		85,864	205,000	Agricultural and grazing.

	El Paso	213,368	1,500	214,868	129,908	1,014,724	1,359,500	One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural and grazing.
	Fremont	588,262		588,262	87,224	298,514	924,000	Two-thirds mountainous; one-third agricultural and grazing.
	Huerfano	466,595	480	467,075	78,526	467,399	1,018,000	One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural and grazing.
	Kiowa	78,143		78,143		61,857	140,000	Grazing.
	Las Animas	1,317,816		1,317,816	80,536	1,221,648	2,620,000	One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural.
	Lincoln	345,357		345,357		101,643	447,000	Grazing.
	Otero	754,987		754,987		547,018	1,302,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Park	240		240		80	320	Mineral and agricultural.
	Pueblo	524,015	4,260	528,275	64,000	959,725	1,552,000	Three-fourths agricultural; one-fourth mountainous.
	Saguache	68,597		68,597	7,898	510	77,000	Mountainous.
	Teller	22,176		22,176	50,572	226,752	299,500	Mountainous; largely mineral.
	Total	4,736,479	6,240	4,742,719	504,659	5,329,102	10,576,480	
Sterling	Logan	262,152		262,152		907,348	1,169,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Morgan	204,693		204,693		24,807	229,500	Do.
	Phillips					433,500	433,500	No vacant public land.
	Sedgwick	20,512		20,512		321,488	342,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Washington	43,350		43,350		94,641	138,000	Do.
	Weld	308,072		308,072		193,428	501,500	Do.
	Yuma	110,590		110,590		37,910	148,500	Do.
	Total	949,378		949,378		2,013,122	2,962,500	
	Total in Colorado	31 733,068	4,098,543	35,831,596	5,294,348	25,222,216	66,348,100	

FLORIDA.

[The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered and there are no mountains. There are some large swamps and marshes in the southern part of the State.]

Gainesville	Alachua	13,967		13,967		804,583	818,500	Low pine land.
	Baker	2,107		2,107		369,893	372,000	Do.
	Bradford	885		885		340,115	341,000	Do.
	Brevard	62,872	29,302	92,174	115	1,480,711	1,573,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Calhoun	53,995		53,995	2,483	657,022	713,500	Low pine land.
	Citrus	9,476		9,476		411,024	420,500	Do.
	Clay	26,050		26,050		367,450	393,500	Do.
	Columbia	2,147		2,147		511,353	513,500	Do.
	Dade	22,931	92,960	115,891	1,857	2,719,252	2,837,000	Do.
	De Soto	71,097		71,097		2,359,903	2,431,000	Do.
	Duval	500	1,200	1,700		501,300	503,000	Do.
	Escambia	5,187		5,187	4,894	424,419	434,500	Do.
	Franklin					457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Gainesville	Gadsden	4,112		4,112		333,888	338,000	Low pine land.
	Hamilton	2,924		2,924		338,576	341,500	Do.
	Hernando	3,562		3,562		328,438	332,000	Do.
	Hillsboro	2,189		2,189	1,235	841,576	845,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Holmes	1,969		1,969		288,531	290,500	Low pine land.
	Jackson	2,023		2,023		633,977	636,000	Do.
	Jefferson	386		386		378,614	379,000	Do.
	Lafayette	27,123		27,123		770,377	797,500	Low pine and swamp land.
	Lake	43,406		43,406		622,594	666,000	Low pine land.
	Lee	30,518	12,800	43,318	1,176	2,935,646	2,980,140	Low pine and swamp land.
	Leon	1,569		1,569		466,431	468,000	Low pine land.
	Levy	20,136		20,136	212	715,652	736,000	Do.
	Liberty					478,000	478,000	No vacant public land.
	Madison	1,201		1,201		455,299	456,500	Low pine land.
	Manatee	11,487		11,487		856,513	868,000	Do.
	Marion	141,586		141,586		904,414	1,046,000	Do.
	Monroe	7,000		7,000		935,000	942,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Nassau	6,350		6,350	419	406,731	413,500	Low pine land.
	Orange	25,293	8,320	33,613		778,387	812,000	Do.
	Osceola	15,430	2,408	17,838		1,116,162	1,134,000	Do.
	Pasco	2,633		2,633		488,867	491,500	Do.
	Polk	24,640		24,640		1,161,360	1,186,000	Do.
	Putnam	13,823		13,823		463,177	477,000	Do.
	St. John	15,332		15,332	643	598,525	614,500	Do.
	Santa Rosa	82,966		82,966	267	930,267	1,013,500	Do.
	Sumter	1,200		1,200		376,300	377,500	Do.
	Suwanee	1,619		1,619		440,881	442,500	Do.
	Taylor	10,805		10,805		683,195	694,000	Do.
	Volusia	18,666	13,080	31,746		765,254	797,000	Do.
	Wakulla	600		600		391,900	392,500	Do.
	Walton	130,283		130,283		768,717	899,000	Do.
	Washington	75,782		75,782	5,958	838,310	920,000	Do.
	Total in district and State.	997,777	160,070	1,157,847	19,259	33,895,534	35,072,640	

IDAHO.

Blackfoot	Bannock	605,106	265,920	871,026	305,389	783,585	1,960,000	Mountainous and agricultural lands.
	Bear Lake	160,828	219,234	380,062	1,840	234,098	616,000	Do.
	Bingham	416,862	561,404	978,266	51,047	1,678,687	2,708,000	Do.
	Blaine	....	39,500	39,500	....	....	39,500	Do.
	Fremont	795,119	804,666	1,599,785	802,828	1,476,387	3,879,000	Do.
	Lemhi	....	103,000	103,000	....	....	103,000	Do.
	Oneida	227,409	678,998	906,407	194,190	649,103	1,750,000	Do.
	Total	2,205,324	2,672,722	4,878,046	1,355,294	4,822,160	11,065,500	
Boise	Ada	353,202	244,914	598,116	1,849	161,035	761,000	Arid, mountainous, timbered.
	Boise	671,917	1,276,681	1,948,598	5,042	444,880	2,398,500	Mountainous, timbered, mineral, grazing.
	Canyon	404,287	53,038	457,325	....	378,675	836,000	Arid and grazing.
	Elmore	635,518	308,615	944,133	5,660	111,207	1,061,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral.
	Idaho	111,091	1,442,458	1,553,549	....	13,451	1,567,000	Mountainous, mineral, timber.
	Owyhee	995,733	3,176,696	4,172,429	4,160	274,411	4,451,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral, grazing.
	Washington	840,095	606,102	1,446,197	....	398,623	1,844,820	Arid, mountainous, timber, mineral.
	Total	4,011,843	7,108,504	11,120,347	16,711	1,782,262	12,919,320	
Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	407,957	1,300,984	1,708,941	231,429	1,415,330	3,355,700	Agricultural and timbered.
	Latah	10,035	1,193	11,228	....	28,272	39,500	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural.
	Shoshone	87,397	1,006,187	1,093,584	....	161,416	1,255,000	Agricultural, timbered, mineral.
	Total	505,389	2,308,364	2,813,753	231,429	1,605,018	4,650,200	
Hailey	Bingham	6,520	69,000	75,520	640	2,840	79,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Blaine	688,162	2,864,407	3,552,569	55,680	250,751	3,859,000	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush plains.
	Boise	....	112,500	112,500	....	....	112,500	Mountainous.
	Cassia	2,211,556	1,143,232	2,354,788	26,263	524,949	2,906,000	Grazing, sagebrush plains.
	Custer	171,437	2,709,414	2,880,851	11,840	72,809	2,965,500	Mountainous, grazing.
	Elmore	119,561	357,737	477,298	7,680	57,942	542,920	Do.
	Fremont	18,080	65,000	83,080	1,280	640	85,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Idaho	2,544	1,298,398	1,300,942	....	58	1,301,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Lemhi	158,391	2,406,293	2,559,684	82,960	112,356	2,755,000	Mountainous and arid prairie.
	Lincoln	809,107	1,001,583	1,810,690	45,680	255,630	2,112,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Owyhee	88,551	501,712	590,263	5,760	5,977	602,000	Do.
	Total	3,268,909	12,529,276	15,798,185	237,783	1,283,952	17,319,920	
Lewiston	Idaho	205,826	3,361,956	3,567,782	12,000	469,718	4,049,500	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural.
	Kootenai	8,344	12,000	20,344	....	6,656	27,000	Do.
	Latah	10,965	....	10,965	....	663,585	674,500	Do.
	Nez Perces	135,779	105,816	241,595	139,000	514,905	895,500	Do.
	Shoshone	496,470	721,149	1,217,619	69,360	415,021	1,702,000	Do.
	Total	857,384	4,200,921	5,058,305	220,360	2,069,835	7,348,500	
	Total in Idaho	10,848,849	28,819,787	39,668,636	2,061,577	11,563,227	53,293,440	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unserveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
....	....	....	....	....	19,658,880	....	19,658,880	No vacant public land.
				IOWA.				
Des Moines	....	....	....	....	....	35,646,080	35,646,080	No vacant public land.
				KANSAS.				
Colby	Cheyenne	57,920	....	57,920	....	600,080	658,000	Farming, grazing.
	Decatur	200	....	200	....	575,800	576,000	Do.
	Graham	....	....	....	....	463,000	463,000	Do.
	Jewell	....	....	....	....	242,000	242,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln	....	....	....	....	46,000	46,000	Do.
	Mitchell	80	....	80	....	181,920	182,000	Broken, grazing.
	Norton	....	....	....	....	567,000	567,000	No vacant public land.
	Osborne	360	....	360	....	570,640	571,000	Broken, grazing.
	Phillips	....	....	....	....	574,000	574,000	Do.
	Rawlins	16,200	....	16,200	....	668,800	685,000	Farming, grazing.
	Rooks	760	....	760	....	454,240	455,000	Broken, grazing.
	Sheridan	440	....	440	....	572,560	573,000	Do.
	Sherman	6,320	....	6,320	160	664,520	671,000	Farming, grazing.
	Smith	....	....	....	....	573,000	573,000	No vacant public land.
	Thomas	200	....	200	....	684,800	685,000	Farming, grazing.
	Total	82,480	....	82,480	160	7,438,360	7,521,000	
Dodge City	Barber	8,493	....	8,493	....	711,507	720,000	Broken.
	Barton	....	....	....	2,560	573,440	576,000	Broken, sandy.
	Chase	....	....	....	....	148,000	148,000	No vacant public land.
	Clark	2,465	....	2,465	....	613,535	616,000	Broken, sandy.
	Comanche	800	....	800	....	504,200	505,000	Do.
	Edwards	600	....	600	....	393,400	394,000	Do.

	Finney	56,400		56,400		768,600	825,000	Do.
	Ford	160		160	1,900	693,940	696,000	Do.
	Grant	19,760		19,760		349,240	369,000	Grazing.
	Gray	3,800		3,800		547,200	551,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy.
	Hamilton	117,185		117,185		506,515	624,000	Do.
	Harper					505,000	505,000	No vacant public land.
	Harvey					346,000	346,000	Do.
	Haskell	24,445		24,445		347,555	372,000	Grazing.
	Hodgeman	680		680		551,320	552,000	Broken.
	Kearny	80,850		80,850		465,150	546,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy.
	Kingman					556,000	556,000	No vacant public land.
	Kiowa	1,950		1,950		461,050	463,000	Grazing, broken.
	McPherson					113,000	113,000	Do.
	Marion					183,000	183,000	No vacant public land.
	Meade	1,200		1,200		619,800	621,000	Grazing.
	Morton	138,245		138,245		319,755	458,000	Do.
	Pawnee					482,000	482,000	No vacant public land.
	Pratt	505		505		462,495	463,000	Broken, sandy.
	Reno					799,000	799,000	No vacant public land.
	Rice					453,000	453,000	Do.
	Sedgwick					645,000	645,000	Do.
	Seward	71,675		71,675		339,325	411,000	Grazing, part broken and sandy.
	Stafford					513,000	513,000	No vacant public land.
	Stanton	57,015		57,015		375,985	433,000	Grazing.
	Stevens	53,150		53,150		413,850	467,000	Do.
	Sumner					754,000	754,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	639,378		639,378	4,460	15,515,162	16,150,000	
Topeka	Allen					322,000	322,000	Do.
	Anderson					367,000	367,000	Do.
	Atchison					279,000	279,000	Do.
	Bourbon					423,000	423,000	Do.
	Brown					371,000	371,000	Do.
	Butler					918,000	918,000	Do.
	Chase					334,000	334,000	Do.
	Chautauqua					410,000	410,000	Do.
	Cherokee					391,000	391,000	Do.
	Clay					412,000	412,000	Do.
	Cloud					452,000	452,000	Do.
	Coffey					413,000	413,000	Do.
	Cowley					718,000	718,000	Do.
	Crawford					357,000	357,000	Do.
	Dickinson					586,000	586,000	Do.
	Doniphan					250,000	250,000	Do.
	Douglas					291,000	291,000	Do.
	Elk					410,000	410,000	Do.
	Ellsworth					454,000	454,000	Do.
	Franklin					370,000	370,000	Do.
	Geary				23,565	238,405	262,000	Do.
	Greenwood					744,000	744,000	Do.
	Jackson				92,160	344,840	437,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Topeka	Jefferson					363,000	363,000	No vacant public land.
	Jewell					346,000	346,000	Do.
	Johnson					312,000	312,000	Do.
	Labette					408,000	408,000	Do.
	Leavenworth					296,000	296,000	Do.
	Lincoln					415,000	415,000	Do.
	Linn					389,000	389,000	Do.
	Lyon					569,000	569,000	Do.
	McPherson					456,000	456,000	Do.
	Marion					437,000	437,000	Do.
	Marshall					566,000	566,000	Do.
	Miami					381,000	381,000	Do.
	Mitchell					275,000	275,000	Do.
	Montgomery					406,000	406,000	Do.
	Morris					447,000	447,000	Do.
	Nemaha					453,000	453,000	Do.
	Neosho					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Osage					466,000	466,000	Do.
	Ottawa					460,000	460,000	Do.
	Pottawatomie					528,000	528,000	Do.
	Republic					459,000	459,000	Do.
	Riley					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Russell					578,000	578,000	Do.
	Saline					456,000	456,000	Do.
	Shawnee					359,000	359,000	Do.
	Wabaunsee					513,000	513,000	Do.
	Washington					561,000	561,000	Do.
	Wilson					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Woodson					321,000	321,000	Do.
	Wyandotte					96,000	96,000	Do.
	Total				115,755	22,258,245	22,374,000	
Wakeeney	Ellis	1,095		1,095		568,905	570,000	Broken.
	Gove	17,720		17,720		668,280	686,000	Agricultural.
	Graham					115,000	115,000	No vacant public land.
	Greeley	68,460		68,460		426,540	495,000	Agricultural.
	Lane	5,320		5,320		452,680	458,000	Do.

	Logan	53,820		53,820		634,680	688,000	Do.
	Ness	1,980		1,980		684,020	686,000	Do.
	Rooks	40		40		114,960	115,000	Broken.
	Rush					452,000	452,000	No vacant public land.
	Scott	9,160		9,160		445,840	455,000	Agricultural.
	Trego	640		640		569,360	570,000	Do.
	Wallace	63,949		63,949		519,051	583,000	Do.
	Wichita	4,100		4,100		451,620	455,720	Do.
	Total	225,784		225,784		6,102,936	6,328,720	
	Total in Kansas	947,642		947,642	120,375	51,314,703	52,382,720	

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches	Bienville	5,727	16,500	22,227	98,567	285,234	406,028	The character of the land in this district is sandy and clay soil and timbered principally with pine.
	Bossier	9,183	3,094	12,277	146,722	378,374	587,373	
	Caddo	3,687	12,912	16,599	139,213	406,873	564,685	
	Claiborne	8,273		8,273	36,915	277,179	322,367	
	De Soto	1,042	8,633	9,675	65,299	478,216	553,190	
	Grant	1,282		1,282	13,703	45,141	60,126	
	Natchitoches	13,488	7,550	21,038	245,892	508,047	769,977	
	Rapides	1,200		1,200	94,684	73,760	169,644	
	Red River	797	7,787	8,584	85,299	151,182	245,065	
	Sabine	9,851		9,851	159,260	469,833	638,444	
	Vernon	7,560		7,560	211,786	377,014	596,360	
	Webster	4,025	8,542	12,567	81,943	295,826	389,836	
	Winn	1,160		1,160	76,751	141,182	219,093	
	Total	66,775	65,018	131,793	1,456,034	3,884,361	5,472,188	
New Orleans	Acadia	92		92		413,908	414,000	No vacant public land.
	Ascension					201,000	201,000	Do.
	Assumption	55		55		317,945	318,000	Swampy.
	Avoyelles					541,000	541,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	Bienville	673		673		132,327	133,000	High pine woods.
	Calcasieu	1,312		1,312		2,291,688	2,293,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	Caldwell					349,000	349,000	High pine woods.
	Cameron				12,400	933,600	946,000	Prairie land.
	Catahoula	1,000		1,000		876,000	877,000	Pine woods.
	Claiborne	194		194		168,806	169,000	High pine woods.
	Concordia					453,000	453,000	No vacant public land.
	East Baton Rouge					284,000	284,000	Do.
	East Carroll	135		135		259,865	260,000	Low-pine woods.
	East Feliciana	100		100		307,900	308,000	Pine woods.
	Franklin	500		500		388,500	389,000	Timbered and agricultural.
	Grant	4,152		4,152		368,848	373,000	Pine woods.
	Iberia	1,000		1,000		367,000	368,000	Agricultural.
	Iberville					417,000	417,000	No vacant public land.
	Jackson					366,000	366,000	Pine woods.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	Location.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
New Orleans	Jefferson	1,760		1,760		282,240	284,000	Low, swampy.
	Lafayette					161,000	161,000	No vacant public land.
	Lafourche	160		160		652,840	658,000	Agricultural.
	Lincoln	1,150		1,150		307,850	309,000	Pine woods.
	Livingston					420,000	420,000	Hard woods.
	Madison					423,000	423,000	No vacant public land.
	Morehouse					531,000	531,000	Pine woods.
	Orleans					132,000	132,000	No vacant public land.
	Ouachita					397,000	397,000	Pine woods.
	Plaquemines	3,639		3,639		656,533	660,172	Ordinary farming and pine land.
	Pointe Coupee	95		95		376,905	377,000	Do.
	Rapides	4,328		4,328		729,672	734,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Richland					354,000	354,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Bernard	2,020		2,020		362,980	365,000	Farming and swampy.
	St. Charles					191,000	191,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Helena					268,000	268,000	Do.
	St. James					190,000	190,000	Do.
	St. John the Baptist					117,000	117,000	Do.
	St. Landry					1,073,000	1,073,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	St. Martin	348		348		314,652	315,000	Prairie land.
	St. Mary	85		85		407,915	408,000	Do.
	St. Tammany					577,000	577,000	Pine woods.
	Tangipahoa	595		595		497,405	498,000	Do.
	Tensas	117		117		394,883	395,000	Alluvial soil.
	Terrebonne	858		858		1,201,142	1,202,000	Low, swampy.
	Union	400		400		584,600	585,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Vermilion	300		300		816,700	817,000	Prairie land.
	Vernon	4,610		4,610		271,390	276,000	Pine woods.
	Washington	350		350		415,650	416,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil.
	West Baton Rouge					138,000	138,000	No vacant public land.
	West Carroll					241,000	241,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil.
	West Feliciana	70		70		227,930	228,000	Do.
	Winn	5,300		5,300		383,700	389,000	Do.
	Total	35,398		35,398	12,400	28,535,374	28,568,172	
	Total in Louisiana	102,173	65,018	167,191	1,468,434	27,419,735	29,055,860	

MICHIGAN.

Marquette	Alcona	9,175		9,175		432,825	442,000	Light soil.
	Alger	1,711		1,711	1,723	595,566	599,000	Fair farming land
	Allegan					538,000	538,000	No vacant public land.
	Alpena	3,071		3,071		365,929	369,000	Fair farming land.
	Antrim	280		280		313,720	314,000	Do.
	Arenac	1,244		1,244		232,756	234,000	Good farming land.
	Baraga	7,681		7,681	50,690	521,829	580,200	Timbered farming land.
	Barry					365,000	365,000	No vacant public land.
	Bay					284,000	284,000	Do.
	Benzie	1,312		1,312		196,688	198,000	Good farming land.
	Berrien					373,000	373,000	No vacant public land.
	Branch					329,000	329,000	Do.
	Calhoun					455,000	455,000	Do.
	Cass					320,000	320,000	Do.
	Charlevoix	1,638		1,638		275,362	277,000	Fair farming land.
	Cheboygan	4,768		4,768		506,232	513,000	Do.
	Chippewa	58,011		58,011	22,142	924,847	1,005,000	Timbered farming land.
	Clare	3,550		3,550		363,450	367,000	Fair farming land.
	Clinton					362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Crawford				22,339	345,661	368,000	Do.
	Delta	10,692		10,692	46	744,262	755,000	Timbered farming land.
	Dickinson	2,491		2,491		498,509	501,000	Do.
	Eaton					362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Emmet					299,000	299,000	Do.
	Genesee					419,000	419,000	Do.
	Gladwin	480		480		328,520	329,000	Light farming land.
	Gogebic	350		350		728,650	729,000	Third-rate farming land.
	Grand Traverse	1,200		1,200		298,800	300,000	Good farming land.
	Gratiot					362.000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Hillsdale					385,000	385,000	Do.
	Houghton	1,173		1,173	68	661,750	663,000	Timbered farming land.
	Huron					542,000	542,000	No vacant public land.
	Ingham					364,000	364,000	Do.
	Ionia					361,000	361,000	Do.
	Iosco	37,778		37,778		316,222	354,000	Light farming land.
	Iron	6,978		6,978		764,022	771,000	Timbered, sandy loam.
	Isabella					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Jackson					458,000	458,000	Do.
	Kalamazoo					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Kalkaska	2,977		2,977		364,023	367,000	Light soil; some timber.
	Kent					544,000	544,000	No vacant public land.
	Keweenaw	14,374		14,374		343,626	358,000	Light soil; some timber.
	Lake	2,782		2,782	1,053	363,165	367,000	Very light soil.
	Lapeer					429,000	429,000	No vacant public land.
	Leelanaw	1,983		1,983		223,017	225,000	Good farming land.
	Lenawee					477,000	477,000	No vacant public land.
	Livingston					370,000	370,000	Do.
	Luce	15,960		15,960		581,040	597,000	Fair farming land; some timber.
	Mackinac	5,704		5,704	9,154	658,142	668,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Marquette	Macomb					296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Manistee	1,448		1,448		350,552	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Marquette	26,112		26,112		1,165,888	1,192,000	Timbered farming land.
	Mason	3,268		3,268	256	317,476	321,000	Fair farming land.
	Mecosta	329		329		365,671	366,000	Do.
	Menominee	1,009		1,009		666,991	668,000	Timbered farming land.
	Midland					336,000	336,000	No vacant public land.
	Missaukee	2,880		2,880		357,120	360,000	Good farming land.
	Monroe					367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Montcalm					464,000	464,000	Do.
	Montmorency	20,631		20,631		331,369	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Muskegon					318,000	318,000	No vacant public land.
	Newaygo	519		519		548,481	549,000	Fair farming land.
	Oakland					573,000	578,000	No vacant public land.
	Oceana	2,073		2,073		350,927	353,000	Good farming land.
	Ogemaw	4,268		4,268		355,732	360,000	Do.
	Ontonagon	2,834		2,834	2,573	862,593	868,000	Timbered farming land.
	Osceola	160		160		366,840	367,000	Good farming land.
	Oscoda	43,136		43,136		318,864	362,000	Mostly light soil.
	Otsego	1,760		1,760		338,240	340,000	Good farming land.
	Ottawa					360,000	360,000	No vacant public land.
	Presque Isle	12,699		12,699		397,301	410,000	Fair farming land.
	Roscommon				10,610	321,390	332,000	No vacant public land.
	Saginaw					520,000	520,000	Do.
	St. Clair					438,000	438,000	Do.
	St. Joseph					331,000	331,000	Do.
	Sanilac					619,000	619,000	Do.
	Schoolcraft	19,653		19,653		750,347	770,000	Fair farming land; some timber.
	Shiawassee					351,000	351,000	No vacant public land.
	Tuscola					530,000	530,000	Do.
	Van Buren					402,000	402,000	Do.
	Washtenaw					449,000	449,000	Do.
	Wayne					404,000	404,000	Do.
	Wexford	365		365		363,635	364,000	Good farming land.
	Total in district and State.	340,507		340,507	120,654	36,358,039	36,819,200	

MINNESOTA.

Cass Lake	Beltrami	222,500		222,500	210,000	669,500	1,102,000	Timbered agricultural; swampy.
	Cass	8,000		8,000	411,200	328,600	747,800	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Hubbard	500		500	8,500	396,000	405,000	Timber and prairie.
	Itasca	47,750		47,750	169,000	1,110,000	1,327,200	Timbered agricultural; swampy.
	Total	278,750		278,750	798,700	2,504,550	3,582,000	
Crookston	Becker	200		200	279,000	598,800	878,000	Sandy, broken; some timber.
	Beltrami	352,000	322,000	674,000	138,000	290,000	1,102,000	Brush and timber; some swamp.
	Clay	440		440		668,560	669,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Clearwater	15,000		15,000	115,000	560,000	690,000	Brush, timber, and swamp.
	Kittson	120	28,400	28,520		653,480	682,000	Good land; some swamp.
	Marshall	80,000		80,000		1,060,000	1,140,000	Do.
	Norman				348,160	558,840	907,000	No vacant public land.
	Ottertail					172,000	172,000	Do.
	Polk	4,000		4,000		1,253,320	1,257,320	Level, low; some swamp.
	Red Lake	170,000		170,000		489,680	659,680	Do.
	Roseau	322,000		322,000		738,000	1,060,000	Brush land; some swamp.
	Total	943,760	350,400	1,294,160	880,160	7,042,680	9,217,000	
Duluth	Aitkin	2,000		2,000	1,960	311,040	315,000	Agricultural and timber.
	Carlton	320		320	43,000	498,680	542,000	Do.
	Cook	137,780	46,853	184,633	118,000	621,367	924,000	Timber, iron, nickel; light soil.
	Itasca	292,200	227,155	519,355	53,000	1,766,445	2,338,800	Largely timber; gold in north, with light soil; agricultural in south; iron belt in center, running east and west.
	Lake	126,000	69,000	195,000	385,000	688,000	1,268,000	Timber; light soil; iron.
	St. Louis	450,000	190,790	640,790	65,000	3,303,210	4,009,000	Iron, timber, and agricultural.
	Total	1,008,300	533,798	1,542,098	665,960	7,188,742	9,396,800	
St. Cloud	Aitkin	3,360		3,360	1,320	851,320	856,000	Timber and swamp.
	Anoka					292,000	292,000	No vacant public land.
	Benton					265,000	265,000	Do.
	Bigstone					338,000	338,000	Do.
	Blue Earth					486,000	486,000	Do.
	Brown					386,000	386,000	Do.
	Carver					239,000	239,000	Do.
	Chippewa					386,000	386,000	Do.
	Cottonwood					409,000	409,000	Do.
	Cass	4,680		4,680		728,600	733,280	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Chisago					281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Crow Wing	1,960		1,960	680	656,360	659,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Dakota					380,000	380,000	No vacant public land.
	Dodge					282,000	282,000	Do.
	Douglas					404,000	404,000	Do.
	Faribault					462,000	462,000	Do.
	Fillmore					552,000	552,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
St. Cloud	Freeborn					457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Goodhue					498,000	498,000	Do.
	Grant					354,000	354,000	Do.
	Hennepin					371,000	371,000	Do.
	Houston					364,000	364,000	Do.
	Hubbard	440		440		202,560	203,000	Timber and prairie.
	Isanti					296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Jackson					450,000	450,000	Do.
	Kanabec					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Kandiyohi					521,000	521,000	Do.
	Lac qui Parle					502,000	502,000	Do.
	Lesueur					298,000	298,000	Do.
	Lincoln					341,000	341,000	Do.
	Lyon					455,000	455,000	Do.
	McLeod					316,000	316,000	Do.
	Martin					450,000	450,000	Do.
	Meeker					387,000	387,000	Do.
	Millelacs	160		160		375,840	376,000	Timber and brush.
	Morrison	240		240		732,760	733,000	Timber and prairie.
	Mower					448,000	448,000	No vacant public land.
	Murray					448,000	448,000	Do.
	Nicollet					291,000	291,000	Do.
	Nobles					453,000	453,000	Do.
	Olmsted					418,000	418,000	Do.
	Ottertail					1,144,000	1,144,000	Do.
	Pine	1,120		1,120		903,880	905,000	Timber, brush, and prairie.
	Pipestone					298,000	298,000	No vacant public land.
	Pope					442,000	442,000	Do.
	Ramsey					104,000	104,000	Do.
	Redwood					568,000	568,000	Do.
	Renville					632,000	632,000	Do.
	Rice					317,000	317,000	Do.
	Rock					306,000	306,000	Do.
	Sherburne					290,000	290,000	Do.
	Stearns					824,000	824,000	Do.
	Stevens					363,000	363,000	Do.
	Scott					226,000	226,000	Do.
	Sibley					372,000	372,000	Do.

	Steele					275,000	275,000	Do.
	Swift					482,000	482,000	Do.
	Todd					601,000	601,000	Do.
	Traverse					364,000	364,000	Do.
	Wabasha					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Wadena	440		440		343,560	344,000	Timber and brush.
	Waseca					271,000	271,000	No vacant public land.
	Washington					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Watonwan					281,000	281,000	Do.
	Wilkin					485,000	485,000	Do.
	Winona					398,000	398,000	Do.
	Wright					438,000	438,000	Do.
	Yellow Medicine					475,000	475,000	Do.
	Total	12,400		12,400	2,000	28,987,880	29,002,280	
	Total in State	2,243,210	884,198	3,127,408	2,346,820	45,723,852	51,198,080	

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson	Adams					259,000	259,000	No vacant public land.
	Alcorn					250,000	250,000	Do.
	Amite	2,000		2,000		452,000	454,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Attala	1,800		1,800		456,200	458,000	Do.
	Benton					260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
	Bolivar					558,000	558,000	Do.
	Calhoun					373,000	373,000	Do.
	Carroll					390,000	390,000	Do.
	Chickasaw					319,000	319,000	Do.
	Choctaw	600		600		262,400	263,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Claiborne					295,000	295,000	No vacant public land.
	Clarke	1,200		1,200		434,800	436,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Clay					267,000	267,000	No vacant public land.
	Coahoma					333,000	333,000	Do.
	Copiah	240		240		488,360	488,600	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Covington					380,000	380,000	No vacant public land.
	De Soto					313,000	313,000	Do.
	Franklin	7,000		7,000		348,000	355,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Greene	[illegible]		6,180		537,820	544,000	Do.
	Grenada	[illegible]		1,040		283,960	285,000	Do.
	Hancock	[illegible]		7,000		397,000	404,000	Do.
	Harrison	[illegible]		1,240		649,760	651,000	Do.
	Hinds					550,000	550,000	No vacant public land.
	Holmes	[illegible]		240		540,760	541,000	Do.
	Issaquena					261,120	261,120	Do.
	Itawamba					325,000	325,000	Do.
	Jackson	[illegible]		8,000		666,000	674,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Jasper	640		640		424,360	425,000	Do.
	Jefferson					326,000	326,000	No vacant public land.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area [illegible]l and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surv[illegible]	[illegible]ed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Jackson	Jones	740		740		442,260	443,000	No vacant public land.
	Kemper	2,000		2,000		476,000	478,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lafayette					421,000	421,000	No vacant public land.
	Lamar					315,840	315,840	Do.
	Lauderdale	640		640		447,360	448,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lawrence	160		160		416,840	417,000	Do.
	Leake	4,000		4,000		366,000	370,000	Do.
	Lee					290,000	290,000	No vacant public land.
	Leflore					372,000	372,000	Do.
	Lincoln					367,000	367,000	Do.
	Lowndes					318,000	318,000	Do.
	Madison					466,000	466,000	Do.
	Marion					419,960	419,960	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Marshall					445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Monroe	2,700		2,700		487,300	490,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Montgomery	1,640		1,640		260,360	262,000	Do.
	Neshoba	6,000		6,000		354,000	360,000	Do.
	Newton	1,640		1,640		360,360	362,000	Do.
	Noxubee	1,000		1,000		433,000	434,000	Do.
	Oktibbeha					287,000	287,000	No vacant public land.
	Panola					443,000	443,000	Do.
	Pearl River					415,200	415,200	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Perry					707,000	707,000	Do.
	Pike					456,000	456,000	No vacant public land.
	Pontotoc					314,000	314,000	Do.
	Prentiss					260,000	260,000	Do.
	Quitman					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Rankin	80		80		497,920	498,000	Do.
	Scott	3,000		3,000		378,000	381,000	Farming and timber land.
	Sharkey					281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Simpson					373,000	373,000	Do.
	Smith					398,000	398,000	Do.
	Sunflower					444,000	444,000	Do.
	Tallahatchie	1,000		1,000		404,000	405,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Tate					260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
	Tippah					289,000	289,000	Do.
	Tishomingo					275,000	275,000	Do.
	Tunica					266,000	266,000	Do.

	Union					268,000	268,000	Do.
	Warren					365,000	365,000	Do.
	Washington					565,000	565,000	Do.
	Wayne	4,160		4,160		505,840	510,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Webster	700		700		267,300	268,000	Do.
	Wilkinson	15,000		15,000		407,000	422,000	Do.
	Winston	10,000		10,000		376,000	386,000	Do.
	Yalobusha	340		340		316,660	317,000	Do.
	Yazoo	440		440		667,560	668,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Total in district and State.	92,420		92,420		29,592,700	29,685,120	
				MISSOURI.				
Boonville	Adair					367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Andrew					277,000	277,000	Do.
	Atchison					345,000	345,000	Do.
	Audrain					439,000	439,000	Do.
	Bates					552,000	552,000	Do.
	Benton	1,240		1,240		473,760	475,000	Broken timber land.
	Boone					440,000	440,000	No vacant public land.
	Buchanan					263,000	263,000	Do.
	Caldwell					270,000	270,000	Do.
	Callaway					517,000	517,000	Do.
	Camden	11,740		11,740		425,260	437,000	Broken timber land.
	Carroll					443,000	443,000	No vacant public land.
	Cass					456,000	456,000	Do.
	Cedar					128,000	128,000	Broken timber land.
	Chariton					490,000	490,000	No vacant public land.
	Clark					323,000	323,000	Do.
	Clay					254,000	254,000	Do.
	Clinton					267,000	267,000	Do.
	Cole					250,600	250,000	Do.
	Cooper					357,000	357,000	Do.
	Crawford	240		240		251,760	252,000	Broken land.
	Dallas	7,840		7,840		129,160	137,000	Timber land.
	Daviess					357,000	357,000	No vacant public land.
	Dekalb					270,000	270,000	Do.
	Franklin					567,000	567,000	Do.
	Gasconade					330,000	330,000	Do.
	Gentry					313,000	313,000	Do.
	Grundy					274,000	274,000	Do.
	Harrison					468,000	468,000	Do.
	Henry					474,000	474,000	Do.
	Hickory	2,000		2,000		253,000	255,000	Broken timber land.
	Holt					289,000	289,000	No vacant public land.
	Howard					291,000	291,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Boonville	Jackson					390,000	390,000	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson					429,000	429,000	Do.
	Johnson					523,000	523,000	Do.
	Knox					330,000	330,000	Do.
	Laclede	6,880		6,880		143,120	150,000	Timber land.
	Lafayette					398,000	398,000	No vacant public land.
	Lewis					322,000	322,000	Do.
	Lincoln					389,000	389,000	Do.
	Linn					394,000	394,000	Do.
	Livingston					339,000	339,000	Do.
	Macon					519,000	519,000	Do.
	Maries	1,920		1,920		331,080	333,000	Broken timber land.
	Marion					278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Mercer					294,000	294,000	Do.
	Miller	2,120		2,120		377,880	380,000	Timber lands, broken.
	Moniteau					261,000	261,000	No vacant public land.
	Montgomery					424,000	424,000	Do.
	Monroe					331,000	331,000	Do.
	Morgan					391,000	391,000	Do.
	Nodaway					563,000	563,000	Do.
	Osage					380,000	380,000	Do.
	Pettis					438,000	438,000	Do.
	Phelps	1,480		1,480		108,520	110,000	Broken timber land.
	Pike					411,000	411,000	No vacant public land.
	Platte					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Polk	80		80		79,920	80,000	Broken timber land.
	Pulaski	11,280		11,280		231,720	243,000	Do.
	Putnam					331,000	331,000	No vacant public land.
	Ralls					301,000	301,000	Do.
	Randolph					311,000	311,000	Do.
	Ray					353,000	353,000	Do.
	St. Charles					338,000	338,000	Do.
	St. Clair	1,280		1,280		441,720	443,000	Broken timber land.
	St. Francois					50,000	50,000	No vacant public land.
	Ste. Genevieve					92,000	92,000	Do.
	St. Louis					322,280	322,280	Do.
	St. Louis City					30,720	30,720	Do.
	Saline					482,000	482,000	Do.

	Schuyler					203,000	203,000	Do.
	Scotland					282,000	282,000	Do.
	Shelby					325,000	325,000	Do.
	Sullivan					418,000	418,000	Do.
	Vernon					377,000	377,000	Do.
	Warren					266,000	266,000	Do.
	Washington	280		280		228,720	229,000	Broken timber land.
	Worth					169,000	169,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	48,380		48,380		26,252,620	26,301,000	
Ironton	Bollinger	1,160		1,160		383,840	385,000	Broken lands.
	Butler	640		640		444,360	445,000	Low level lands.
	Cape Girardeau					368,000	368,000	No vacant public land.
	Carter	680		680		320,320	321,000	Timbered land.
	Crawford	1,360		1,360		221,640	223,000	Do.
	Dent	3,730		3,730		473,270	477,000	Do.
	Dunklin					338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
	Howell	3,610		3,610		576,390	580,000	Rolling.
	Iron	6,560		6,560		340,440	347,000	Timbered; hilly.
	Madison	4,790		4,790		311,210	316,000	Do.
	Mississippi					269,000	269,000	No vacant public land.
	New Madrid					422,000	422,000	Do.
	Oregon	5,160		5,160		485,840	491,000	Broken.
	Pemiscot					310,000	310,000	No vacant public land.
	Perry	420		420		291,580	292,000	Broken.
	Phelps	8,540		8,540		302,460	311,000	Do.
	Pulaski	3,200		3,200		43,800	47,000	Do.
	Reynolds	5,510		5,510		522,490	528,000	Timbered.
	Ripley	3,660		3,660		395,340	399,000	Broken.
	St. Francois	240		240		243,760	244,000	Do.
	Ste. Genevieve	1,570		1,570		217,430	219,000	Do.
	Scott					266,000	266,000	No vacant public land.
	Shannon	4,350		4,360		621,650	626,000	Hilly and timbered.
	Stoddard					526,000	526,000	No vacant public land.
	Texas	12,320		12,320		503,680	516,000	Rolling.
	Washington	390		390		244,610	245,000	Broken.
	Wayne	3,200		3,200		482,800	486,000	Do.
	Total	71,090		71,090		9,925,910	9,997,000	
Springfield	Barry	5,062		5,062		490,938	496,000	Broken timber land.
	Barton					377,000	377,000	No vacant public land.
	Cedar					189,000	189,000	Do.
	Christian	600		600		356,400	357,000	Broken timber land.
	Dade					320,000	320,000	No vacant public land.
	Dallas	1,353		1,353		206,647	208,000	Hilly farm land.
	Douglas	3,621		3,621		499,379	503,000	Hilly.
	Greene					426,000	426,000	No vacant public land.
	Jasper					405,000	405,000	Do.
	Laclede	1,723		1,723		328,277	330,000	Broken timber land.
	Lawrence					385,000	385,000	No vacant public land.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Springfield	McDonald	2,715		2,715		332,285	335,000	Broken timber land.
	Newton					390,000	390,000	No vacant public land.
	Ozark	43,385		43,385		437,615	481,000	Timbered, hills, and valleys.
	Polk					335,000	335,000	No vacant public land.
	Pulaski	1,366		1,366		56,634	58,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Stone	3,538		3,538		318,462	322,000	Broken timber land.
	Taney	5,875		5,875		411,125	417,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Texas	1,379		1,379		209,621	211,000	Hilly farm land.
	Vernon					153,000	153,000	No vacant public land.
	Webster					373,000	373,000	Broken timber land.
	Wright	1,594		1,594		430,246	431,840	Hilly farm land.
	Total	72,211		72,211		7,425,629	7,497,840	
	Total in Missouri	191,681		191,681		43,604,159	43,795,840	

MONTANA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Bozeman	Broadwater	37,575	32,000	69,575		66,425	136,000	Principally arid.
	Carbon	582,835	97,265	680,100	568,373	267,527	1,525,000	One-third good farming land, two-thirds mountainous.
	Crow Reservation				312,000		312,000	No vacant public land.
	Gallatin	166,158	193,641	359,799	161,280	1,075,921	1,597,000	One-fourth good farm land, three-fourths mountainous.
	Jefferson	53,773	20,218	73,991		73,009	147,000	Principally arid.
	Madison	391,108	213,543	604,651	262,410	301,979	1,269,040	One-fourth arid, three-fourths mountainous.
	Park	168,432	681,160	849,592	393,489	484,919	1,728,000	One-third good farm land, two-thirds arid and mountainous.
	Sweet Grass	478,156	192,217	670,373	349,768	494,859	1,515,000	Grazing and mountainous.
	Yellowstone	184,481	177,968	362,449		774,551	1,137,000	Arid and mountainous.
	Total	2,062,518	1,606,012	3,670,530	2,147,320	3,548,190	9,366,040	
Great Falls	Cascade	497,826	138,452	636,278	82,410	1,018,312	1,732,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Choteau	3,796,168	2,672,218	6,468,386	2,369.860	1,308,754	10,147,000	Do.

	Fergus	9,425	13,398	22,823	....	2,177	25,000	Grazing.
	Lewis and Clarke	16,078	14,557	30,635	....	39,685	70,320	Mountainous and agricultural.
	Teton	1,591,713	66,630	1,658,343	16,190	838,747	2,513,280	Agricultural and grazing.
	Valley	1,222,292	4,478,165	5,700,457	2,382,920	366,623	8,450,000	Do.
	Total	7,133,502	7,383,420	14,516,922	4,851,380	3,569,298	22,937,600	
Helena	Beaverhead	346,956	1,397,403	1,744,359	20,300	378,341	2,143,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Broadwater	121,645	89,181	210,826	254,390	174,784	640,000	Mountainous and agricultural.
	Cascade	12,419	19,320	31,739	358,420	23,841	414,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Deerlodge	74,728	213,293	288,021	....	144,979	433,000	Mountainous, some agricultural.
	Flathead	....	....	....	226,000	....	226,000	Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
	Gallatin	....	....	....	56,240	5,760	62,000	Mountainous.
	Granite	126,834	317,787	444,621	5,750	51,629	502,000	Do.
	Jefferson	53,615	538,390	592,005	123,340	172,155	887,500	Mountainous, grazing, agricultural.
	Lewis and Clarke	778,755	440,909	1,219,664	844,700	601,827	2,666,191	Do.
	Madison	372,613	529,208	901,821	361,280	331,899	1,595,000	Do.
	Meagher	183,291	87,540	270,831	725,810	674,859	1,671,500	Do.
	Park	1,400	34,800	36,200	11,500	10,300	58,000	Do.
	Powell	57,294	514,956	572,250	318,230	315,520	1,206,000	Mountainous, some agricultural.
	Silverbow	127,218	256,405	383,623	....	102,077	485,700	Do.
	Sweet Grass	1,957	11,060	13,017	21,100	11,883	46,000	Do.
	Teton	27,860	88,320	116,180	1,705,140	32,900	1,854,220	Do.
	Total	2,286,585	4,538,572	6,825,157	5,032,200	3,082,754	14,890,111	
Kalispell	Flathead	194,771	2,845,407	304,178	526,695	2,002,416	5,569,289	Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
	Missoula	....	91,000	91,000	....	....	91,000	Timbered valleys and mountains.
	Teton	....	640,500	640,500	70,000	....	710,500	Subject to location and entry under the mineral laws only.
	Total	194,771	3,576,907	3,771,[illegible]	596,695	2,002,416	6,370,789	
Lewistown	Choteau	5,828	18,694	24,792	....	162,208	187,000	Broken grazing.
	Dawson	231,029	414,893	645,922	15,360	53,218	714,500	Do.
	Fergus	2,100,779	1,897,788	3,998,567	256,411	1,458,022	5,713,000	Grazing, farming, timber, and mountainous.
	Meagher	268,992	69,591	338,583	39,187	230,230	608,000	Farming and grazing.
	Rosebud	34,765	201,744	236,509	1,280	14,711	252,500	Broken grazing.
	Sweet Grass	102,313	56,392	158,705	15,360	161,935	336,000	Farming and grazing.
	Yellowstone	204,483	120,521	325,004	24,320	210,676	560,000	Grazing.
	Total	2,948,189	2,779,893	5,728,082	351,918	2,291,000	8,371,000	
Miles City	Carbon	....	70,000	70,000	....	....	70,000	Mountainous.
	Crow Reservation	....	....	....	3,066,000	....	3,066,000	No vacant public land.
	Custer	1,276,311	5,526,903	6,803,214	64,000	1,333,186	8,200,400	Grazing and agricultural
	Dawson	825,279	6,140,008	6,965,287	....	743,273	7,708,560	Do.
	Rosebud	1,108,346	1,956,254	3,064,600	482,400	321,600	3,868,600	Do.
	Yellowstone	138,595	454,020	592,615	....	63,385	656,000	Do.
	Total	3,348,531	14,147,185	17,495,716	3,612,400	2,461,444	23,569,560	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Missoula	Beaverhead	39,786	528,064	567,850		487,150	755,000	Arid and grazing.
	Flathead	14,088	52,148	66,236		2,812	69,048	Mountains, timber, mineral.
	Granite	46,390	418,948	465,347		38,653	504,000	Do.
	Missoula	274,697	2,354,975	2,629,672	1,333,333	926,947	4,889,952	Small valleys, mountains, timber, and mineral.
	Powell	21,686	19,320	41,006		26,494	67,500	Mountains, timber, grazing, mineral.
	Ravalli	38,271	629,468	667,739	691,200	434,561	1,793,500	Do.
	Silverbow		9,500	9,500			9,500	Mountainous, mineral.
	Total	484,927	4,012,423	4,447,350	2,024,533	1,616,617	8,088,500	
	Total in Montana	18,409,023	38,046,412	56,455,435	18,616,446	18,521,719	93,593,600	

NEBRASKA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Alliance	Boxbutte	44,692		44,692		642,308	687,000	Level prairie.
	Cheyenne	277,141		277,141		128,859	406,000	Sand hills.
	Dawes	134,500		134,500	8,110	757,390	900,000	Table and broken timber.
	Deuel	512,096		512,096		102,904	615,000	Sand hills.
	Scotts Bluff	121,100		121,100		263,900	385,000	Prairie and sandy.
	Sheridan	443,931	11,974	455,905	560	1,122,535	1,579,000	Prairie, table, and sand hills
	Sioux	851,272		851,272	11,158	454,570	1,317,000	Sandy and rough timber.
	Total	2,384,732	11,974	2,396,706	19,828	3,472,466	5,889,000	
Brokenbow	Blaine	129,726		129,726	9,960	316,314	456,000	Grazing, sandy.
	Brown	125,056		125,056		56,944	182,000	Do.
	Cherry	477,802		477,802		259,198	737,000	Do.
	Custer	49,200		49,200		771,800	821,000	Do.
	Grant	167,201		167,201	114,560	174,239	456,000	Do.
	Hooker	299,919		299,919		157,081	457,000	Do.
	Logan	123,623		123,623		149,377	273,000	Do.
	McPherson	272,601		272,601	107,520	121,879	502,000	Do.
	Thomas	197,751		197,751	81,280	176,969	456,000	Do.
	Total	1,842,879		1,842,879	313,320	2,188,801	4,340,000	

Lincoln	Adams					339	339	No vacant public land.
	Boone					264,000	264,000	Do.
	Buffalo					630,000	630,000	Rough and sandy.
	Butler					382,000	382,000	No vacant public land.
	Cass					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Clay					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Colfax					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Custer	120		120		367,880	368,000	Sandy soil and hilly.
	Dawson					189,000	189,000	No vacant public land.
	Fillmore					367,000	367,000	Do.
	Gage					550,000	550,000	Do.
	Greeley	240		240		367,760	368,000	Rough and sandy.
	Hall					278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Hamilton					352,000	352,000	Do.
	Howard					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Jefferson					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Johnson					239,000	239,000	Do.
	Lancaster					549,000	549,000	Do.
	Merrick					297,000	297,000	Do.
	Nance					288,000	288,000	Do.
	Nemaha					247,000	247,000	Do.
	Nuckolls					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Otoe					391,000	391,000	Do.
	Pawnee					276,000	276,000	Do.
	Platte					438,000	438,000	Do.
	Polk					278,000	278,000	Do.
	Richardson					339,000	339,000	Do.
	Saline					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Saunders					487,000	487,000	Do.
	Seward					365,000	366,000	Do.
	Sherman					368,000	368,000	Rough and sandy.
	Thayer	160		160		368,840	369,000	No vacant public land.
	Valley	147		147		366,794	366,941	Sandy and rough.
	York					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	667		667		11,858,613	11,859,280	
McCook	Adams					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Chase	33,411		33,411		538,589	572,000	Broken and sandy, grazing land.
	Dundy	89,182		89,182		498,818	588,000	Do.
	Franklin					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Frontier	360		360		525,640	526,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Furnas					458,000	458,000	No vacant public land.
	Gosper					161,000	161,000	Do.
	Hall					66,000	66,000	Do.
	Harlan					366,000	366,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Hayes	8,939		8,939		450,061	459,000	Do.
	Hitchcock	757		757		457,243	458,000	Rough and sandy; grazing lands
	Kearney					322,000	322,000	No vacant public land.
	Phelps					344,000	344,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
McCook	Redwillow	100		100		457,900	458,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Webster					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	132,749		132,749		5,740,251	5,873,000	
North Platte	Custer	5,296		5,296		460,704	466,000	Broken.
	Dawson	31		31		446,969	447,000	Do.
	Frontier	40		40		92,960	93,000	No vacant public land.
	Gosper					138,000	138,000	Do.
	Keith	108,929		108,929		493,071	602,000	Grazing.
	Lincoln	130,718		130,718		1,502,000	1,633,000	Broken and grazing.
	Logan	25,262		25,262		67,738	93,000	Grazing, broken, and sandy.
	McPherson	280,956		280,956	a115,679	110,365	507,000	Grazing and sandy.
	Perkins	6,006		6,006		555,994	562,000	Do.
	Total	557,238		557,238	115,679	3,868,083	4,541,000	
O'Neill	Antelope					548,000	548,000	No vacant public land.
	Boone	1,500		1,500		182,500	184,000	Sandy, grazing.
	Boyd	1,440		1,440		341,560	343,000	Rough land.
	Brown	6,160		6,160		1,840	8,000	Sandy.
	Burt					299,000	299,000	No vacant public land.
	Cedar					472,000	472,000	Do.
	Cuming					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Dakota					154,000	154,000	Do.
	Dixon					292,000	292,000	Do.
	Dodge					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Douglas					212,000	212,000	Do.
	Garfield	101,000		101,000		267,000	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Holt	114,945		114,945		1,431,055	1,546,000	Do.
	Keyapaha	180		180		49,820	50,000	Broken.
	Knox	200		200		710,800	711,000	Do.
	Loup	182,510		182,510		185,490	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Madison					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Pierce					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Rock	48,740		48,740		35,260	84,000	Sandy.

	Sarpy					141,000	141,000	No vacant public land.
	Stanton					274,000	274,000	Do.
	Thurston					245,000	245,000	Do.
	Washington					236,000	236,000	Do.
	Wayne					284,000	284,000	Do.
	Wheeler	96,900		96,900		271,100	368,000	Sandy, grazing.
	Total	553,575		553,575		8,081,425	8,635,000	
Sidney	Banner	20,236		20,236	1,800	446,964	469,000	Grazing.
	Cheyenne	129,906		129,906	1,040	1,130,054	1,261,000	Do.
	Deuel	76,021		76,021		665,979	742,000	Do.
	Keith	9,597		9,597		71,403	81,000	Do.
	Kimball	59,852		59,852		548,148	608,000	Do.
	McPherson					28,000	28,000	No vacant public land.
	Perkins					12,000	12,000	Do.
	Scotts Bluff	12,166		12,166		55,834	68,000	Grazing.
	Total	307,778		307,778	2,840	2,958,382	3,269,000	
Valentine	Brown	247,402		247,402		347,598	595,000	Rough, grazing, and small valleys.
	Cherry	1,649,614		1,649,614	177,188	1,300,198	3,127,000	Do.
	Keyapaha	3,742		3,742		449,258	453,000	Do.
	Rock	142,413		142,413		413,587	556,000	Do.
	Total	2,043,171		2,043,171	177,188	2,510,641	4,731,000	
	Total in Nebraska	7,822,789	11,974	7,834,763	628,855	40,673,662	49,137,280	

NEVADA.

Carson City	Churchill	1,232,075	1,395,845	2,627,920	420,356	103,224	3,151,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Douglas	249,945	62,961	312,906		264,594	577,500	Do.
	Elko	6,422,693	1,966,104	8,388,797	1,800,867	865,836	11,055,500	Do.
	Esmeralda	2,936,996	2,320,831	5,257,827	259,200	71,973	5,589,000	Do.
	Eureka	864,419	1,370,536	2,234,955	371,528	78,017	2,684,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.
	Humboldt	3,590,821	4,565,226	8,156,047	1,792,891	457,062	10,406,000	Do.
	Lander	1,170,423	1,885,912	3,056,335	336,577	100,088	3,493,000	Do.
	Lincoln	5,589,555	5,835,308	11,424,863	1,427	375,710	11,802,000	Do.
	Lyon	220,770	327,682	548,452	190,516	110,532	849,500	Do.
	Nye	4,294,752	6,757,226	11,051,978		119,522	11,171,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Ormsby	8,452		8,452	1,920	72,128	82,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.
	Storey	51,129	26,792	77,921	91,163	4,916	174,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.

[a] Withdrawn from entry, etc., by Commissioner's letter "R," March 24, 1902. Proposed North Platte Forest Reserve.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

NEVADA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Carson City	Washoe	1,243,180	1,297,297	2,540,477	716,964	348,559	3,606,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.
	White Pine	2,957,840	2,605,810	5,563,650	....	130,490	5,694,140	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Total in district and and State.	30,833,050	30,417,530	61,250,580	5,983,409	3,102,651	70,336,640	

NEW MEXICO.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Clayton	Colfax	410,163	....	410,163	....	219,837	630,000	Arid, broken, and grazing.
	Leonard Wood	153,892	38,741	192,633	64,506	242,283	499,422	Grazing and broken.
	Mora	297,046	....	297,046	....	41,954	339,000	Grazing mostly, some broken.
	Quay	1,436,976	40,620	1,477,596	....	317,674	1,795,270	Grazing and broken.
	Roosevelt	710,676	13,360	724,036	35,336	164,350	923,722	Do.
	San Miguel	717,193	....	717,193	....	78,807	796,000	Grazing.
	Union	2,854,064	322,743	3,176,807	....	686,779	3,863,586	Grazing and broken.
	Total	6,580,010	415,464	6,995,474	99,842	1,751,684	8,847,000	
Lascruces	Donna Ana	1,409,089	528,347	1,937,436	359,968	149,596	2,447,000	Grazing, mountainous.
	Grant	3,074,192	850,682	3,924,874	129,524	809,602	4,864,000	Mountainous, some plains for grazing.
	Luna	1,053,846	616,000	1,669,846	....	46,154	1,716,000	Grazing lands.
	Otero	1,316,015	1,167,860	2,483,875	64,845	183,280	2,732,000	Mountainous and broken.
	Sierra	1,426,487	274,379	1,700,866	152,415	119,719	1,973,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Socorro	4,914,506	1,985,118	6,899,624	480,488	157,888	7,538,000	Mountainous, table-lands for grazing.
	Total	13,194,135	5,422,386	18,616,521	1,187,240	1,466,239	21,270,000	
Roswell	Chaves	3,241,427	2,016,673	5,258,100	7,223	1,008,277	6,273,600	Grazing, rolling prairie.
	Eddy	1,606,290	2,229,701	3,835,991	6,300	477,709	4,320,000	Mostly prairie, some timber in mountains.
	Leonard Wood	50,432	....	50,432	....	3,840	54,272	Undulating, grazing prairie.
	Lincoln	1,998,374	110,670	2,109,044	563,620	503,336	3,176,000	Do.

	Otero	45,244	1,377,549	1,422,793	208,440	20,767	1,652,000	Grazing land.
	Roosevelt	772,795	76,320	849,115	118,860	287,425	1,255,400	
	Valencia	102,938		102,938		9,000	111,938	Do.
	Total	7,817,500	5,810,913	13,628,413	904,443	2,310,354	16,848,210	
Santa Fe	Bernalillo	263,917	147,000	410,917		564,083	975,000	Mountainous, timber, and grazing.
	Colfax	110,463	23,040	133,500		1,664,500	1,798,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Leonard Wood	1,328,922	8,950	1,337,872		606,703	1,944,575	Grazing and agricultural.
	McKinley	833,164	57,252	890,416	999,516	1,366,008	3,255,940	Mountainous and grazing.
	Mora	338,452	82,670	421,122		827,878	1,249,000	Do.
	Rio Arriba	1,525,366	728,167	2,253,533	840,161	1,165,306	4,259,000	Do.
	Sandoval	531,796	243,680	775,476	453,817	1,076,967	2,306,260	Do.
	San Juan	1,001,040	480,280	1,481,320	1,958,400	257,280	3,697,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	San Miguel	793,668	43,102	836,770	202,550	1,291,680	2,331,000	Do.
	Santa Fe	555,070	30,624	585,694	188,900	596,236	1,370,830	Mountainous and grazing.
	Socorro	1,175,867	70,192	1,246,059		901,941	2,148,000	Do.
	Taos	318,677	301,336	620,013	119,931	730,056	1,470,000	Do.
	Valencia	1,755,562	263,678	2,019,240	401,304	2,243,441	4,663,985	Grazing and agricultural.
	Total	10,531,961	2,479,971	13,011,932	5,164,579	13,292,079	31,468,590	
	Total in New Mexico.	38,123,606	14,128,734	52,252,340	7,356,104	18,820,356	78,428,800	

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck	Billings	757,026	2,328,757	3,085,783		505,717	3,591,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Burleigh	43,240		43,240		1,009,760	1,053,000	Do.
	Eddy					23,000	23,000	Do.
	Emmons	103,980		103,980		873,020	977,000	Do.
	Foster	520		520		68,480	69,000	Do.
	Kidder	113,060		113,060		779,940	893,000	Do.
	Logan	92,280		92,280		545,720	638,000	Do.
	McIntosh	99,930		99,930		526,070	626,000	Do.
	McLean	393,460		393,460		938,540	1,332,000	Do.
	Mercer	301,185	490,680	791,865		368,015	1,159,880	Do.
	Morton	1,036,994		1,036,994	930,000	1,045,006	3,012,000	Do.
	Oliver	48,560		48,560		405,440	454,000	Do.
	Stark	1,544,560	395,599	1,940,159		1,082,961	3,023,120	Do.
	Stutsman	172,280		172,280		368,720	541,000	Do.
	Wells	108,030		108,030		444,970	553,000	Do.
	Total	4,815,105	3,215,036	8,030,141	930,000	8,985,359	17,945,500	
Devils Lake	Benson	4,300		4,300	138,000	669,700	812,000	Prairie, farming.
	Bottineau	2,760		2,760		728,240	731,000	Prairie, some timber.
	Cavalier					119,500	119,500	Prairie, farming.
	Eddy	300		300	18,520	165,180	184,000	Do.
	McHenry	45,760		45.760		1,168,740	1,214,500	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Devils Lake	McLean	80,000		80,000		242,000	322,000	Grazing and farming.
	Pierce	10,500		10,500		666,500	677,000	Do.
	Ramsey	640		640		238,360	239,000	Prairie, farming.
	Rolette	2,000		2,000	46,080	549,920	598,000	Farming, brush, and timber.
	Towner	360		360		664,640	665,000	Farming.
	Wells	800		800		275,200	276,000	Do.
	Total	147,420		147,420	202,600	5,487,980	5,838,000	
Fargo	Barnes	600		600	53,760	904,640	959,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cass				72,720	1,051,280	1,124,000	No vacant public land.
	Dickey	26,000		26,000	40,960	666,040	733,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Eddy	720		720	6,400	108,380	115,500	Do.
	Foster	480		480	19,200	323,320	343,000	Do.
	Griggs	1,000		1,000	25,600	431,400	458,000	Do.
	Lamoure	1,000		1,000	40,960	695,040	737,000	Do.
	Ransom	800		800	30,720	520,480	552,000	Do.
	Richland	1,200		1,200	48,640	883,160	933,000	Do.
	Sargent	400		400	30,720	522,880	554,000	Do.
	Steele				27,050	433,950	461,000	No vacant public land.
	Stutsman	9,800		9,800	51,200	852,500	913,500	Farming and grazing lands.
	Traill				32,000	522,000	554,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	42,000		42,000	479,980	7,915,070	8,437,000	
Grand Forks	Benson				46,000	7,000	53,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cavalier	2,000		2,000	120,000	729,000	851,000	Do.
	Eddy	2,000		2,000	28,000	58,000	88,000	Do.
	Grand Forks				48,000	864,500	912,500	Do.
	Nelson	600		600	50,000	584,400	635,000	Do.
	Pembina	500		500	42,000	684,500	727,000	Do.
	Ramsey	320		320	60,500	464,180	525,000	Do.
	Walsh				48,720	778,280	827,000	Do.
	Total	5,420		5,420	443,220	4,169,860	4,618,500	
Minot	Billings	272,800		272,800		97,200	370,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.
	Bottineau	80		80		363,920	364,000	Do.
	McLean	88,520		83,320	181,000	196,480	461,000	Do.

	Mercer				62,000		62,000	No vacant public land.
	Stark	469,273	46,720	515,993	92,800	105,207	714,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.
	Ward	749,760	40,600	790,360	295,140	2,788,000	3,873,500	Do.
	Williams	1,209,717		1,209,717		1,016,863	2,226,580	Do.
	Total	2,785,150	87,320	2,872,470	680,940	4,567,670	8,071,080	
	Total in North Dakota	7,795,095	3,302,356	11,097,451	2,686,690	31,125,939	44,910,080	

OKLAHOMA.

Alva	Woods	38,477		38,477	17,093	1,676,430	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
Elreno	Blaine	22		22		76,138	76,160	Broken.
	Caddo	2,707		2,707	31,411	893,402	927,520	Mountainous and sandy.
	Canadian	817		817	26,080	255,063	281,960	Broken.
	Custer	37		37		332,123	332,160	Do.
	Kiowa	2,650		2,650	21,760	437,670	462,080	Mountainous.
	Washita				3,200	642,240	645,440	Broken.
	Total	6,233		6,233	82,451	2,636,636	2,725,320	
Guthrie	Canadian				8,375	147,255	155,630	No vacant public land.
	Cleveland				80,000	268,000	348,000	Do.
	Kay				46,579	425,421	472,000	Do.
	Lincoln	32		32	174,622	444,346	619,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan				16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
	Noble				30,345	468,655	499,000	Do.
	Oklahoma				35,840	404,160	440,000	Do.
	Pawnee	58		58	30,949	301,993	333,000	Broken.
	Payne				66,836	417,164	484,000	No vacant public land.
	Pottawatomie				273,220	227,780	501,000	Do.
	Total	90		90	763,660	3,447,880	4,211,630	
Kingfisher	Blaine	301		301	150	518,549	519,000	Broken.
	Canadian					139,000	139,000	No vacant public land.
	Custer	700		700	640	308,660	310,000	Broken and rocky.
	Dewey	3,658		3,658		633,342	637,000	Grazing land.
	Day	74,020		74,020		591,980	666,000	Do.
	Garfield					640,000	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant					672,000	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Kingfisher					568,000	568,000	Agricultural.
	Logan					112,000	112,000	No vacant public land.
	Oklahoma					23,000	23,000	Do.
	Roger Mills	5,667		5,667		129,333	135,000	Grazing.
	Total	84,346		84,346	790	4,335,864	4,421,000	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Lawton	Comanche	13,852		13,852	591,720	1,239,428	1,845,000	Rough, mountainous, and unfit for cultivation.
	Kiowa	1,502		1,502	1,320	272,178	275,000	Do.
	Total	15,354		15,354	593,040	1,511,606	2,120,000	
Mangum	Greer	10,185		10,185	2,300	1,499,090	1,511,575	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
	Roger Mills	3,420		3,420	24,260	594,320	622,000	Broken and rocky.
	Total	13,605		13,605	26,560	2,093,410	2,133,575	
Woodward	Beaver	1,838,030		1,838,030		1,842,970	3,681,000	Grazing and farming lands.
	Woodward	99,292		99,292	1,680	2,023,028	2,124,000	Do.
	Total	1,937,322		1,937,322	1,680	3,865,998	5,805,000	
Indian reservations unassigned.	Kansas						100,137	No vacant public land.
	Osage						1,470,058	
	Total						1,570,195	
	Total in Oklahoma	2,095,427		2,095,427	3,055,469	19,567,824	24,718,720	

OREGON.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Burns	Baker	153,795		153,795	107,918	49,287	311,000	Principally grazing; some timber.
	Crook	88,027		88,027	45,854	111,619	245,500	Do.
	Grant	28,662		28,662	1,067,791	366,547	1,463,000	Grazing, timber, farming.
	Harney	1,608,887	466,755	2,075,642	556,324	827,084	3,459,000	Do.
	Malheur	2,133,770	919,964	3,053,734	172,288	505,478	3,731,500	Do.
	Wheeler	29,490		29,490	60,752	1,758	92,000	Do.
	Total	4,042,631	1,386,719	5,429,350	2,010,927	1,861,723	9,302,000	

Lagrande	Baker	739,133	14,592	753,725	345,876	587,999	1,687,600	55 per cent timbered mountains, 10 per cent arid, 25 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
	Grant	359,593	25,951	385,544	482,056	497,400	1,365,000	50 per cent timbered mountains, 35 per cent grazing, 15 per cent farming.
	Morrow	42,905	....	42,905	83,491	384,604	511,000	25 per cent timbered mountains, 40 per cent grazing, 25 per cent arid, 10 per cent farming.
	Umatilla	168,055	5,539	173,594	494,759	1,322,647	1,991,000	30 per cent timbered mountains, 30 per cent arid, 35 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
	Union	36,469	18,358	54,827	475,363	875,209	1,405,400	75 per cent timbered mountains, 15 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
	Wallowa	354,704	94,782	449,486	809,952	623,563	1,883,000	50 per cent timbered mountains, 45 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
	Total	1,700,859	159,222	1,860,081	2,691,497	4,291,422	8,843,000	
Lakeview	Cook	346,312	....	346,312	257,752	178,796	782,860	One-tenth mountainous, two-tenths agricultural, seven-tenths grazing.
	Douglas	....	....	....	45,000	....	45,000	No vacant public land.
	Harney	1,558,534	1,082,880	2,641,414	....	284,586	2,926,000	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
	Klamath	264,586	100,000	364,586	2,037,423	1,152,251	3,554,260	Two-tenths timber, three-tenths agricultural, five-tenths grazing.
	Lake	1,646,293	700,000	2,346,293	1,801,550	921,457	5,069,300	Three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, three-tenths grazing.
	Lane	....	....	....	35,000	....	35,000	No vacant public land.
	Malheur	1,125,822	1,359,360	2,485,182	....	129,818	2,615,000	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
	Total	4,941,547	3,242,240	8,183,787	4,176,725	2,666,908	15,027,420	
Oregon City	Benton	10,393	440	10,833	....	306,667	317,500	Broken grazing lands.
	Clackamas	58,162	27,760	80,922	323,896	768,012	1,172,880	Timbered, farming, and grazing lands.
	Clatsop	21,903	4,920	26,823	800	499,997	527,620	Timbered and grazing lands.
	Columbia	706	....	706	....	433,034	483,740	Rolling and broken timber lands.
	Crook	....	....	....	330,000	....	330,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln	118,584	68,276	181,860	1,434	364,586	547,880	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
	Linn	9,269	17,000	26,269	244,560	692,171	963,000	Timber and grazing lands.
	Marion	6,264	....	6,264	122,820	648,916	778,000	Farming and timber lands, broken.
	Multnomah	1,760	....	1,760	40,934	254,826	297,520	Timber lands.
	Polk	2,457	5,640	8,097	28,690	412,213	449,000	Broken, timber, and grazing lands.
	Tillamook	99,811	3,680	103,491	200	614,309	718,000	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
	Wasco	....	....	....	108,840	3,160	112,000	No vacant public land.
	Washington	6,870	....	6,870	....	358,290	360,160	Rolling, timber, and grazing lands.
	Yamhill	35,776	....	35,776	35,896	389,328	461,000	Do.
	Total	361,955	127,716	489,671	1,238,070	5,740,509	[illegible]468,250	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Surveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Unsurveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Roseburg	Benton	1,742		1,742		119,758	121,500	Timber and grazing lands.
	Coos	61,226	64,177	125,403	89,339	974,858	1,189,600	Timber, agricurtural.
	Crook				87,582		87,582	No vacant public land.
	Curry	164,628	61,483	267,111	460,800	320,989	1,007,900	Mountainous, timber.
	Douglas	58,411	74,364	132,775	814,615	2,084,070	3,031,460	Mineral, grazing, and agricultural.
	Jackson	229,077	77,875	306,952	199,183	1,273,529	1,779,662	Timber, grazing, fruit.
	Josephine	75,149	22,565	97,714	599,040	375,262	1,072,016	Fruit, farming, and mining.
	Klamath	7,352	27,253	34,605	195,726	50,769	281,100	Timber.
	Lane	210,623	75,517	286,140	841,056	1,552,304	2,679,500	Timber, farming, and mining.
	Lincoln	42,065	6,019	48,074		51,426	99,500	Broken, grazing.
	Linn	13,930	42,656	56,586	142,240	332,674	531,500	Hilly, grazing.
	Total	864,193	451,909	1,316,102	3,429,531	7,135,637	11,881,270	
The Dalles	Clackamas				18,000		18,000	Lands in district are broken and hilly, and principally adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table-lands which constitute good farming lands. Greater portion is broken, hilly, and mountainous.
	Crook	1,447,041	125,467	1,572,508	1,020,234	1,125,258	3,718,000	
	Gilliam	250,745	28,741	279,486		493,514	773,000	
	Grant	60,867		60,867	34,490	42,643	138,000	
	Morrow	115,943		115,943	41,412	646,145	803,500	
	Sherman	25,206	19,000	44,206		494,794	539,000	
	Wasco	198,242	105,751	303,993	179,914	1,277,093	1,761,000	
	Wheeler	518,060	200	518,260	54,167	432,573	1,005,000	
	Total	2,616,104	279,159	2,895,263	1,348,217	4,512,020	8,755,500	
	Total in Oregon	14,527,289	5,646,965	20,174,254	14,894,967	26,208,219	61,277,440	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Aberdeen	Brown	80		80	60,110	1,034,810	1,095,000	Swampy.
	Campbell	27,880		27,880	36,720	427,400	492,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Edmunds	1,520		1,520	43,200	680,280	725,000	Do.
	McPherson	13,560		13,560	40,482	682,958	737,000	Agricultural and grazing.

	Walworth	19,760		19,760	26,240	426,000	472,000	Do.
	Total	62,800		62,800	206,752	3,251,448	3,521,000	
Chamberlain	Brule	4,077		4,077		529,923	534,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Buffalo	1,241		1,241	162,983	147,276	311,500	Do.
	Gregory	387,894		387,894		258,106	641,000	Do.
	Lugenbeel				693,000		693,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Lyman	521,438		521,438	294,000	843,562	1,659,000	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Meyer				1,303,500		1,303,500	Rosebud Indian Reservation.
	Stanley	600,892		600,892	9,130	109,978	720,000	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Tripp				1,049,500		1,049,500	Rosebud Indian Reservation.
	Washabaugh				1,002,500		1,002,500	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Total	1,515,542		1,515,542	4,514,613	1,883,845	7,914,000	
Huron	Beadle					782,588	782,588	Broken and stony.
	Faulk	158		158		644,474	644,632	Do.
	Hand	1,455		1,455		918,196	919,651	Lake beds and stony.
	Hyde	2,509		2,509	54,720	495,651	552,880	Grazing lands.
	Potter	26,698		26,698		540,503	567,201	Broken.
	Spink	840		840		962,213	963,053	Lake beds and stony.
	Total	31,660		31,660	54,720	4,343,625	4,430,005	
Mitchell	Aurora					455,000	455,000	Swampy.
	Bonhomme					362,500	362,500	No vacant public land.
	Charles Mix	1,000		1,000		709,000	710,000	Mountainous.
	Clay					254,000	254,000	Swampy.
	Davison					276,500	276,500	No vacant public land.
	Douglas					289,000	289,000	Do.
	Hanson					278,000	278,000	Do.
	Hutchinson					528,000	528,000	Do.
	Jerauld	80		80		845,920	846,000	Broken and swampy.
	Lake					358,000	358,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln					370,000	370,000	Do.
	McCook					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Miner					367,000	367,000	Do.
	Minnehaha					511,000	511,000	Do.
	Moody					331,000	331,000	Do.
	Sanborn					361,000	361,000	Do.
	Turner					393,000	393,000	Do.
	Union					282,000	282,000	Do.
	Yankton					329,000	329,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Total	1,080		1,080		7,167,920	7,169,000	
Pierre	Armstrong				1,162,500		1,162,500	Indian reservation.
	Dewey				622,000		622,000	Do.
	Hughes	7,318		7,318	91,539	391,143	490,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Lyman	14,128		14,128		8,872	23,000	Grazing lands.
	Schnasse				274,000		274,000	Indian reservation.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Pierre	Stanley	1,246,552		1,246,552		708,498	1,955,050	Grazing lands.
	Sully	6,618		6,618		664,382	671,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Unassigned				59,000		59,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	1,274,616		1,274,616	2,209,089	1,772,895	5,256,550	
Rapid City	Butte	4,294,502		4,294,502	102,020	641,478	5,038,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Custer	267,510	129,277	396,787	346,685	257,528	1,001,000	Broken, agricultural, mineral, timber, and grazing.
	Fall River	681,530	8,100	689,630	3,560	419,810	1,113,000	Part hilly; agricultural, grazing, and timbered.
	Lawrence	4,333		4,333	330,240	183,427	518,000	Rough and broken, timber, mineral, and agricultural land.
	Meade	1,505,788		1,505,788	50,395	692,817	2,249,000	Part hilly and part prairie, mineral, agricultural, and timber land.
	Pennington	773,811	59,810	833,621	453,120	466,259	1,753,000	Agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timbered; partly mountainous.
	Shannon				688,000		688,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Washington		109,644	109,644	704,000	7,356	821,000	Agricultural and grazing; partly Indian reservation.
	Total	7,527,474	306,881	7,834,305	2,678,020	2,668,675	13,181,000	
Watertown	Beadle					23,000	23,000	No vacant public land.
	Brookings					503,000	503,000	Do.
	Clark					610,000	610,000	Do.
	Codington					430,000	430,000	Level prairie, soil black and rich.
	Day					670,000	670,000	Do.
	Deuel					400,000	400,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant					431,000	431,000	Small fractions; good.
	Hamlin					334,000	334,000	No vacant public land.
	Kingsbury					519,000	519,000	Do.
	Marshall	162		162		558,838	559,000	Grazing land.
	Roberts	137		137		692,863	693,000	Do.
	Total	299		299		5,171,701	5,172,000	
Indian reservation lands, unassigned.	Schnasse				896,000		896,000	No vacant public land.
	Boreman				822,000		822,000	Do.

	Dewey				841,845		844,845	Do.
	Total				2,562,845		2,562,845	
	Total in South Dakota	10,413,471	306,881	10,720,352	12,225,989	26,260,109	49,206,400	
	UTAH.							
Salt Lake City	Beaver	415,476	1,164,303	1,579,779		69,221	1,649,000	Generally arid, grazing, and mountainous.
	Boxelder	1,357,554	1,132,338	2,489,892	347,132	650,976	3,488,000	Do.
	Cache	90,641	289,057	329,698	76,800	359,302	766,000	Do.
	Carbon	494,790	342,472	837,262	2,560	135,178	975,000	Do.
	Davis	33,128	10,964	44,092		135,908	180,000	Do.
	Emery	372,546	2,044,927	2,417,473	235,530	137,437	2,790,440	Do.
	Garfield	404,604	2,276,540	2,681,144	511,200	55,656	3,248,000	Do.
	Grand	380,377	1,987,542	2,367,919		33,081	2,401,000	Do.
	Iron	586,491	1,304,377	1,890,868		218,132	2,104,000	Do.
	Juab	669,496	1,267,896	1,937,392	36,940	147,668	2,122,000	Do.
	Kane	420,741	2,247,090	2,667,831		48,169	2,716,000	Do.
	Millard	1,344,232	2,651,566	3,995,798	50,860	218,342	4,265,000	Do.
	Morgan	68,748	62,056	130,804	35,841	219,352	386,000	Do.
	Piute	327,385	96,284	423,669	7,850	52,481	484,000	Do.
	Rich	384,156	21,487	405,643	61,303	211,054	678,000	Do.
	Salt Lake	64,862	56,237	121,099	24,987	249,914	496,000	Do.
	San Juan	336,302	4,196,783	4,533,085	522,240	22,675	5,078,000	Do.
	Sanpete	335,338	17,967	353,305	316,590	333,105	1,003,000	Do.
	Sevier	610,185	261,892	872,077	195,840	149,083	1,217,000	Do.
	Summit	357,811	7,557	365,368	445,111	453,521	1,264,000	Do.
	Tooele	947,667	3,107,922	4,055,589	177,132	198,279	4,431,000	Do.
	Uinta	749,292	732,969	1,482,261	1,694,695	152,044	3,329,000	Do.
	Utah	233,683	520,712	754,395	255,785	352,820	1,363,000	Do.
	Wasatch	25,376	539,878	565,254	1,986,560	119,186	2,671,000	Do.
	Washington	240,239	602,240	842,479	664,320	55,201	1,562,000	Do.
	Wayne	223,757	1,220,117	1,443,874	32,960	48,166	1,525,000	Do.
	Weber	85,598	29,818	115,416	68,240	166,344	350,000	Do.
	Total in district and State.	11,560,475	28,142,991	39,703,466	7,750,479	5,087,495	52,541,440	
	WASHINGTON.							
North Yakima	Douglas	108,414	19,760	128,174		163,686	291,860	Rolling prairie, hilly, grazing.
	Franklin	6,500		6,500			6,500	Prairie grazing lands.
	Kittitas	156,080	351,314	507,344	137,703	772,583	1,417,630	Grazing, prairie, hilly, and timber.
	Lewis					21,500	21,500	No vacant public land.
	Yakima	188,834	336,586	525,420	1,285,000	1,629,880	3,440,300	Grazing, arid prairie, and timber.
	Total	459,778	707,660	1,167,438	1,422,703	2,587,649	5,177,790	

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Olympia	Chehalis	4,680	1,120	5,800	363,122	873,578	1,242,500	Mountainous timbered lands.
	Jefferson	1,660		1,660	67,839	48,161	117,660	Do.
	King	17,747	77,390	95,137	1,350	96,013	192,500	Do.
	Kitsap	640		640		58,890	59,530	Do.
	Lewis	1,920	5,920	7,840	75,000	92,660	175,500	Do.
	Mason	10,500	6,640	17,140	162,627	435,113	614,880	Do.
	Pacific	3,190	4,345	7,535		81,685	89,220	Do.
	Pierce	2,035	3,705	5,740	295,820	654,960	956,520	Do.
	Thurston	3,090	3,080	6,170	1,360	470,490	478,020	Do.
	Total	45,462	102,200	147,662	967,118	2,811,550	3,926,330	
Seattle	Clallam	16,569	30,341	46,910	476,229	638,101	1,161,240	Mountainous and broken; good supply of excellent timber.
	Island				2,193	127,527	129,720	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson	4,047	37,500	41,547	575,510	366,303	983,360	Broken and mountainous.
	King	8,256	62,010	70,266	262,520	785,094	1,117,880	Do.
	Kitsap				8,214	182,286	190,500	No vacant public land.
	Pierce				1,038	44,962	46,000	Do.
	San Juan	3,339		3,339	2,955	94,706	101,000	Broken, with little timber.
	Skagit	19,114	49,139	68,253	546,330	556,417	1,171,000	Broken, heavily timbered, and mountainous.
	Snohomish	1,000	11,670	12,670	510,544	580,426	1,103,640	Do.
	Whatcom	9,314	5,754	15,068	910,376	480,236	1,405,680	Do.
	Total	61,639	196,414	258,053	3,295,909	3,856,058	7,410,020	
Spokane	Adams	6,517		6,517		727,483	734,000	Arid lands, valuable for fruit and grain.
	Douglas		1,500	1,500			1,500	Arid lands.
	Ferry	25,433	616,866	642,299	729,431	75,270	1,447,000	Farming, grazing, timber, and mineral.
	Lincoln	62,158	4,448	66,606	700	1,422,944	1,490,250	Farming and grazing.
	Okanogan		138,223	138,223	136,260	17	274,500	Farming, grazing, and mineral.
	Spokane	4,764	66,806	71,570		1,063,130	1,134,700	Do.
	Stevens	439,147	950,158	1,389,305		1,115,195	2,504,500	Mountainous, farming, and mineral.
	Whitman	4,704		4,704		648,596	653,300	Grazing lands.
	Total	542,723	1,778,001	2,320,724	866,391	5,052,635	8,239,750	

Vancouver	Clarke	20,900		20,900	4,437	376,823	402,160	Timbered and agricultural.
	Cowlitz	25,359		25,359	45,530	655,531	726,420	Do.
	Klickitat	24,222	16,469	40,691	37,650	789,659	868,000	Timbered, agricultural, grazing.
	Lewis	33,039	71,071	104,110	334,737	892,373	1,331,220	Timbered and agricultural.
	Pacific	56,068	10,019	66,087	935	436,478	503,500	Do.
	Pierce				13,500		13,500	No vacant public land.
	Skamania	69,379	58,911	128,290	820,351	173,859	1,122,500	Timbered and agricultural.
	Wahkiakum	2,133		2,133	640	177,227	180,000	Timbered.
	Yakima				77,500		77,500	No vacant public land.
	Total	231,100	156,470	387,570	1,335,280	3,501,950	5,224,800	
Walla Walla	Adams	33,715		33,715	271,304	180,981	486,000	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
	Asotin	146,231	13,293	159,524	13,180	231,796	404,500	Mountainous, some timber, and prairie.
	Columbia	5,066	176,458	181,524	117,200	277,276	576,000	Do.
	Franklin	116,890		116,890	426,540	238,570	782,000	Prairie, grazing lands; no timber.
	Garfield	6,944	85,108	92,052	75,474	284,974	452,500	Farming, grazing, and timber.
	Klickitat	128,298		128,298	202,791	168,411	499,500	Grazing and farming; some timber.
	Wallawalla	24,830		24,830	303,530	483,140	811,500	Do.
	Whitman	14,454		14,454	255,182	440,864	710,500	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
	Yakima	36,472		36,472	106,890	70,938	214,300	Desert and grazing lands; no timber.
	Total	512,900	274,859	787,759	1,772,091	2,376,950	4,936,800	
Waterville	Chelan	359,853	651,276	1,011,129	736,440	370,705	2,118,274	Mountainous, timber, farming.
	Douglas	725,498	196,158	921,656	40,960	1,642,384	2,605,000	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
	Kittitas		206,286	206,286			206,286	Mountainous, timber, and farming.
	Okanogan	1,070,001	584,654	1,654,655	958,439	288,736	2,901,830	Do.
	Total	2,155,352	1,638,374	3,793,726	1,735,839	2,301,825	7,831,390	
	Total in Washington	4,008,954	4,853,978	8,862,932	11,395,231	22,488,617	42,746,880	

WISCONSIN.

Ashland	Ashland	1,100		1,100	113,300	563,600	678,000	Farming and timber lands.
	Bayfield	15,000		15,000	11,033	928,967	955,000	Do.
	Burnett	3,000		3,000		101,000	104,000	Do.
	Douglas	5,880		5,880		838,120	844,000	Do.
	Iron	500		500		182,500	183,000	Do.
	Sawyer	1,520		1,520		226,480	228,000	Do.
	Washburn	600		600		178,400	179,000	Do.
	Total	27,600		27,600	124,333	3,019,067	3,171,000	
Eau Claire	Adams					41,000	41,000	No vacant public land.
	Barron	200		200		559,800	560,000	Level timber lands.
	Buffalo	135		135		432,865	433,000	Broken agricultural lands.
	Burnett	7,340		7,340		448,660	456,000	Ordinary agricultural lands.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Euclaire	Chippewa	280		280		654,720	655,000	Timber and agricultural lands.
	Clark	647		647		777,353	778,000	Do.
	Columbia					126,000	126,000	No vacant public land.
	Crawford					357,000	357,000	Do.
	Dane					327,000	327,000	Do.
	Dunn	470		470		541,530	542,000	Timbered, broken agricultural lands.
	Eau Claire	400		400		415,600	416,000	Agricultural lands.
	Gates	235		235		598,805	599,040	Timber and farm lands.
	Grant					732,000	732,000	No vacant public land.
	Green					279,000	279,000	Do.
	Iowa					491,000	491,000	Do.
	Jackson	1,661		1,661		631,339	633,000	Agricultural lands.
	Juneau	80		80		97,920	98,000	Do.
	La Crosse	160		160		293,840	294,000	Do.
	Lafayette					404,840	404,840	No vacant public land.
	Marquette					22,000	22,000	Do.
	Monroe	800		800		581,200	582,000	Agricultural.
	Pepin	80		80		149,920	150,000	Do.
	Pierce	40		40		366,960	367,000	Broken agricultural.
	Polk	2,880		2,880		594,120	597,000	Broken, timber.
	Price	1,642		1,642		502,358	504,000	Timbered lands.
	Richland	40		40		378,960	379,000	Agricultural lands.
	St. Croix					458,000	458,000	No vacant public land.
	Sauk	80		80		586,920	587,000	Agricultural lands.
	Sawyer	2,180		2,180	67,171	572,649	642,000	Timbered lands.
	Taylor	260		260		462,740	463,000	Do.
	Trempealeau	120		120		468,880	469,000	Broken lands.
	Vernon					527,000	527,000	No vacant public land.
	Washburn	803		803		365,197	366,000	Timbered, agricultural lands.
	Total	20,533		20,533	67,171	14,197,176	14,284,880	
Wausau	Adams	600		600		391,400	392,000	Scrubby oak openings, sandy.
	Brown					335,000	335,000	No vacant public land.
	Calumet					211,000	211,000	Do.
	Columbia					381,000	381,000	Do.
	Dane					445,000	445,000	Do.
	Dodge					574,000	574,000	Do.

	Door	......	......	......	......	316,000	316,000	Do.
	Florence	800	......	800	......	303,200	304,000	Broken timbered lands.
	Fond du Lac	......	......	......	......	458,000	458,000	No vacant public land.
	Forest	720	......	720	......	686,280	687,000	Heavily timbered lands.
	Green	......	......	......	......	97,000	97,000	No vacant public land.
	Green Lake	......	......	......	......	226,000	226,000	Do.
	Iron	1,080	......	1,080	11,520	310,400	323,000	Timbered and swamp lands.
	Jefferson	......	......	......	......	351,000	351,000	No vacant public land.
	Juneau	240	......	240	......	408,760	409,000	Scrub-oak openings, sandy.
	Kenosha	......	......	......	......	183,000	183,000	No vacant public land.
	Kewaunee	......	......	......	......	226,000	226,000	Do.
	Langlade	80	......	80	......	570,920	571,000	Hard-wood timber.
	Lincoln	560	......	560	......	560,440	561,000	Heavily timbered, some swampy.
	Manitowoc	......	......	......	......	394,000	394,000	No vacant public land.
	Marathon	......	......	......	......	1,005,000	1,005,000	Swampy, timbered lands.
	Marinette	3,800	......	3,800	......	879,200	883,000	Timbered, quite sandy.
	Marquette	......	......	......	......	268,000	268,000	No vacant public land.
	Milwaukee	......	......	......	......	154,000	154,000	Do.
	Oconto	80	......	80	69,120	632,800	702,000	Timbered lands.
	Oneida	8,400	......	8,400	......	704,600	713,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
	Outagamie	......	......	......	......	413,000	413,000	No vacant public land.
	Ozaukee	......	......	......	......	150,000	150,000	Do.
	Portage	......	......	......	......	514,000	514,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Price	2,000	......	2,000	......	314,000	316,000	Hard-wood timber.
	Racine	......	......	......	......	210,000	210,000	No vacant public land.
	Rock	......	......	......	......	460,000	460,000	Do.
	Shawano	......	......	......	102,800	630,200	733,000	Do.
	Sheboygan	......	......	......	......	325,000	325,000	Do.
	Taylor	......	......	......	......	158,000	158,000	Do.
	Vilas	4,800	......	4,800	57,580	561,620	624,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
	Walworth	......	......	......	......	361,000	361,000	No vacant public land.
	Washington	......	......	......	......	284,000	284,000	Do.
	Waukesha	......	......	......	......	366,000	366,000	Do.
	Waupaca	......	......	......	......	493,000	493,000	Do.
	Waushara	......	......	......	......	421,000	421,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Winnebago	......	......	......	......	288,000	288,000	No vacant public land.
	Wood	80	......	80	......	513,920	514,000	Swampy.
	Total	23,240	......	23,240	241,020	17,554,740	17,819,000	
	Total in Wisconsin	71,373	......	71,373	432,524	34,770,983	35,274,880	

WYOMING.

Buffalo	Bighorn	2,469,925	560,577	3,030,502	......	364,498	3,395,000	Grazing, mountainous, timber, agricultural.
	Converse	11,200	......	11,200	......	800	12,000	Grazing.
	Crook	308,880	......	308,880	320	18,850	328,000	Do.
	Fremont	12,336	......	12,336	......	12,664	25,000	Do.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Unappropriated public lands of the United States*—Continued.

WYOMING—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Surveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Unsurveyed.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Buffalo	Johnson	2,230,106	35,200	2,265,306		390,694	2,656,000	Agricultural, grazing, timber, mountainous.
	Natrona	70,846		70,846		6,154	77,000	Grazing.
	Sheridan	831,560	173,120	1,004,680	129,141	515,179	1,649,000	Timber, grazing, agricultural, mountainous.
	Weston	305,718		305,718		3,282	309,000	Grazing.
	Total	6,240,521	768,897	7,009,418	129,461	1,312,121	8,451,000	
Cheyenne	Albany	1,538,602	21,581	1,560,183	409,193	888,624	2,858,000	About one-half county broken, mountainous land. Other half prairie, grazing, and farming lands; farm land along streams.
	Carbon	3,333,425	10,701	3,344,126	1,223,011	565,863	5,133,000	Greater portion broken, mountainous land, some timber; agricultural land along streams.
	Fremont	200,348	32,979	233,327		8,673	242,000	Mountainous, arid, timber.
	Laramie	2,776,446		2,776,446		1,619,554	4,396,000	Principally prairie and broken grazing lands, with agricultural land along streams which can be irrigated.
	Sweetwater	709,096		709,096	263,986	7,918	981,000	Mountainous, broken, and alkaline plains.
	Total	8,557,917	65,261	8,623,178	1,896,190	3,090,632	13,610,000	
Douglas	Converse	3,608,660	6,400	3,615,060		569,940	4,185,000	Grazing, mountainous, and mineral.
	Fremont	820,637	104,362	924,999		36,001	961,000	Grazing and mountainous.
	Natrona	2,993,655	116,236	3,109,891		252,109	3,362,000	Grazing, mineral, and mountainous.
	Total	7,422,952	226,998	7,649,950		858,050	8,508,000	
Evanston	Fremont	624,851	583,377	1,208,228	560,759	109,013	1,878,000	Mountainous.
	Sweetwater	3,906,897	338,947	4,245,844	33,600	1,480,556	5,760,000	Do.
	Uinta	1,146,556	455,301	1,601,857	2,261,638	1,042,505	4,906,000	Do.
	Total	5,678,304	1,377,625	7,055,929	2,855,997	2,632,074	12,544,000	

Lander	Bighorn	934,587	135,400	1,069,987	2,728,123	548,890	4,347,000	Mountainous, farming, grazing, and timber.
	Fremont	762,528	22,981	785,509	3,967,378	316,113	5,069,000	Arid, mountainous, grazing, and farming.
	Uinta	86,085	12,690	98,775	1,971,813	90,412	2,161,000	Arid, grazing, mountainous, timber, and mineral.
	Yellowstone Park				1,897,000		1,897,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	1,783,200	171,071	1,954,271	10,564,314	955,415	13,474,000	
Sundance	Converse	101,442		101,442		1,558	103,000	Prairie and grazing lands; good for farming.
	Crook	2,420,950		2,420,950	65,123	672,207	3,158,280	Semimountainous, with fertile valleys.
	Weston	2,115,040		2,115,040		469,960	2,585,000	Timber, grazing, and farming lands.
	Total	4,637,432		4,637,432	65,123	1,143,725	5,846,280	
	Total in Wyoming	34,320,326	2,609,852	36,930,178	15,511,085	9,992,017	62,433,280	

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface in State or Territory.	Total area of water surface in State or Territory.	Grand total in State or Territory.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.					
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	219,730		219,730	51,480	32,386,710	32,657,920	465,920	33,123,840
Alaska		[a] 368,035,975	368,035,975	[b] 67,705		368,103,680	15,541,760	383,645,440
Arizona	12,064,793	34,936,800	47,001,593	20,249,180	5,541,547	72,792,320	84,480	72,876,800
Arkansas	2,427,857		2,427,857	2,560	31,113,263	33,543,680	522,240	34,065,920
California	28,077,190	7,136,603	35,213,793	20,818,779	43,937,348	99,969,920	1,299,200	101,269,120
Colorado	31,733,053	4,098,543	35,831,596	5,294,348	25,222,216	66,348,160	192,000	66,540,160
Florida	997,777	160,070	1,157,847	19,259	33,895,534	35,072,640	2,677,120	37,749,760
Idaho	10,848,849	28,819,787	39,668,636	2,061,577	11,563,227	53,293,440	356,480	53,649,920
Illinois					35,842,560	35,842,560	1,504,000	37,346,560
Indiana					22,950,400	22,950,400	465,280	23,415,680
Indian Territory				19,714,560		19,714,560	279,680	19,994,240
Iowa					35,646,080	35,646,080	366,720	36,012,800
Kansas	947,642		947,642	120,375	51,314,703	52,382,720	248,320	52,631,040
Louisiana	102,173	65,018	167,191	1,468,434	27,419,735	29,055,360	2,705,280	31,760,640
Michigan	340,507		340,507	120,654	36,358,039	36,819,200	25,894,400	62,713,600
Minnesota	2,243,210	884,198	3,127,408	2,346,820	45,723,852	51,198,080	4,056,320	55,254,400
Mississippi	92,420		92,420		29,592,700	29,685,120	343,040	30,028,160
Missouri	191,681		191,681		43,604,159	43,795,840	451,840	44,247,680
Montana	18,409,023	38,046,412	56,455,435	18,616,446	18,521,719	93,593,600	525,440	94,119,040
Nebraska	7,822,789	11,974	7,834,763	628,855	40,673,662	49,137,280	482,560	49,619,840
Nevada	30,833,050	30,417,530	61,250,580	5,983,409	3,102,651	70,336,640	497,920	70,834,560
New Mexico	38,123,606	14,128,734	52,252,340	7,356,104	18,820,356	78,428,800	90,880	78,519,680
North Dakota	7,795,095	3,302,356	11,097,451	2,686,690	31,125,939	44,910,080	452,480	45,362,560
Ohio					26,062,720	26,062,720	2,394,240	28,456,960
Oklahoma	2,095,427		2,095,427	3,055,469	19,567,824	24,718,720	158,720	24,877,440
Oregon	14,527,289	5,646,965	20,174,254	14,894,967	26,208,219	61,277,440	698,880	61,976,320
South Dakota	10,413,471	306,831	10,720,302	12,225,989	26,260,109	49,206,400	444,800	49,651,200
Utah	11,560,475	28,142,991	39,703,466	7,750,479	5,087,495	52,541,440	1,812,480	54,353,920
Washington	4,008,954	4,853,978	8,862,932	11,395,331	22,488,617	42,746,880	2,420,480	45,167,360
Wisconsin	71,373		71,373	432,524	34,770,983	35,274,880	6,840,320	42,115,200
Wyoming	34,320,326	2,609,852	36,930,178	15,511,085	9,992,017	62,433,280	208,640	62,641,920
Grand total	270,267,760	571,604,617	[c] 841,872,377	172,873,079	794,794,384	[c] 1,809,539,840	74,481,920	1,884,021,760

[a] The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

[b] So far as estimated.

[c] Used in making Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX.—*Summary of the disposition of the public domain, exclusive of Alaska.*[a]

Title.	Table.	Page.	Area.
			Acres.
Confirmed private land claims	II	140	33,440,482.00
Wagon-road construction land grants:			
Primary limits	III	141	2,429,956.75
Indemnity limits	III	141	437,517.74
Canal-construction land grants:			
Primary limits	IV	142	4,560,044.75
Indemnity limits	IV	142	38,658.57
River-improvement land grants	V	142	2,246,251.91
Railroad-construction land grants:			
Certified or patented, primary limits	VI	143	76,614,654.00
Certified or patented, indemnity limits	VI	143	27,935,638.37
Odd sections not certified (estimated)	[b] VI	143	13,000,000.00
Swamp lands:			
Approved	VII	156	65,015,414.86
Indemnity patented	VII	156	723,850.82
Grants of land to States and Territories:			
School grants	VIII	157	69,058,443.00
Total other grants	VIII	157	20,587,863.11
Scrip:			
Private land claims	IX	158	1,164,345.84
Sioux half-breeds	IX	159	310,240.00
Chippewa half-breeds	IX	160	110,480.00
Agricultural college	IX	160	7,672,800.00
Allotment to individual Indians	X	161	13,987,359.86
Land ceded by Indians and sold through Office of Indian Affairs	XI	161	1,116,068.19
Mineral lands	XII	162	1,731,275.92
Final homestead entries[c]	XIII	175	96,495,030.32
Final timber-culture entries[d]	XV	183	9,745,433.93
Lands sold under the timber and stone acts[e]	XVI	186	7,596,078.23
Reservoir rights of way	XIX	195	329,109.99
Forest reserves:			
Entire area	XX	197	57,909,934.00
Lieu land selections	XX	197	2,193,502.08
Area withdrawn	XX	197	54,399,092.00
State-reclamation land grants	XXI	198	978,074.26
Land withdrawn for national reclamation purposes	XXII	198	2,488,665.60
Land disposed of for cash under various acts:			
To June 30, 1880	[f] XXIII	199	196,755,215.97
July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1904	[f] XXIII	....	79,803,003.98
Entries pending (estimated)	[g] XXIV	283	39,525,840.00
National parks in the public-land States	XXV	284	3,654,454.00
Military and similar reserves:			
Military wood and timber	XXVI	284	66,857.00
Other similar reserves	XXVI	284	500,000.00
Indian lands:			
Reservations	XXVII	306	70,448,126.00
Ceded, but not open to settlement	XXVII	307	2,597,785.00
Unappropriated public land of the United States	XXVIII	360	841,872,877.00
Total land surface in public domain, including Alaska	XXVIII	360	1,809,539,840.00

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[a] It will be noticed that many of the items which enter into this table are estimated. This was necessary because of the immense work required to reduce such items to a certainty. In some instances it would have been impracticable to do so. However, the work has been done with great care, and the preceding tables can be accepted as showing with reasonable accuracy the acquisition, disposition, and present status of the land included in the public-land States and Territories.

[b] For explanation of this "estimated" area see note at end of Table VI, p. 143.

[c] Table XIV, p. 180, "commuted homestead entries," is printed for information only and is omitted from this table, its total being brought in from Table XXIII, p. 199.

[d] Commuted timber-culture entries will be brought into this table from Table XXIII, p. 200.

[e] Tables XVII and XVIII, pp. 188 and 195, are printed for information only and are omitted from this table because they are included in the total of Table XVI.

[f] This table includes all pending entries except pending original homesteads, for which see Table XXIV.

[g] This is the area of pending original homesteads, which include pending final homesteads and pending commuted homesteads.

TABLE XXXI.—*Work of special agents in the General Land Office.*[a]

Fiscal year.	Timber depredations.							Unlawful inclosures.		
	Agents.	Cases reported.	Propositions of settlement.	Legal proceedings.		Recovered—		Cases reported.	Removals reported.	Reported to United States attorney for action.
				Civil.	Criminal.	Through propositions of settlement.	Through legal proceedings and sales.			
1881	(b)	322	(b)	(b)	(b)	$62,756.00	$31,580.00			
1882	(b)	817	110	152	132	51,668.84	24,071.60			
1883	(b)	987	174	208	331	25,491.00	20,505.86			
1884	(b)	627	78	271	352	26,556.00	25,463.43	32	(b)	12
1885	(b)	369	36	71	66	7,643.55	25,206.26	60	(b)	(b)
1886	(b)	1,219	56	275	679	19,260.10	81,826.21	42	(b)	68
1887	26	1,011	41	222	493	11,719.81	116,922.28	52	(b)	45
1888	25	851	57	416	652	22,675.38	105,847.17	79	(b)	20
1889	23	581	41	218	330	22,475.21	162,527.20	45	(b)	14
1890	29	310	28	65	115	12,692.42	106,548.49	16	(b)	8
1891	33	488	57	44	86	53,863.03	62,382.67	13	7	2
1892	c71	329	77	68	112	49,589.28	35,010.93	(d)		
1893	c37	92	21	9	75	11,503.24	43,054.42			
1894	c29	283	11	10	83	2,230.87	32,025.20			
1895	c22	263	50	46	59	16,698.70	31,081.35			
1896	c29	312	121	98	161	41,394.60	141,305.31			
1897	c27	370	141	128	180	30,376.76	80,808.03			
1898	c27	335	67	71	51	22,368.84	121,880.66			
1899	c43	444	151	56	64	37,687.79	64,680.82			
1900	c48	584	134	132	160	42,719.45	175,015.25			
1901	c59	548	86	115	188	29,200.30	218,800.00	161	34	127
1902	c58	482	181	107	124	33,765.00	207,048.27	153	9	144
1903	c58	312	164	96	106	87,104.39	107,330.31	135	79	56
1904	c63	347	68	48	100	53,398.40	52,713.19	137	39	98

[a] The table covers only such work as required formal reports from the special agents, and does not include the numerous complaints investigated by them wherein formal reports were found to be unnecessary.

[b] Not shown by annual reports.

[c] Includes also agents employed in fraudulent entry and unlawful inclosure work.

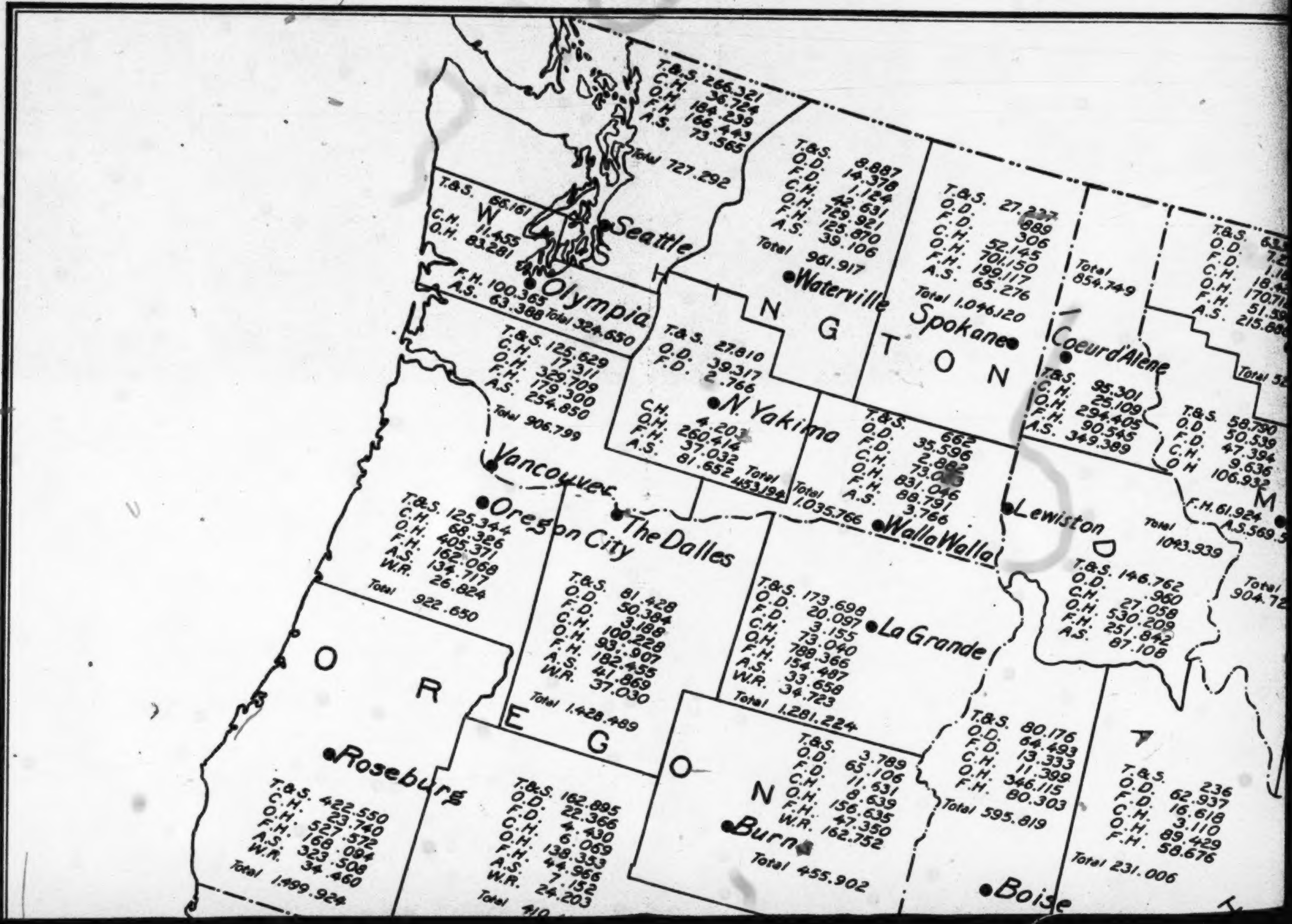
[d] From 1892 to 1900, inclusive, cases were reported to attorneys direct.

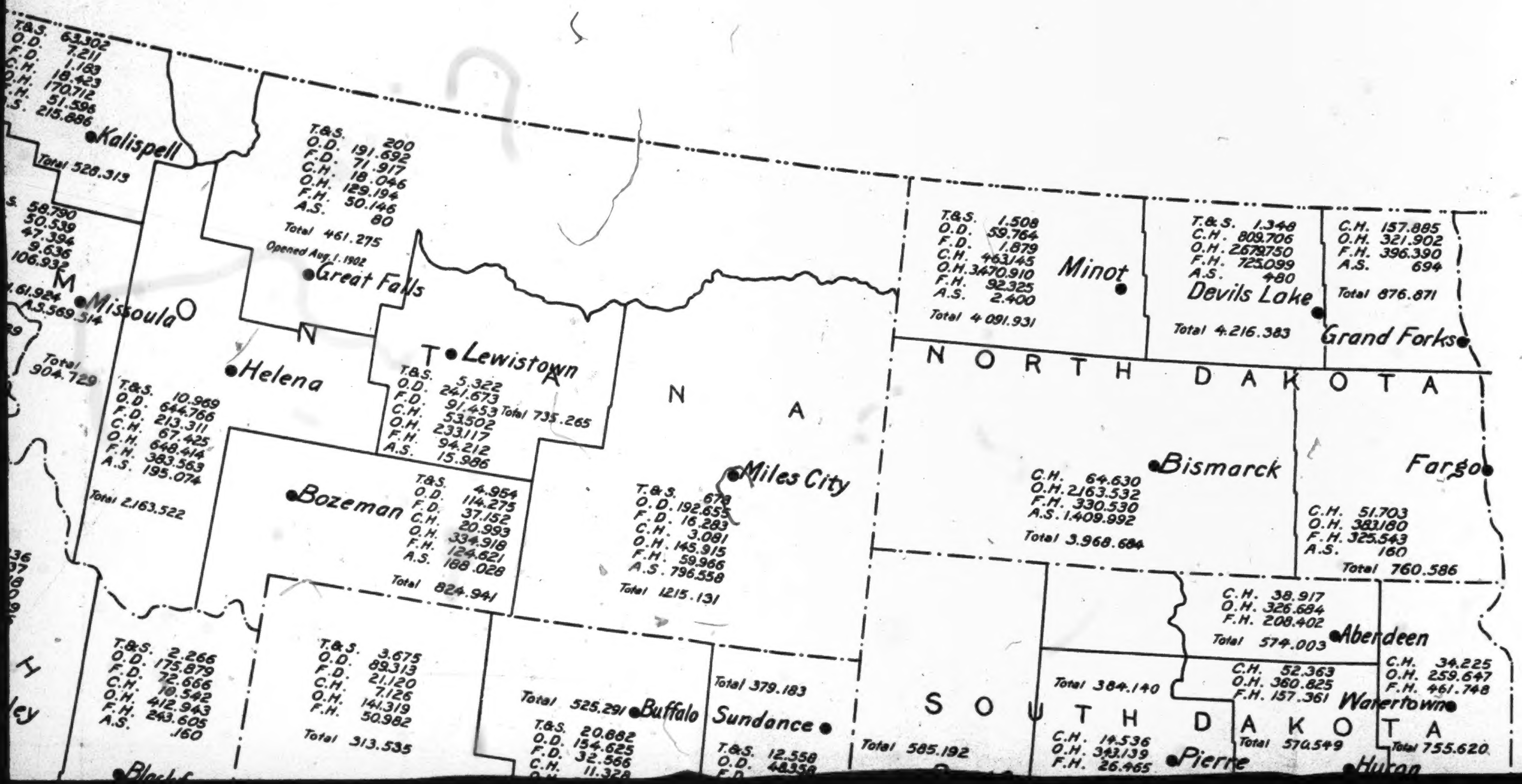
ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

Fiscal year.	Agents.	Reports on the various classes of entries.								
		Total.	Homestead.	Timberland.	Computed cash.	Soldiers additional.	Desert land.	Mineral.	Coal.	Miscellaneous.
1884	25	3,531	1,110	502	71	4	70	37	6	1,731
1885	22	a2,452								
1886	25	3,031	982	353	1[illegible]		76	10	7	1,494
1887	30	3,922	1,488	371	272		262	5	35	1,489
1888	31	3,166	958	422	190		290	1	18	1,277
1889	30	2,787	590	532	156		154		50	2,005
1890	34	2,011	277	1,013	51		79	9	20	562
1891	39	1,971	581	440	121		84	22	10	713
1892	b71	2,919	919	517	226		77	7	12	1,161
1893	b37	1,390	341	13	57		20	5	25	929
1894	b29	1,668	528	154	43		144	18	10	771
1895	b22	1,328	486	133	53		42			614
1896	b29	1,974	874	22	49		87	2	4	936
1897	b27	1,691	1,148	100	14		114	4	2	809
1898	b27	1,784	1,261	54	23		60	7	6	373
1899	b43	2,578	1,906	18	47		34	10		563
1900	b48	a1,907								
1901	b59	1,086	522	97	31	285	22	7		122
1902	b56	2,010	896	474	16	477	30	24		83
1903	b56	a7,031								
1904	b63	10,538	2,922	3,723	595	2,479	247	67		505

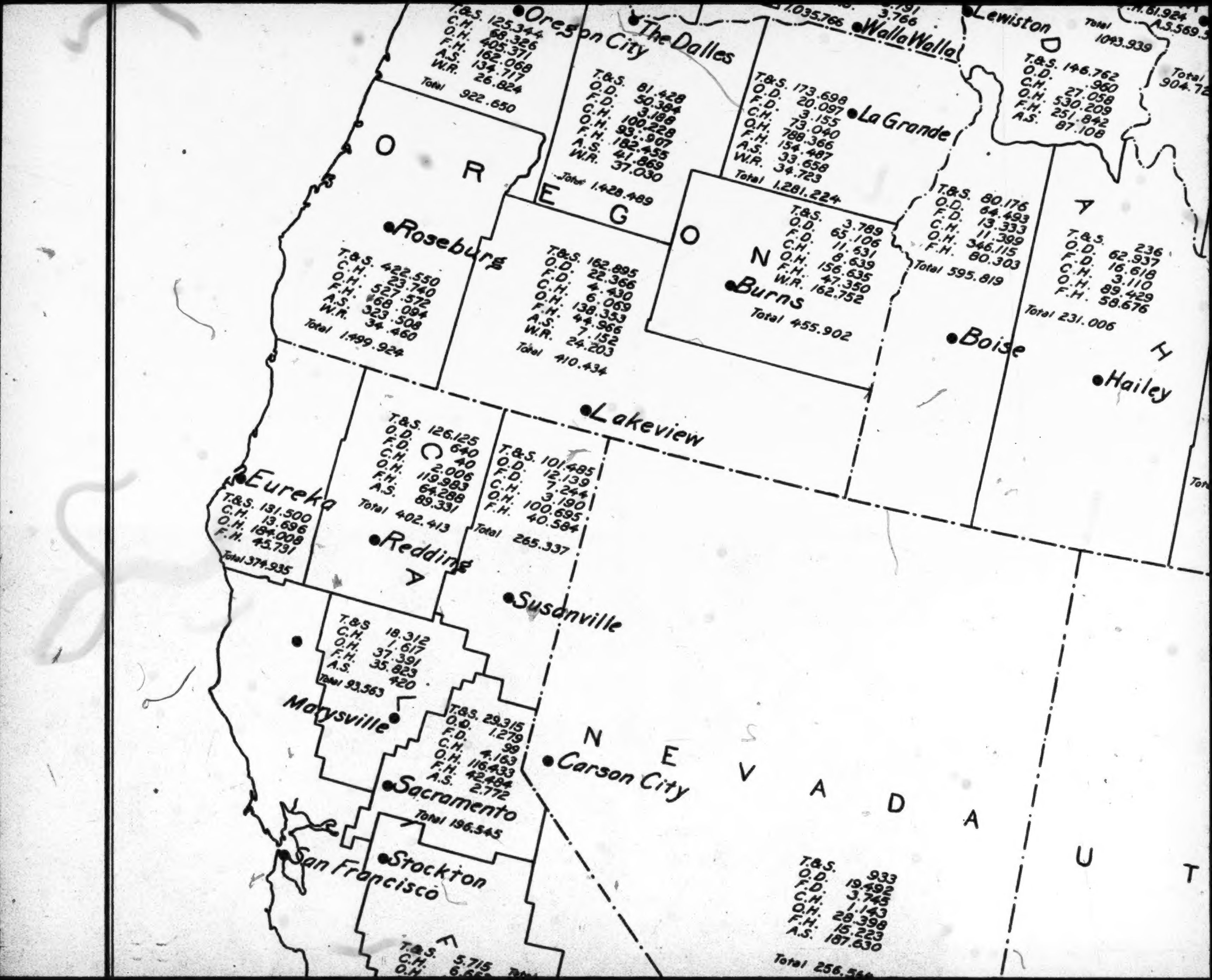
[a] Not shown by annual reports.

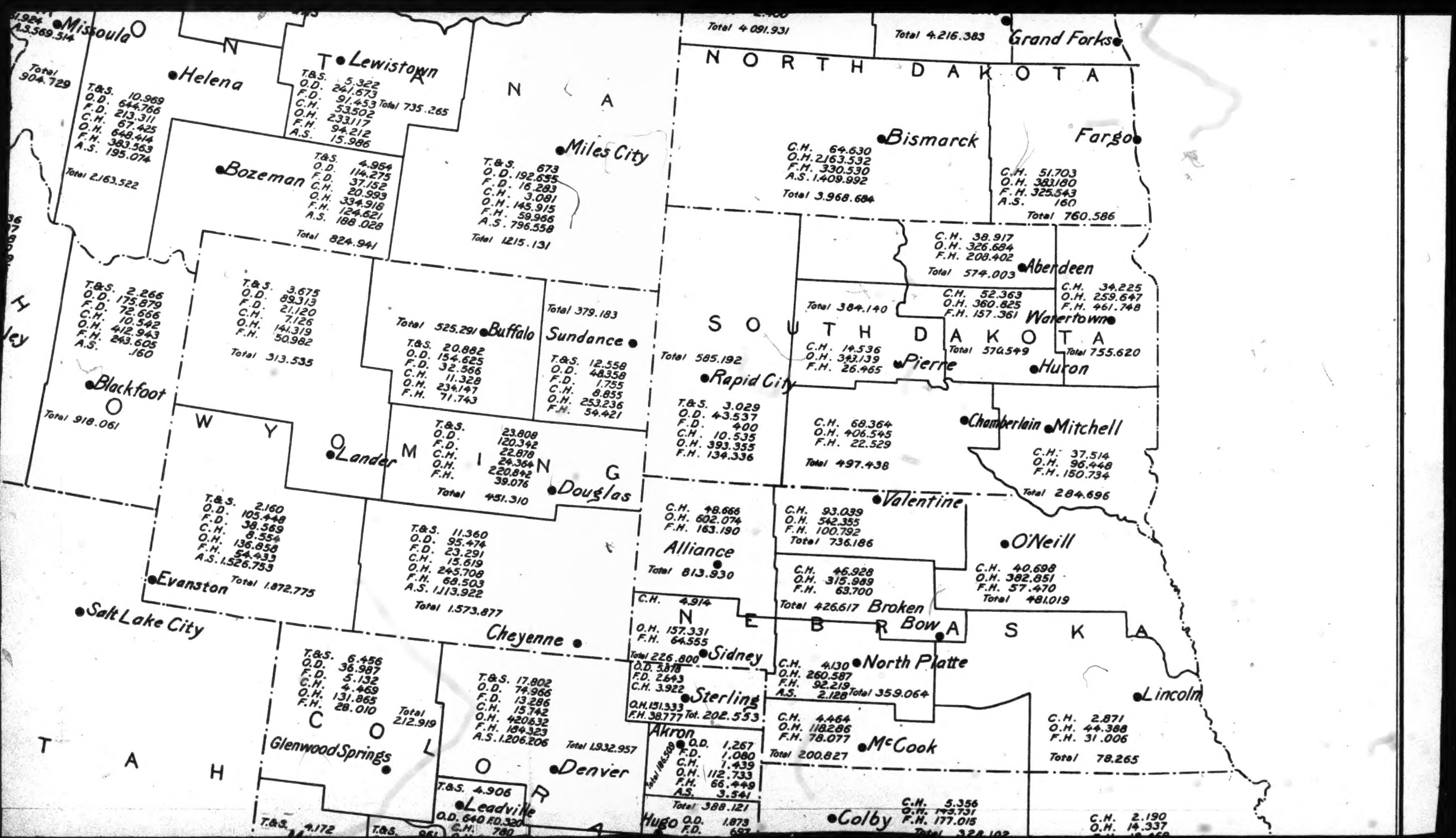
[b] Includes agents employed in timber depredation and unlawful inclosure work also.

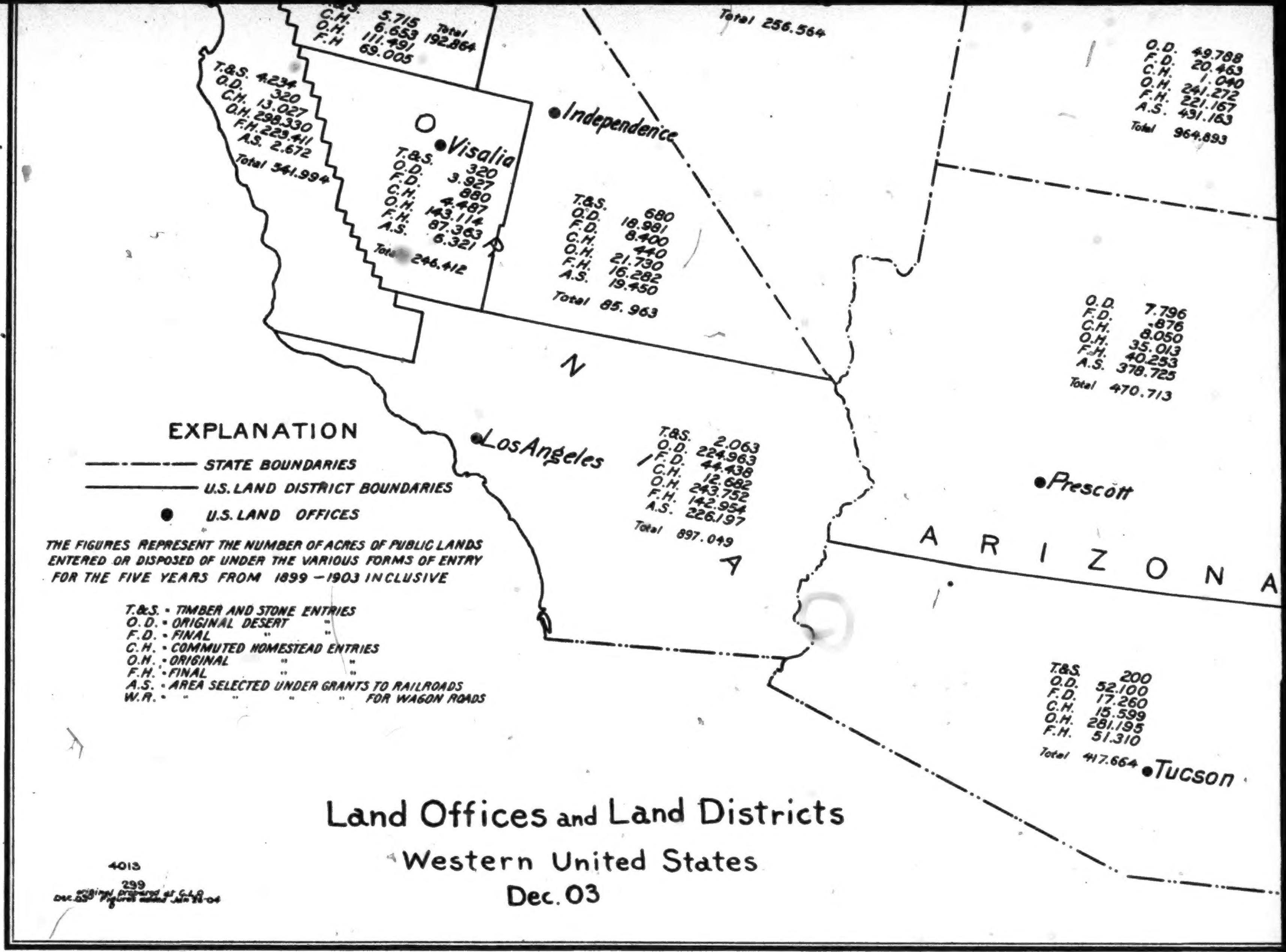

WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
T.&S. 266.321 C.H. 36.724 O.H. 184.239 F.H. 166.443 A.S. 73.565 Total 727.292
T.&S. 66.161 C.H. 11.455 O.H. 83.281 F.H. 100.365 A.S. 63.388 Total 324.650
Seattle
Olympia
T.&S. 8.887 O.D. 14.378 F.D. 1.124 C.H. 42.631 O.H. 729.921 F.H. 125.870 A.S. 39.106 Total 961.917
Waterville
T.&S. 27.237 O.D. 889 F.D. 306 C.H. 52.145 O.H. 701.150 F.H. 199.117 A.S. 65.276 Total 1.046.120
Spokane
Total 854.749
T.&S. 63. O.D. 7.2 F.D. 1.1 C.H. 18.4 O.H. 170.71 F.H. 51.5 A.S. 215.88
Total 52
Coeurd'Alene
T.&S. 95.301 C.H. 25.109 O.H. 294.405 F.H. 90.545 A.S. 349.389
T.&S. 58.790 O.D. 50.539 F.D. 47.394 C.H. 9.636 O H 106.932
F.H. 61.924 A.S. 569.5
Total 1093.939
Total 904.72
M
T.&S. 125.629 C.H. 17.311 O.H. 329.709 F.H. 179.300 A.S. 254.850 Total 906.799
T.&S. 27.810 O.D. 39.317 F.D. 2.766 C.H. 4.203 O.H. 260.414 F.H. 37.032 A.S. 81.652 Total 453.194
N. Yakima
T.&S. 662 O.D. 35.596 F.D. 2.882 C.H. 73.0 O.H. 831.046 F.H. 88.791 A.S. 3.766 Total 1.035.766
Walla Walla
Lewiston
Vancouver
T.&S. 125.344 C.H. 68.326 O.H. 405.371 F.H. 162.068 A.S. 134.717 W.R. 26.824 Total 922.650
Oregon City
The Dalles
T.&S. 81.428 O.D. 50.384 F.D. 3.188 C.H. 100.228 O.H. 93.907 F.H. 182.455 A.S. 41.869 W.R. 37.030 Total 1.428.489
T.&S. 173.698 O.D. 20.097 F.D. 3.155 C.H. 73.040 O.H. 788.366 F.H. 154.487 A.S. 33.658 W.R. 34.723 Total 1.281.224
La Grande
T.&S. 146.762 O.D. .960 C.H. 27.058 O.H. 530.209 F.H. 251.842 A.S. 87.108
Roseburg
T.&S. 422.550 C.H. 23.740 O.H. 527.572 F.H. 168.094 A.S. 323.508 W.R. 34.460 Total 1.499.924
T.&S. 162.895 O.D. 22.366 F.D. 4.430 C.H. 6.069 O.H. 138.353 F.H. 44.966 A.S. 7.152 W.R. 24.203 Total
T.&S. 3.789 O.D. 65.106 F.D. 11.631 C.H. 8.639 O.H. 156.635 F.H. 47.350 W.R. 162.752 Total 455.902
Burns
T.&S. 80.176 O.D. 64.493 F.D. 13.333 C.H. 11.399 O.H. 346.115 F.H. 80.303 Total 595.819
Boise
T.&S. 236 O.D. 62.937 F.D. 16.618 C.H. 3.110 O.H. 89.429 F.H. 58.676 Total 231.006



T.&S. 63.302
O.D. 7.211
F.D. 1.183
C.H. 18.423
O.H. 170.712
F.H. 51.596
A.S. 215.886
Kalispell
Total 528.313
T.&S. 200
O.D. 191.692
F.D. 71.917
C.H. 18.046
O.H. 129.194
F.H. 50.146
A.S. 80
Total 461.275
Opened Aug. 1. 1902
Great Falls
58.790
50.539
47.394
9.636
106.932
61.924
A.S. 569.314
Missoula
Total 904.729
MONTANA
Helena
T.&S. 10.969
O.D. 644.766
F.D. 213.311
C.H. 67.425
O.H. 648.414
F.H. 383.563
A.S. 195.074
Total 2.163.522
Lewistown
T.&S. 5.322
O.D. 241.673
F.D. 91.453
C.H. 53.502
O.H. 233.117
F.H. 94.212
A.S. 15.986
Total 735.265
Bozeman
T.&S. 4.954
O.D. 114.275
F.D. 37.152
C.H. 20.993
O.H. 334.918
F.H. 124.621
A.S. 188.028
Total 824.941
Miles City
T.&S. 678
O.D. 192.655
F.D. 16.283
C.H. 3.081
O.H. 145.915
F.H. 59.966
A.S. 796.558
Total 1215.131
T.&S. 2.266
O.D. 175.879
F.D. 72.666
C.H. 10.542
O.H. 412.943
F.H. 243.605
A.S. .160
T.&S. 3.675
O.D. 89.313
F.D. 21.120
C.H. 7.126
O.H. 141.319
F.H. 50.982
Total 313.535
Total 525.291
Buffalo
T.&S. 20.882
O.D. 154.625
F.D. 32.566
C.H. 11.328
Total 379.183
Sundance
T.&S. 12.558
O.D. 48358
T.&S. 1.508
O.D. 59.764
F.D. 1.879
C.H. 463.145
O.H. 3470.910
F.H. 92.325
A.S. 2.400
Total 4.091.931
Minot
T.&S. 1.348
C.H. 809.706
O.H. 2679.750
F.H. 725.099
A.S. 480
Devils Lake
Total 4.216.383
C.H. 157.885
O.H. 321.902
F.H. 396.390
A.S. 694
Total 876.871
Grand Forks
NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck
C.H. 64.630
O.H. 2.163.532
F.H. 330.530
A.S. 1.409.992
Total 3.968.684
Fargo
C.H. 51.703
O.H. 383.180
F.H. 325.543
A.S. 160
Total 760.586
C.H. 38.917
O.H. 326.684
F.H. 208.402
Total 574.003
Aberdeen
C.H. 52.363
O.H. 360.825
F.H. 157.361
Watertown
C.H. 34.225
O.H. 259.647
F.H. 461.748
Total 384.140
SOUTH DAKOTA
Total 585.192
C.H. 14.536
O.H. 343.139
F.H. 26.465
Pierre
Total 570.549
Total 755.620
Huron

T.&S. 125.344
C.H. 68.326
O.H. 405.371
F.H. 162.068
A.S. 134.717
W.R. 26.824
Total 922.650
Oregon City
The Dalles
T.&S. 81.428
O.D. 50.384
F.D. 3.188
C.H. 100.228
O.H. 93.907
F.H. 182.455
A.S. 41.869
W.R. 37.030
Total 1.428.489
1.035.766
3.766
Walla Walla
T.&S. 173.698
O.D. 20.097
F.D. 3.155
C.H. 73.040
O.H. 788.366
F.H. 154.487
A.S. 33.658
W.R. 34.723
Total 1.281.224
La Grande
Lewiston
Total 1093.939
T.&S. 146.762
O.D. .960
C.H. 27.058
O.H. 530.209
F.H. 251.842
A.S. 87.108
61.924
A.S. 569.
Total 904.7
O R E G O N
Roseburg
T.&S. 422.550
C.H. 23.740
O.H. 527.572
F.H. 468.094
A.S. 323.508
W.R. 34.460
Total 1.499.924
T.&S. 162.895
O.D. 22.366
F.D. 4.430
C.H. 6.069
O.H. 138.353
F.H. 44.966
A.S. 7.152
W.R. 24.203
Total 410.434
T.&S. 3.789
O.D. 65.106
F.D. 11.631
C.H. 8.639
O.H. 156.635
F.H. 47.350
W.R. 162.752
Burns
Total 455.902
T.&S. 80.176
O.D. 64.493
F.D. 13.333
C.H. 11.399
O.H. 346.115
F.H. 80.303
Total 595.819
Boise
T.&S. 236
O.D. 62.937
F.D. 16.618
C.H. 3.110
O.H. 89.429
F.H. 58.676
Total 231.006
I D A H
Hailey
Lakeview
Eureka
T.&S. 131.500
C.H. 13.696
O.H. 184.008
F.H. 45.731
Total 374.935
T.&S. 126.125
O.D. 640
F.D. 40
C.H. 2.006
O.H. 119.983
F.H. 64.288
A.S. 89.331
Total 402.413
Redding
T.&S. 101.485
O.D. 12.139
F.D. 7.244
C.H. 3.190
O.H. 100.695
F.H. 40.584
Total 265.337
Susanville
C A L I F
T.&S 18.312
C.H. 1.617
O.H. 37.391
F.H. 35.823
A.S. 420
Total 93.563
Marysville
T.&S. 29.315
O.D. 1.279
F.D. 99
C.H. 4.163
O.H. 116.433
F.H. 42.484
A.S. 2.772
Sacramento
Total 196.545
Stockton
San Francisco
T.&S. 5.715
C.H.
O.H.
Carson City
N E V A D A
T.&S. 933
O.D. 19.492
F.D. 3.745
C.H. 1.143
O.H. 28.398
F.H. 15.223
A.S. 187.630
Total 256.56
U T

1.924
A.S. 569.514
Missoula
Total 904.729
Helena
T.&S. 10.969
O.D. 644.766
F.D. 213.311
C.H. 67.425
O.H. 648.414
F.H. 383.563
A.S. 195.074
Total 2.163.522
Lewistown
T.&S. 5.322
O.D. 241.673
F.D. 91.453
C.H. 53.502
O.H. 233.117
F.H. 94.212
A.S. 15.986
Total 735.265
M O N T A N A
Bozeman
T.&S. 4.954
O.D. 114.275
F.D. 37.152
C.H. 20.993
O.H. 334.918
F.H. 124.621
A.S. 188.028
Total 824.941
Miles City
T.&S. 673
O.D. 192.655
F.D. 16.283
C.H. 3.081
O.H. 145.915
F.H. 59.966
A.S. 796.558
Total 1215.131
T.&S. 2.266
O.D. 175.879
F.D. 72.666
C.H. 10.542
O.H. 412.943
F.H. 243.605
A.S. .160
Blackfoot
Total 918.061
I D A H O
T.&S. 3.675
O.D. 89.313
F.D. 21.120
C.H. 7.126
O.H. 141.319
F.H. 50.982
Total 313.535
Total 525.291
Buffalo
T.&S. 20.882
O.D. 154.625
F.D. 32.566
C.H. 11.328
O.H. 234.147
F.H. 71.743
Total 379.183
Sundance
T.&S. 12.558
O.D. 48.358
F.D. 1.755
C.H. 8.855
O.H. 253.236
F.H. 54.421
W Y O M I N G
Lander
T.&S. 23.808
O.D. 120.342
F.D. 22.878
C.H. 24.364
O.H. 220.842
F.H. 39.076
Total 451.310
Douglas
T.&S. 2.160
O.D. 105.448
F.D. 38.569
C.H. 8.554
O.H. 136.858
F.H. 54.433
A.S. 1.526.753
Evanston
Total 1.872.775
T.&S. 11.360
O.D. 95.474
F.D. 23.291
C.H. 15.619
O.H. 245.708
F.H. 68.503
A.S. 1.113.922
Total 1.573.877
Cheyenne
Salt Lake City
U T A H
T.&S. 6.456
O.D. 36.987
F.D. 5.132
C.H. 4.469
O.H. 131.865
F.H. 28.010
Total 212.919
Glenwood Springs
C O L O R A
T.&S. 17.802
O.D. 74.966
F.D. 13.286
C.H. 15.742
O.H. 420.632
F.H. 184.323
A.S. 1.206.206
Total 1.932.957
Denver
T.&S. 4.906
Leadville
O.D. 640 F.D. 320
C.H. 780
T.&S. 4.172
T.&S. 961
Total 4.091.931
Total 4.216.383
Grand Forks
N O R T H D A K O T A
Bismarck
C.H. 64.630
O.H. 2.163.532
F.H. 330.530
A.S. 1.409.992
Total 3.968.684
Fargo
C.H. 51.703
O.H. 383.180
F.H. 325.543
A.S. 160
Total 760.586
C.H. 38.917
O.H. 326.684
F.H. 208.402
Total 574.003
Aberdeen
Total 384.140
C.H. 52.363
O.H. 360.825
F.H. 157.361
Watertown
C.H. 34.225
O.H. 259.647
F.H. 461.748
S O U T H D A K O T A
Total 585.192
Rapid City
C.H. 14.536
O.H. 343.139
F.H. 26.465
Pierre
Total 570.549
Total 755.620
Huron
T.&S. 3.029
O.D. 43.537
F.D. 400
C.H. 10.535
O.H. 393.355
F.H. 134.336
C.H. 68.364
O.H. 406.545
F.H. 22.529
Total 497.438
Chamberlain
Mitchell
C.H. 37.514
O.H. 96.448
F.H. 150.734
Total 284.696
Valentine
C.H. 48.666
O.H. 602.074
F.H. 163.190
Alliance
Total 813.930
C.H. 93.039
O.H. 542.355
F.H. 100.792
Total 736.186
O'Neill
C.H. 46.928
O.H. 315.989
F.H. 63.700
Total 426.617
Broken Bow
C.H. 40.698
O.H. 382.851
F.H. 57.470
Total 481.019
C.H. 4.914
N E B R A S K A
O.H. 157.331
F.H. 64.555
Total 226.800
Sidney
O.D. 5.878
F.D. 2.643
C.H. 3.922
Sterling
O.H. 151.333
F.H. 38.777
Tot. 202.553
C.H. 4.130
O.H. 260.587
F.H. 92.219
A.S. 2.128
North Platte
Total 359.064
Lincoln
Akron
O.D. 1.267
F.D. 1.080
C.H. 1.439
O.H. 112.733
F.H. 66.449
A.S. 3.541
Total 186.509
Total 388.121
C.H. 4.464
O.H. 118.286
F.H. 78.077
Total 200.827
McCook
C.H. 2.871
O.H. 44.388
F.H. 31.006
Total 78.265
Hugo
O.D. 1.873
F.D. 697
Colby
C.H. 5.356
O.H. 145.731
F.H. 177.015
C.H. 2.190
O.H. 14.337


C.H. 5.715
O.H. 6.653
F.H 111.491
69.005
Total 192.864
T.&S. 4.234
O.D. 320
C.H. 13.027
O.H. 298.330
F.H. 223.411
A.S. 2.672
Total 541.994
O
Visalia
T.&S. 320
O.D. 3.927
F.D. 880
C.H. 4.487
O.H. 143.114
F.H. 87.363
A.S. 6.321
Total 246.412
R
Independence
T.&S. 680
O.D. 18.981
F.D. 8.400
C.H. 440
O.H. 21.730
F.H. 16.282
A.S. 19.450
Total 85.963
Total 256.564
O.D. 49.788
F.D. 20.463
C.H. 1.040
O.H. 241.272
F.H. 221.167
A.S. 431.163
Total 964.893
O.D. 7.796
F.D. .876
C.H. 8.050
O.H. 35.013
F.H. 40.253
A.S. 378.725
Total 470.713
N
Los Angeles
I
T.&S. 2.063
O.D. 224.963
F.D. 44.438
C.H. 12.682
O.H. 243.752
F.H. 142.954
A.S. 226.197
Total 897.049
A
Prescott
A R I Z O N A
T.&S. 200
O.D. 52.100
F.D. 17.260
C.H. 15.599
O.H. 281.195
F.H. 51.310
Total 417.664
Tucson
EXPLANATION
STATE BOUNDARIES
U.S. LAND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
U.S. LAND OFFICES
THE FIGURES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF PUBLIC LANDS ENTERED OR DISPOSED OF UNDER THE VARIOUS FORMS OF ENTRY FOR THE FIVE YEARS FROM 1899 – 1903 INCLUSIVE
T.&S. - TIMBER AND STONE ENTRIES
O.D. - ORIGINAL DESERT " "
F.D. - FINAL " "
C.H. - COMMUTED HOMESTEAD ENTRIES
O.H. - ORIGINAL " "
F.H. - FINAL " "
A.S. - AREA SELECTED UNDER GRANTS TO RAILROADS
W.R. - " " " " FOR WAGON ROADS
4013
299
Original prepared at G.L.O.
Dec. 03 Figures added Jan 28-04

Land Offices and Land Districts

Western United States

Dec. 03

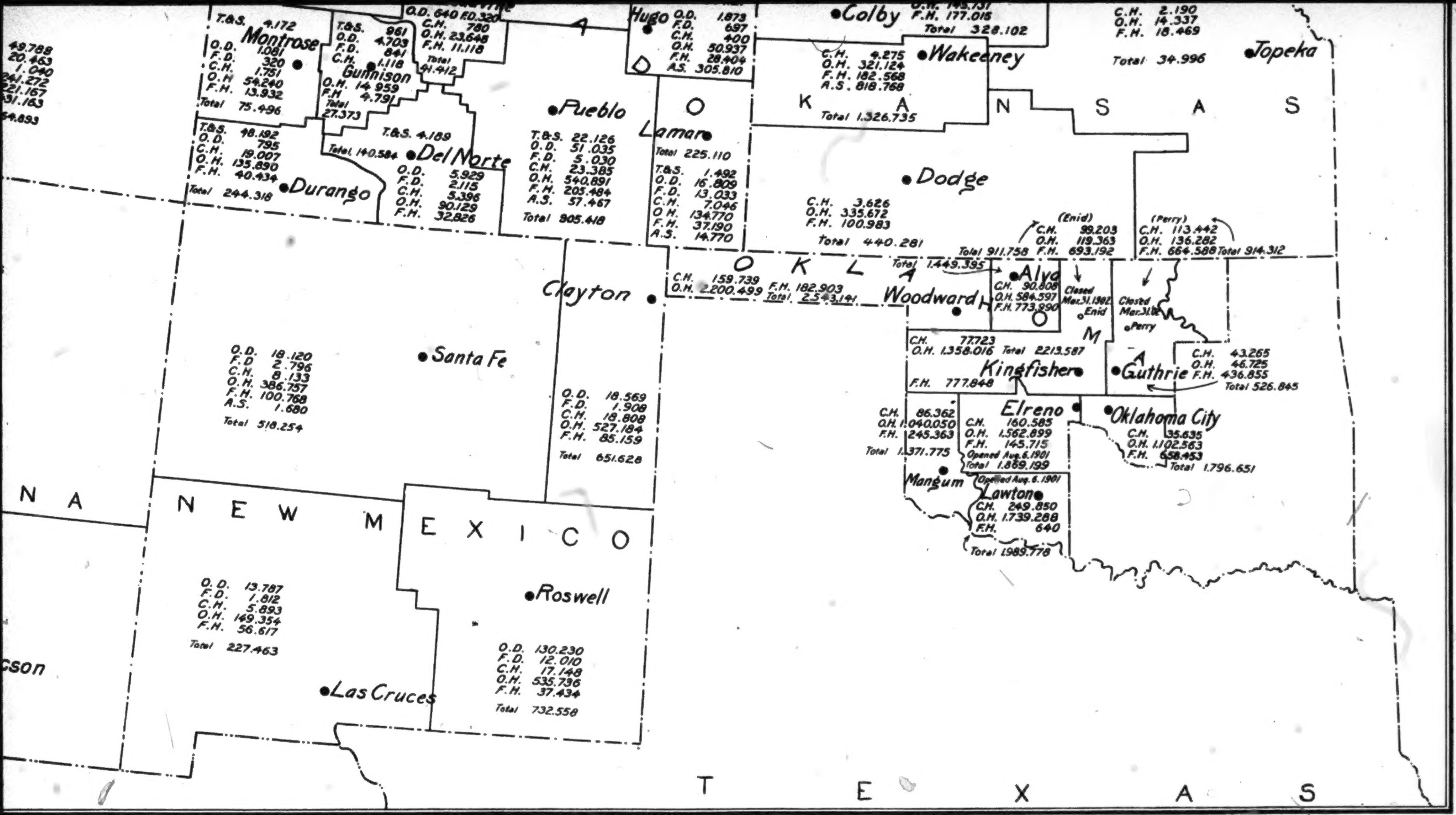

49.788
20.463
1.040
241.272
221.167
31.163
54.893
T.&S. 4.172
Montrose
O.D. 1.081
F.D. 320
C.H. 1.751
O.H 54.240
F.H. 13.932
Total 75.496
T.&S. 961
O.D. 4.703
F.D. 841
C.H. 1.118
Gunnison
O.H. 14.959
F.H 4.791
Total 27.373
O.D. 640 F.D. 320
C.H. 780
O.H. 23.648
F.H. 11.118
Total 41.412
T.&S. 48.192
O.D. 795
C.H. 19.007
O.H. 135.890
F.H. 40.434
Total 244.318
Durango
T.&S. 4.189
Total 140.584
Del Norte
O.D. 5.929
F.D. 2.115
C.H. 5.396
O.H. 90.129
F.H. 32.826
Pueblo
T.&S. 22.126
O.D. 51.035
F.D. 5.030
C.H. 23.385
O.H. 540.891
F.H. 205.484
A.S. 57.467
Total 905.418
Hugo
O.D. 1.873
F.D. 697
C.H. 400
O.H. 50.937
F.H. 28.404
A.S. 305.810
A
D
O
Lamar
Total 225.110
T.&S. 1.492
O.D. 16.809
F.D. 13.033
C.H. 7.046
O.H. 134.770
F.H. 37.190
A.S. 14.770
Colby
F.H. 177.015
Total 328.102
C.H. 4.275
O.H. 321.124
F.H. 182.568
A.S. 818.768
Wakeeney
K A N S A S
Total 1.326.735
C.H. 2.190
O.H. 14.337
F.H. 18.469
Total 34.996
Topeka
Dodge
C.H. 3.626
O.H. 335.672
F.H. 100.983
Total 440.281
(Enid)
C.H. 99.203
O.H. 119.363
F.H. 693.192
Total 911.758
(Perry)
C.H. 113.442
O.H. 136.282
F.H. 664.588
Total 914.312
O K L A H O M A
C.H. 159.739
O.H. 2.200.499
F.H. 182.903
Total 2.543.141
Total 1.449.395
Woodward
Alva
C.H. 90.808
O.H. 584.597
F.H. 773.990
Closed Mar.31.1902
Enid
Closed Mar.31.02
Perry
C.H. 77.723
O.H. 1.358.016
Total 2.213.587
Kingfisher
F.H. 777.848
Guthrie
C.H. 43.265
O.H. 46.725
F.H. 436.855
Total 526.845
C.H. 86.362
O.H. 1.040.050
F.H. 245.363
Total 1.371.775
Elreno
C.H. 160.585
O.H. 1.562.899
F.H. 145.715
Opened Aug.6.1901
Total 1.869.199
Oklahoma City
C.H. 35.635
O.H. 1.102.563
F.H. 658.453
Total 1.796.651
Mangum
Opened Aug.6.1901
Lawton
C.H. 249.850
O.H. 1.739.288
F.H. 640
Total 1.989.778
Clayton
Santa Fe
O.D. 18.120
F.D 2.796
C.H. 8.133
O.H. 386.757
F.H. 100.768
A.S. 1.680
Total 518.254
O.D. 18.569
F.D. 1.908
C.H. 18.808
O.H. 527.184
F.H. 85.159
Total 651.628
N A
N E W M E X I C O
cson
O.D. 13.787
F.D. 1.812
C.H. 5.893
O.H. 149.354
F.H. 56.617
Total 227.463
Las Cruces
Roswell
O.D. 130.230
F.D. 12.010
C.H. 17.148
O.H. 535.736
F.H. 37.434
Total 732.558
T E X A S

TABLE XXXI.—*Work of special agents in the General Land Office*—Continued.

NUMBER CANCELED OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF ENTRIES.

Fiscal year.	Agents.	Reports on the various classes of entries.								Miscellaneous.
		Total.	Homestead.	Timber-land.	Computed cash.	Soldiers additional.	Desert land.	Mineral.	Coal.	
1884	....	a 680	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1885	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1886	....	1,168	451	85	6	....	6	....	....	620
1887	....	1,153	460	21	20	....	32	3	12	605
1888	....	1,605	546	418	48	....	152	49	4	388
1889	....	1,208	387	28	25	....	78	....	37	658
1890	....	538	225	10	27	....	36	....	....	240
1891	....	694	162	83	10	....	33	1	2	403
1892	....	611	375	2	2	....	42	....	1	189
1893	....	358	138	50	5	....	15	....	2	148
1894	....	284	124	16	2	....	15	3	2	122
1895	....	561	212	113	7	....	17	2	1	209
1896	....	823	445	90	12	....	19	....	....	257
1897	....	1,303	777	95	7	....	85	....	....	339
1898	....	789	448	4	....	....	76	....	....	261
1899	....	1,305	1,025	36	....	....	14	....	....	230
1900	....	a 598	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1901	....	741	562	1	10	4	38	4	....	122
1902	....	921	662	4	12	70	6	....	....	167
1903	....	a 955	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1904	....	1,231	811	30	54	241	31	....	....	64

a Not shown by annual reports.

INDEX.

Page.

- Agricultural belt, Minnesota homestead commutation, description 67
    - transfer of lands 68
  - college scrip, issue and present status, table 160
  - lands, forest reserve XXIII
    - reserves, settlement IX
  - possibilities, public lands, lack of information XIV
- Agriculture, advantage of small holdings of land, note XXIV
- Alabama, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table 209-210
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table 309-311
- Alaska, cash sales, etc., under various acts, table 211
- Alfalfa, market, dependence upon public ranges 13
- Allotments of land to individual Indians, table 161
- Appeal, right, against adverse decision of land commissioner 131
- Appendix 3-363
- Arizona, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table 212-214
  - Indian reservations, table 285
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table 311
  - range conditions, changes 8-9
- Arkansas, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table 214-217
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table 311-314
- Assignment of leases, Wyoming 54
- Assignments before final proof, Montana and Idaho 101
  - desert land claim, validity and magnitude 83-84
- Austin land grant, original proposal for distribution of lands 27

- Bingham County, Idaho, transfers of public land titles 105
- Breeding cattle, benefit of Texas leasing system 45
- Buildings, public and internal improvements, land grants 157

- California, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table 217-221
  - Indian reservations, table 286
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table 314-317
  - operation of timber and stone act, in 1903, tables 189, 195
- Canadian homestead law, favorable results of operation 78
- Canal construction land grants, table 141-142
- Cattle company, Dakota, acquisition of public lands 121
  - raisers, preponderance on public lands 6
  - raising, benefits of Texas leasing system 45
  - statistics, Texas, table 47
  - stealing, reduction by Texas leasing system 46
  - use of alfalfa in connection with public ranges 14
- Cattlemen, collisions with sheepmen over public-land ranges XXI
  - opinion regarding Texas leasing system 46
- Chippewa half-breed scrip, issue and present status, table 160
- Chouteau County, Mont., desert entries 103
- Coal land, applications, entries, and issues of patents, table 162-174
  - public domain, cash sales, table 203
  - titles, adjustment 133, 134
- Colorado, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table 221-224
  - Indian reservations, table 287
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table 318-321
  - operation of timber and stone act in 1903, tables 189-190, 195

Page.
Commissioner, General Land Office, authority and duties 131–132
Commissioners, U. S. land, improper relations to land business in Dakota ... 122
Commutation clause, homestead act, misuse .... xvii, xviii
operation in the Dakotas; report by John H. Hatton 106–126
entries, factors causing increase 121–124
homestead, under section 2301, R. S., and supplemental acts, fiscal years 1882 to 1904, inclusive, table 180–183
See Homestead commutation.
Commuters, homestead, classes 69
Constitution, Texas, 1845, school land section 34
1876, school land section 33
University land appropriation 31
Corn, market, relation to public ranges 14
Corporations, entries of public lands, decisions 82–83
Coville, Frederick V., report on systems of leasing large areas of grazing land 26–61
Cultivation and irrigation, increase of pasturing capacity of public ranges 10
reclamation of desert-land act claims 89–91
means of improvement of public ranges 16

Dakota, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table 224–225
Dakotas, the, commutation clause of homestead act; report by John H. Hatton 106–126
Desert lands, entries by corporations, decisions 82–83
Desert-land act, compactness of entry land, evasion of requirement 88
contrast of figures from census and land office reports 90
cultivation and reclamation of lands 89–91
entries of unsurveyed lands 84–88
Miles City 87
grounds for waiving tillage requirement 90
large landed estates, creation 79–81
settlement 91–92
workings and results, report 78–93
law, discussion and recommendation viii
of provisions and abuses .... xviii–xix
public domain, sales 201–202
reclamation, comparison of work of large and small landholders .. 80–81
Dixon, Edward W., investigation of administration of timber and stone act .. 63–65
Domain, original public, date and source of acquisition, date of admission, area, table 139
public, cash excesses on homestead and other entries, table 202
of coal lands 203
commuted homestead entries, table 202
substitution, change of entry, supplemental payments, table 203
disposition of lands, table 361
entries pending in General Land Office, table 283
lands, disposal for cash under various acts, table 199–282
sales of lands subject to private entry and at public auction, table 200
preemption entry lands, timber and stone, mineral and desert lands, table 201–202
unappropriated lands, by States and Territories, table 360
table 308–360
Drought, decrease of carrying capacity of public ranges 11
effect on range conditions 8, 9

Entries, land, fraudulent and undesirable assignment .... vi, vii, viii, ix, x
Estates, large landed, creation under desert-land act 79–81

Farm loans, conditions and rates of interest in North Dakota 123–124
products, market, relation of public ranges 13
Farmer, borrowing in Dakota, inducements 122
Farming, profitable, dependence on live stock in West 14

Page.
Fencing, increase of pasturing capacity of public ranges 9
Texas public land, law of 1879 34
use as "improvement" under desert-land act 88–89
Flax production in North Dakota 119, 123
Florida, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table 226–227
lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table 321–322
Forest fires, decrease under present system forest supervision 136
reserve agricultural lands, remarks XXIII
lands, private ownership, recommendation XVI
lieu land selections XV
regulations, improvement of grazing on public lands 11
reserves, agricultural land, settlement IX
law and work 135, 136
lieu land selections, to June 30, 1904, table 196–197
Frauds and evasions, desert-land act XIX
desert-land act 79
homestead commutation XVIII
Minnesota 72
timber and stone act XVI
Fraudulent entries, report by special agents, table 362–363
Fremont County, Idaho, transfers of public land titles 105

General Land Office. *See* Land Office, General.
Grass, public range, remarks 8
Grazing, allowance on public reservations, 1904 136
commission, data and conclusions XXI–XXII
lands, answers to questions 6–8
extent and utilization XX–XXIII
public western, investigation of conditions 5–25
public. *See also* Ranges, public.
premature, injury to public ranges 13
public lands, proposed system for regulation 58–61
season, limitation as means of range improvement 15
Great Falls, Mont., transfers of public lands titles 104–105
Greer County, Tex., adjustment of claims 29

Hand County, S. Dak., homestead commutation entries 98–99
HATTON, JOHN H., report on operation of the commutation clause of the homestead act in the Dakotas 106–126
Homestead act, commutation clause, operation VIII
in Dakotas, report by John H. Hatton 106–126
recommendation XVIII
use by corporations XVII
discussion 65–78
original, effect upon settlement of lands 75
Homestead and other entries, cash excesses, table 202
pending in General Land Office, table 283
commutation, abandonment of lands 69
allowance to persons not full citizens 71
denunciation 78
entries, graphic representation, remarks 107
North Dakota, transfers 118, 119
frauds in Minnesota 72–73
losses to United States 94
North Dakota 73
reasons, real and alleged, for action 74
remedial measures for abuses 125–126
tables for certain Dakota counties 95–101
time between proof and transfer 120
transfers of lands 67–69
entries, commutation and final, comparison 94
cash sales, table 202
under section 2301, R. S., and supplemental acts, fiscal years 1882 to 1904, inclusive, table 180–183

Page.
Homestead entries, during fiscal years 1868 to 1904, inclusive, table........ 175-179
    loans and mortgages 121-122
    misconception of conditions in North Dakota 124
        meaning of "residence" 124
    North and South Dakota, residence, occupation, and cultivation 118-119
        Dakota, claims of women 119
            increase in land value........ 122-123
    poverty and failure of many holders 123-124
    recommendations of commission 124-126
    upon ceded reservations........ 71
    1904 .... 134, 135
  final entries to June 30, 1904, table........ 175
  law, Canadian, favorable operation 78
    comparison with desert land law 81
    640-acre, Nebraska experiment XV
  settlement, grazing district........ 19-20
Homesteads, abandonment after completion of title........ 73
    North Dakota, wheat and other crops, 1904........ 119
Huron, S. Dak., commutation homestead entries, table........ 101
Hyde County, S. Dak., commutation homestead entries, table........ 99-100

Idaho, assignments and title transfers........ 101, 103, 105
  cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table........ 228-231
  desert-land act, operation 81, 82
  Indian reservations, table 287
  lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table........ 323
  operation of timber and stone act in 1903, tables 190, 195
Illinois, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table........ 231-232
Inclosure. *See* Fencing.
Indian lands, ceded, not yet available........ 307
  reservations, schools, tribes, area, and establishment, table........ 285-307
  Territory, Indian reservations, table........ 288-289
Indiana, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table........ 232
Indians, individual allotments, table........ 161
  land ceded by tribes and sold through Office of Indian Affairs, table. 161
Iowa, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table........ 233-234
  Indian reservation, table........ 290
Irrigation and water rights, relation of desert land act 92-93
  cost on desert lands, notes........ 88, 89
  ditches and pumps, fraudulent........ XX
  entry of land for purpose of obtaining water VI
  increase of pasturing capacity of public ranges 10
  means of range improvement 16
  relation to desert land act entries........ XIX, XX

Kansas, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table........ 235-237
  Indian reservations, table........ 290
  lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table 324-327

Land agents, special, duties 135
  claims, private........ 158-159
  classifications, remarks XIV
  grants, canal, railroad, etc........ 140-155
  large estates and small, comparison of public advantage........ XXIV
  laws, antiquated, remarks XIII
  Office, General, divisions of work........ 131
      entries pending, table........ 283
      increase of work, correspondence, 1904........ 136
      methods, and duties of Commissioner........ 127-137
      work of special agents, table 362-363
  public, acquisition by purchase of large areas, lack of law for prevention. VI
      number of States and extent and character of land........ IV
      See Domain.
  values, North Dakota, increase 122-123

Page.

- Lands, large and small holdings, xxiii
  - public, agricultural possibilities, lack of information, xiv
    - need of law for sale, xvii
    - recommendations, xii
    - total area, xiii
  - released from temporary withdrawal for reserve, discussion, x–xi
  - unsurveyed, entries, 84–88
- Law of 1879 against inclosure, 34
  - Texas lease, 1891, changes from 1889, 41–42
    - 1883, defiance by stockmen, 36
    - 1887, text, 37–40
    - 1889, text of changes from 1887, 40–41
  - trespass, enforcement in Wyoming, 52
    - reenforcement and use in Washington, 55
- Laws, land, antiquated, v, xiii
    - diverse opinions of value, iv
    - lease, in Texas, 34, 35, 37, 42–44
    - recommendation of changes, xii
    - repeal and clearing up of cases, 132
  - mining and rights of way (*see also* Homestead, etc.), xxiii
  - Texas lease, present (1905), remarks with summary of provisions and statement of benefits, 42–48
  - Wyoming, for leases of public lands, 48
- Leases, public land in Washington, terms, 56
  - Texas, provisions and benefits, 42–48
  - Wyoming, assignment, 54
- Leasing, Northern Pacific system, beneficial effects, 57–58
  - public land, Wyoming method, with comments, 49–51
  - system, comparison of Wyoming with Texas, 52–53
    - Northern Pacific, in eastern Washington, 54–58
  - Texas public land, modern system, 35
- Lewis and Clarke County, Mont., transfers of public land titles, 103
- Lieu-land selections, forest reserve, scandal, xv
- Live stock, pasturing on public lands, discussion, 5–25
  - use of corn and alfalfa on public ranges, 13, 14
- Loan and mortgage companies, influence on homestead commutation, 121–122
- Loans, North Dakota, methods and rates of interest, 123
- Local land officers, duties, 130
- Louisiana, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table, 237–240
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table, 327–328
- Lumber, fraudulent acquisition of lands in Minnesota, 72

- Maps, land, compilation and issue, 133
- Meetings, Commission, note, xiii
  - time, place, and attendance, iv
- Mexican league, unit of Texas land measurement until 1835, 28
- Michigan, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, tables, 240–242
  - Indian reservations, table, 291
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table, 329–330
  - operation of timber and stone act, in 1903, tables, 191, 195
- Miles City, Mont., desert entries on unsurveyed lands, 102
- Mineral and coal land titles, adjustment, 133, 134
  - belt, Minnesota homestead commutation, description, 67
    - transfer of lands, 68
  - land, applications, entries, and issues of patents, table, 162–174
    - public domain, sales, table, 201
- Mining laws, prospective consideration, xxiii
- Minnesota, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table, 243–245
  - Chippewa Reservation, timber sales, vii
  - commutation and final entries of land, comparison, 94
  - effect of homestead commutation in State, 72–73
  - homestead act commutation, investigation, 66–73
    - numbers by belts, 67
  - Indian reservations, table, 291, 292
  - lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table, 331–333
  - operation of timber and stone act in 1903, tables, 191, 195
- Minot, N. Dak., commutation and final land entries, 73–75, 94, 107

Page.

Mississippi, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 246-247
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 333-335
Missouri, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 248-249
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 335-338
Montana, area of lands segregated from public domain for each farming family. 91
    assignments, desert entries, and title transfers, tables ... 101-105
    cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 250-252
    desert land act entries, irregularities ... 90
        results of operation ... 79-81
    Indian reservations, table ... 293
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 338-340
    operation of timber and stone act in 1903, tables ... 191, 195
    unsurveyed land entries, remarks ... 85, 86, 87
Mortgage and loan companies, influence on commutation entries ... 121-122

Nebraska, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 253-255
    homestead law, provision for 640 acres ... xv
    Indian reservations, table ... 294
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 340-343
Nevada, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 255-257
    Indian reservations, table ... 295
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 343-344
New Mexico, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 258-260
    Indian reservations, table ... 295
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 344-345
  York, Indian reservations, table ... 296
North Carolina, Indian reservations, table ... 296
  Dakota, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 260-262
    farming conditions ... 73, 75
    homestead commutation entries, table ... 95-98
        unfortunate results ... 73-76
    Indian reservations, table ... 297
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total area, table ... 345-347
    Minot, homestead commutation with unfortunate results ... 73-75
        land entries, 1904 ... 107
    production of flax ... 119, 123
    Ward County, homestead commutation ... 76
    Williams County, homestead commutation ... 76
Northern Pacific range lands, deterioration ... 54
        terms of leases ... 56, 57
        leasing system, beneficial effects ... 57
    sale of land to Pierre Wibaux ... 91
    system of leasing lands in eastern Washington ... 54-58

Ohio, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 262
Oklahoma, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 263-265
    Indian reservations, table ... 297-300
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 347-348
Oregon, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 265-268
    Clatsop and Douglas counties, timber and stone act investigation ... 63
    Indian reservations, table ... 300-301
    lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 348-350
    operation of timber and stone act in 1903, tables ... 192, 195
Overstocking, decrease of carrying capacity of public ranges ... 11
        under Texas leasing system ... 45
    relief in Washington State ... 55

Park County, Mont., transfers of public land titles ... 104
Parks, national, in public-land States, table ... 284
Pastures, individual, conditions favorable for maintenance ... 14
Pasturing capacity, public range, causes of increase ... 9
        lands, causes of decrease ... 11-13
Perjury, encouragement under land laws ... XXIII
President, the, messages submitting reports ... III, XI, 1
Private land claim scrip, issue and present status ... 158-159
    claims, confirmed, table ... 140

Page.
Proofs, annual, and expenditures, desert land act, remarks 88
Public domain. *See* Domain.
land. *See* Domain.
ranges, condition, opinion of stockmen (*see also* Ranges) 23

Railroad construction, land grants, table 143–155
land grants, claims adjusted by General Land Office 134
Rainfall, improvement of range conditions 9
increased, improvement of public ranges 10
Range conditions, improvement by rainfall 9
lands, causes of decrease of carrying capacity 11
Northern Pacific, deterioration 54
terms of leases 56, 57
Texas, system of leasing 27–48
Range lands, United States, proposed system of Federal regulation 58–61
Wyoming, demand 52
protection, advantage of control of water 10
Ranges, carrying capacity, remarks 9
parceling out among various interests XXI
public, alfalfa and corn supply for live stock 13, 14
community divisions, favorable conditions 15
control and improvement, suggestions 14–17
Government control, views of stockmen 18–20
grazing belt in North Dakota, homestead commutation 76
homestead settlement 19–20
map, remarks 20–22
need of new system of control 23–24
plan for control and improvement 22–25
systems of leasing, report by Frederick V. Coville 26–61
Reclamation and cultivation of desert-land act claims 89–91
land grants, State, to June 30, 1904, table 198
national, land withdrawn, table 198
Recommendations in regard to commutation of homestead entries 124–126
Reseeding ranges, means of range improvement 16
Reservations, Indian, table 285–307
United States military, naval, light-house, etc., table 284
Reserves, forest. *See* Forest.
Reservoir rights of way approved each fiscal year to June 30, 1904, tables 195, 196
Residence, problem under land laws, remarks 81–82
RICHARDS, W. A., Commissioner General Land Office, statement of methods in office 127–137
River improvement, land grants, table 142
Road, wagon, construction, land grants, table 140–141
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, President, messages submitting reports .... III, XI, 1

Salt springs, land grants 157
Sand-hill region, Nebraska, 640-acre homestead law XV
School lands in Texas 30, 32–34
resolution of land board in 1885 36
Texas, annual receipts from lease, 1895–1902 47
Schools, common, land grants 157
Scrip, agricultural college, issue and present status, table 160
Chippewa half-breed, issue and present status, table 160
private land claims under various acts, issue and status, table 158–159
Sioux half-breed, issue and present status, table 159
Settlement, effect of desert-land act 91–92
stimulation by Texas leasing system 47
Settler, bona fide, dependence on timber monopolists XVII
Settlers, agricultural, privileges in forest reserves .... IX–XI
and stock owners, adjustment of rights under Texas leasing system 46
decrease of carrying capacity of public ranges 13
improvement of public ranges 17
prosperity on public lands with fair treatment XXIV
westward advance, relation to public ranges 22
Sheep grazing, decrease of carrying capacity of public ranges by overstocking 12
owners, Washington, legal control 55

Page.

- Sheep, "tramp," injury to public ranges, 12
- Sheepmen, collisions with cattlemen over public range claims, XXI
- Sioux half-breed scrip, issue and present status, table, 159
- South Dakota, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table, 269–271
  - homestead commutation entries, tables, 98–101
    - unfortunate results, 76–78
  - Indian reservations, table, 301–303
  - lands, public, unappropriated and total areas, table, 350–353
- Speculators, acquisition of public lands, XXIII
- Stealing cattle, reduction under Texas leasing system, 46
- Stock, classes involved in inquiry about public-land grazing, 6
  - owners and settlers, adjustment of rights under Texas leasing system, 46
- Stockmen, circular, full text, 25
  - class desiring noninterference by Government, 17–18
  - inquiry and statements regarding pasturing public lands, 5–6
  - legal compulsion for improvement of public range in Washington, 55
  - opposition to Texas lease law of 1883, 36
  - views as to control and management of public ranges, 18–20
    - on condition of public ranges, 23
- Stone. *See* Timber and stone.
- Supreme court, Texas, decision as to school lands, 33
- Survey, complications over entries of unsurveyed lands, 84–88
- Surveyors-General, manual and methods of work, 128
- Surveys, committee in Continental Congress, Thomas Jefferson, chairman, work, 128
  - examination and publication, 129
  - initial points and base lines, contracts, etc, 128
  - rectangular system, origin and explanation, 128
- Swamp-land claims, table, 156

- Teton County, Mont., transfers of public-land titles, 104
- Texas annexation treaty, jurisdiction over public land, 28
  - area of original republic, and present area, 29
  - asylum lands, 32
  - cattle other than milch cows, 1875–1904, 47
    - statistics, table, 47
  - claim to Greer County, adjustment, 29
  - classes of public lands, 29–34
  - history of public lands, 27–29
  - land-lease laws, 34, 35, 37, 42–44
  - lands, standard of measurements, 27–28
  - lease law, 1891, changes from 1889, 41–42
    - present (1905), remarks, with summary of provisions and statement of benefits, 42–48
    - 1887 text, 37–40
    - 1889, text of changes from 1887, 40–41
  - public lands, leasing system and lease law of 1883, 35–36
  - range leasing system, benefits, 44–46
  - school lands, 30, 32–34
    - violation of laws and land board resolution, 36
  - settlement, historical notes, 27
  - sovereignty claims, adjustment of 1850, 29
  - State lands, minimum price, 39, 42, 51
  - system of leasing public lands, 27–48
  - university lands, 30–32
    - appropriations of 1839, 1876, and 1883, 30–31
    - transfer of management to regents of university, 32
- Timber and stone act, administration, report 1904, 62–65
    - for public lands, increase of entries, V
    - operation for the calendar year 1903, table, 188–194
    - recommendations, XVI
  - acts, entries during fiscal years 1879 to 1904, inclusive, table, 186–187
    - entries to June 30, 1904, table, 186
  - entries, transfers, 1903, 195
  - lands, public domain, sales, 201

Page.

Timber belt, Minnesota homestead commutation, description ... 67
transfers of lands ... 68
depredations, report by special agents, table ... 362
holdings, large, acquisition under timber act ... VI
homestead commutation frauds ... 72, 73
lands, danger of fraudulent acquisition ... X
homestead commutation, misuse ... VIII
public lands, sale, need of law ... XVII
sale, recommendation ... VII
sales on Chippewa Indian Reservation, Minn ... VII
supplies, monopoly, creation by collusion ... XVI
Timber-culture, final entries during fiscal years 1882 to 1904, inclusive, table. 184–185
to June 30, 1904, table ... 183
law, 1878, failure and repeal ... 132
Town sites, disposal under General Land Office ... 132
Tract books, maps, and field notes in General Land Office ... 130
Transfers, title, tabulated data from Montana and Idaho ... 103–105

Utah, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 271–274
Indian reservations, table ... 303
lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 353

Valley County, Mont., desert entries ... 102
transfers of public land titles ... 105

Washington, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 274–277
Clallam County, timber and stone act investigation ... 63
eastern, leasing Northern Pacific Railroad lands ... 54–58
"scab lands" ... 54
Indian reservations, table ... 303–305
lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 353–355
operation of timber and stone act, in 1903, tables ... 193, 195
wool growers, attitude toward Northern Pacific ... 57–58
Water, development as means of range improvement ... 16
rights and irrigation, relation of desert-land act ... 92–93
supply, development under Texas leasing system for public lands ... 45
Watering places, public range, injuries by stock ... 12
Wheat in North Dakota, 1904 ... 119
Wibaux Pierre, purchase of Montana lands and sale to settlers ... 91
Williams County, N. Dak., homestead entries ... 95–98
Wisconsin, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 278–279
Indian reservations, table ... 305–306
lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 355–357
operation of timber and stone act, in 1903, tables ... 193, 195
Woolgrowers, Washington, agreement regarding railroad land leases ... 57
relations with Northern Pacific ... 55, 57, 58
Wyoming, cash sales, etc., of land under various acts, table ... 280–282
Indian reservations, table ... 306
land-lease laws and their administration ... 48–51
lands, public, unappropriated, and total areas, table ... 357–359
leasing system, with comments and revenue ... 48–54
operation of timber and stone act, in 1903, tables ... 194, 195
range land, demand, and size of leased areas ... 53
State land board and its powers ... 48, 52–53
lands, minimum price ... 51
provision for leasing ... 48

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